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Edward RUSHTON son and KENYON
INDUSTRIAL AUCTIONEERS VALUERS FIRE LOSS ASSESSORS ESTATE AGENTS RATING AND COMPENSATION SURVEYORS
LONDON AND MANCHESTER

Wilson offers to protect Jenkins men

By JOHN TORODE, Labour Correspondent

Mr Wilson yesterday offered Mr Jenkins and his friends his personal protection from the bully boys of the Left as long as the Europeans end their parliamentary support for the Common Market with the vote of principle on October 28.

But continued support for the Government in the following 18 months of consential legislation would mean the abandonment of the guilty to the tender mercies of the anti-European wolves.

That at least was the interpretation placed on Mr Wilson's speech to the Labour Conference by most commentators and several leading Europeans. But even they are far from satisfied with the prospect. One or two are hinting that they will want terms of any deal with Mr Wilson given in detail, on paper, before they can accept it.

Others argue that, in any case, the supposed deal is less attractive to Mr Jenkins and other Europeans in the Shadow Cabinet than it might at first seem. Mr Wilson is to encourage an effort campaign of parliamentary opposition to Europe on the part of the disruptive campaign of the Industrial Relations Act then the five Europeans in the Shadow Cabinet would be in an impossible position. Most of their time and energy would be taken up in planning and implementing a campaign to which they are deeply opposed.

No decisions

To a man of Mr Jenkins's tastes this would not be an attractive prospect and he would feel that a couple of years on the back benches was quite attractive.

On the other hand no pro-European feels it his duty to help hold the hated Heath Administration in one technical vote after another. So on balance the Europeans might be able to square their consciences and remain on the front bench as long as the anti-Market campaign does not get totally out of hand.

One thing is certain: they have taken no co-ordinated decisions yet and do not intend to do so before the parliamentary debate has clarified its attitudes. The three crucial passages in Mr Wilson's speech, the first being this call for conciliation:

"I call for a united party. What has divided us is an important policy issue, not an article of faith. I reject reprisals. I do not believe in recriminations. I do believe in a united party which evaluates and evokes the talents of each member, on the basis of the parts he can play in the future in this *Socialist movement of ours.*"

But then the remarks grew tougher: "In default of a general election, Mr Heath must expect no help, no aid, no support from any Labour member of Parliament in getting through Parliament the necessary instruments and legislation on which he has refused to seek the views of the British people in a general election."

Having thus made it clear that the parliamentary battle would be bitter in the extreme, Mr Wilson continued: "I cannot imagine a single Labour member who, faced with this legislation, will not be in the lobbies against the Government. Every Bill, every clause, every order will lay down the conditions under which every family in Britain will live, work, shop for its needs, sell its labour for years, generations to come."

So, if words mean anything to Mr Wilson, he has given notice to the Europeans that their silence and their abstention in the continuing anti-Market battle will not be enough. To survive they must stand up and be counted against Europe.

Ian Aitken adds: Senior and level-headed party leaders in the pro-European camp were doing their utmost last night to recommend Mr Wilson's offer to their colleagues.

This course is seen as a satisfactory way of ensuring that the majority for entry on October 28 will be convincing, that the party is not catastrophically split, and that Mr Jenkins and his immediate front bench followers are saved from political destruction.

Formal deal

These conciliators are, however, insistent that the deal, offered so obscurely by Mr Wilson, should be enshrined in a formal resolution by the Parliamentary Labour Party when it meets to decide its official policy in two weeks.

Such a resolution, they believe, should not only record the party's endorsement of the anti-Market stance adopted overwhelmingly by the conference on Monday, but should also go on to declare its understanding and acceptance of the deeply-held convictions of many front bench as well as back bench colleagues in favour of entry.

This, it is felt, would make it clear that the position of MPs who feel themselves compelled to vote for entry is fully understood by the party and formally forgiven in advance.

Once-only rebellion may go unpunished

By FRANCIS BOYD, Political Correspondent

What are Labour MPs to do in the Commons on October 28 when the vote on entry to the EEC is put?

Mr Wilson's speech to the Labour conference yesterday was ambiguous on this question and MPs took differing views about its advice.

All assumed that some MPs would vote in favour of entry on Mr Heath's terms, but they differed on what would happen to those who "offended" against the conference's decision against entry.

Mr Wilson yesterday reasserted the independence of the Parliamentary Labour Party: the conference, he said, could not dictate the decision to be taken on October 28, but every Labour MP would give full weight to the conference's decision and to the views of his constituents.

What will happen if 30 or even 70 MPs voted with the Government? Will they all be expelled from the Labour Party or have the whip withdrawn in the Commons?

"No reprisals, no recriminations," Mr Wilson said. One MP said the speech had confirmed his view that for some months a deal had been made between Mr Wilson and Mr Jenkins and the Europeans.

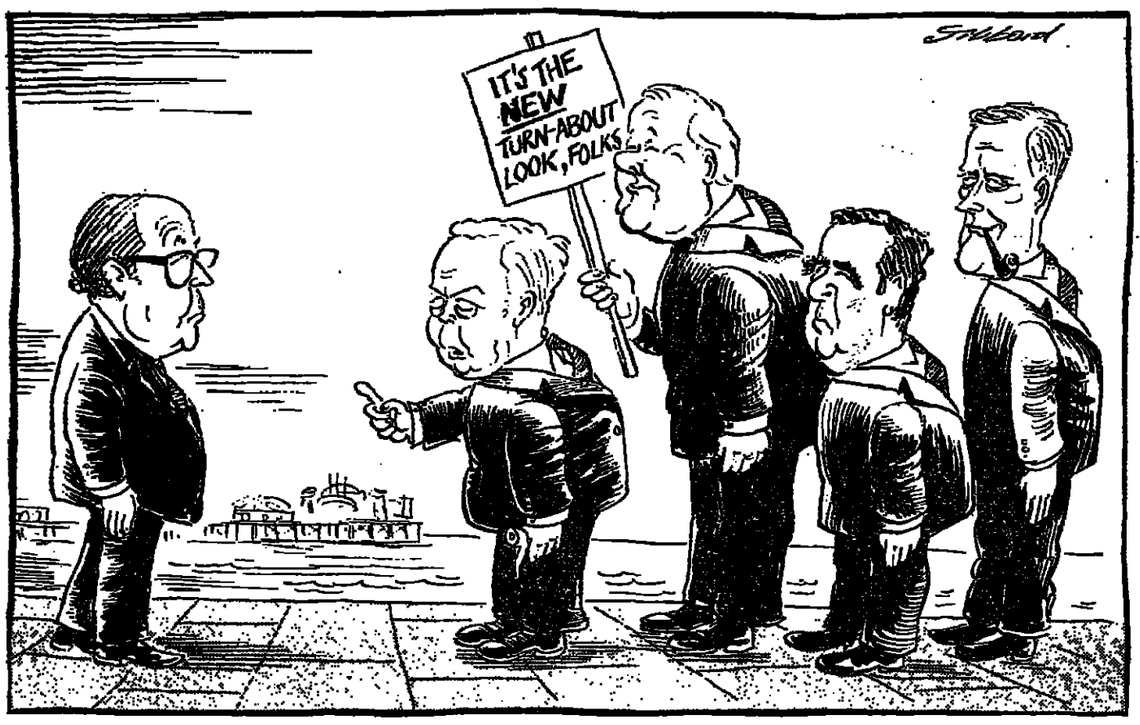
This deal is said to promise the Europeans their vote in favour of entry on October 28 provided that they vote against all the consequential legislation. Those who believe in a deal suppose that after October 28 Mr Jenkins and his colleagues will resign from party offices, but will then offer themselves for re-election at the first opportunity.

The notion of a deal is disputed by others who argue that now nobody would be forgiven for voting with the Tories. After all, it is pointed out, the late Nye Bevan himself was once expelled from the party: why not, therefore, Mr Jenkins?

Another group which regards any support for the Government as offensive, suggests that the real sanction lies with the constituency parties. It is suggested, for example, that Mr Bill Rodgers, a dedicated European, might find it very difficult to secure re-nomination as Labour candidate foe Stockton if he were to vote with the Government. If the real sanction lies with constituency parties, it is argued, the parliamentary party has less need to take drastic action.

Mr Rodgers himself entered into the debate last night. He told a meeting organised by "Socialist Commentary" in *Brighton*: "*On October 28, we* shall all vote as we think best. Thereafter, we shall be eager and ready to work for the unity of the party. I am sure the unity of the party will be greater and stronger in defeating the Tories if there is genuine tolerance and goodwill in the movement. Some of us shall resist the big stick but we shall welcome the olive branch."

CONFERENCE REPORT, page 15: Leader comment, page 12: Peter Jenkins, page 13: Could Labour stop EEC entry? page 13: Brighton round-up, back page



'Heavens! Look at your clothes Roy—is this some kind of joke?'

Ulster: new talks

Mr BRIAN FAULKNER, the Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, will come to London tomorrow to discuss with Mr Heath developments in Northern Ireland since the tripartite meeting of Prime Ministers last month. Mr Faulkner yesterday foreshadowed tougher security methods.

(Reports, page 6 and back page)

Roof pasture

A NEW 84-bed youth hostel at Pattersdale in the Lake District is to have grass roofs and roof-cropping sheep. The hostel is intended to merge with the landscape, but the foundations will have to bear an extra 110lb a square foot.

Pushed out

FOUR sixth-form pupils have been expelled from Brighton College, the boys' public school, after an investibation into drug taking. Three of the boys expelled were said to be "pushers." Other pupils aged from 16 to 18, have been punished, some by caning. Drug squad detectives were called in.

Package deal

A BRITISH team on container specialists has been invited to visit Russia after the visit of a Soviet transport delegation to this country. The Russians have just completed a ten-day tour at the invitation of the CBI.

Report, page 17

War game

ARMY headquarters in Yugoslavia had to reassure villagers yesterday that its military manoeuvres were only war games. The "invaders" were meeting resistance form villagers who cut communication cables, hammered nails into the army vehicles and refused water to "the aggressors."

Expansion

Plans for expansion costing £1.5 millions were announced yesterday by Bath University. They include a nine-storey block with residential accommodation for 210 students, new administrative offices, a sports hall, and areas for banks and shops.

TV, radio—2

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Davies wields the big stick on UCS

By JOHN KERR

Mr John Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry, said in London yesterday, that unless the workers at Upper Clyde Shipbuilders co-operated in the Government's plans for a new company to run the Govan and Linthouse divisions of the company, the whole effort to rescue the yards could collapse next week.

He made this appraisal after talks lasting two hours with Mr Dan McGarvey and Mr Jack Service, of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions.

But Mr Davies's alarming suggestion was not quite confirmed by the Irish Shipping company of Dublin, one of the owners most immediately involved with suspended contracts.

Mr Davies said that shipowners with contracts held in abeyance by the UCS liquidator, Mr Robert C. Smith, were reaching the end of their tether *and would soon wish to cancel* their orders. Paradoxically, the first yard to be affected would be Govan—the one chosen by the Government as the basis of its salvage operation—which will run out of work on the berths this month.

But Mr William O'Neill, assistant general manager of the Irish Shipping Company, said in Dublin that the firm always had been and still was prepared and anxious to carry on with the Upper Clyde. Time was beginning to become more critical over the orders for four ships which the firm had placed with UCS before liquidation.

"But," Mr O'Neill said, "I do not think this is a situation in which people should be talking about ultimatums and deadlines. We have not as yet reached the stage where we are going to say: 'If you don't deliver in 24 hours, goodbye.'"

Mr O'Neill said that his company was deeply conscious of the social problems involved in the UCS crisis. It had not changed its attitude since the liquidation in June. Its conditions still were that the four ships should be built on the Clyde, for delivery within a reasonable period of the original contract. It wanted the original contract prices to stand—these amount to a total of about £13 millions and this time it would specify a financial guarantee to cover non-delivery or failure of the company.

The attitude of Irish Shipping, perhaps, throws a slightly more cheerful light on a meeting Mr McGarvey is to arrange in Glasgow on Sunday with Mr Smith and the new Government-backed company, Govan Shipbuilders. Mr O'Neill said that his company would certainly be prepared to join these talks if that would help.

Mr McGarvey indicated that the unions would welcome a chance to talk to the shipowners direct and to give guarantees on behalf of the labour force which would encourage them to confirm their orders for building at Govan.

Mr McGarvey also produced another vague hope for the Clydebank yard, which, until yesterday's threat to Govan emerged, has been the main stumbling block in negotiations between the Government and the UCS shop stewards. He had been approached three days ago, he said, by a group of public-spirited businessmen in Scotland who might be prepared to take over the yard if given Government assistance.

Mr Davies had indicated that he would be prepared to talk to anyone making a serious offer for Clydebank and Mr McGarvey said he would have further talks with the businessmen.

In the light of Irish Shipping's reaction, Mr Davies' hard line on "cooperation or bust" took on the appearance of big-stick brandishing by the Government. He said that he had felt bound to point out to Mr McGarvey that the critical *position over lack of work at* Govan had always been a risk from the shop stewards' refusal to discuss anything but the maintenance of the four yards and the full work force. It was this that had led inevitably to loss of confidence by shipowners.

Mr James Reid, the shop stewards' spokesman, who joined Mr McGarvey for talks at the Department of Trade and Industry but did not meet Mr Davies, said the outcome was still very much confined to generalities. It appeared, he said, that no serious negotiations had been held and from the point of view of the men negotiations depended on a clear commitment about the four yards and the labour force.

Mr McGarvey and Mr Davies arranged to meet again in London on Tuesday. In the meantime, no more men will be made redundant at the UCS yards. But, Mr McGarvey said, any further delay in redundancies after the next two or three weeks would depend on securing Irish Shipping's orders.

Israel offered US arms deal

From HELLA PICK

United Nations, October 5

The United States has made a new offer of unilateral guarantees to Israel, and is rready to step up military and economic aid if only the Israelis will agree to an interim settlement with Egypt involving withdrawal from the Suez Canal and a reopening of the waterway.

Reports of the US offer coincide with new suggestions, emanating from Washington intelligence circles, that Israel is producing a missile capable of carrying nuclear warheads. Rumours of Israeli nuclear *capability have long* circulated. The Washington decision to release this new information is presumably linked to current American efforts to try to persuade Egypt, Israel, and the Soviet Union, that it *is* in everybody's interest to reach an interim settlement.

In a major policy speech at the United Nations yesterday, the US Secretary of State, Mr Rogers, pleaded for an interim agreement on the canal as a practical and immediately *obtainable step towards peace* in the Middle East. This is, of course, the objective that Mr Rogers has been pursuing without much success, for many months.

Egypt has been insisting that the reopening of the canal and a partial withdrawal by Israel must be accompanied by undertakings to negotiate a definitive settlement and Israeli withdrawal to the old international boundaries. This was reinforced in a fiery speech by Syria in the General *Assembly this morning.*

In the past, it has always been suggested that a partial withdrawal from the canal would require a four-Power guarantee, just as much as any definitive settlement of Israel's borders with her Arab neighbours. Now in a new effort to achieve an interim settlement, Mr Rogers has apparently offered that the US would support Israel's right, under the United Nations Charter, to take action and restore its positions on the canal if Egypt were seriously to violate the agreement.

As an even more important inducement to the Israelis, Washington is now said to be prepared to enter into an agreement for a three or four-year programme of economic aid and arms deliveries. This would include resumption of sales of Phantom and Skyhawk jet fighters which Israel has been seeking.

Familiar topic for federation, page 4

Old people put to bed by 5p.m.

By ROSALIND MORRIS

Lack of hospital accommodation for old people in Northumberland has led to overcrowding in old people's homes.

A report by Mr George Jackson, Director of Social Services for Northumberland, also states that because of staff shortages in many parts of the Thomas Taylor Homes near Stannington, residents have to be put to bed before 5 p.m. There are no trained staff to look after them at night.

And in at least one block male pensioners are permanently confined to an upstairs floor because the building has no lift and there is a shortage of staff able to move them downstairs.

The report says that the Thomas Taylor Homes, which were built in 1939, as well as being now seriously over-crowded, are *also too isolated* from community life. The homes were built to accommodate 320 old people and now house 423, of whom 65 are mentally subnormal.

A spokesman for the county council said yesterday: "Too many old people's homes are having to act as unofficial geriatric units, taking in cases which should be sent to hospital. Staff shortages at the Thomas Taylor Homes, coupled with the almost helpless state of many of these old people, means that the safest and kindest thing to do is put them to bed early.

"We are having to take a large number of people who are chronically sick and we are also having to accept old people who are mentally sub-normal, and who should also be in specialised institutions."

He said that the county council had plans to build five more old people's homes which would help to ease the overcrowding.

"But we still have not solved the main problem of having to provide accommodation for old people who, because of their mental or physical state, should not be in old people's homes at all."

Mr William Minter, senior administrative officer of the Thomas Taylor Homes, said: "We are all very upset about this report. It makes the situation sound far worse than it is. But I have no further comment to make at the moment."

Record bids flow like wine

By Donald Wintersgill

A SINGLE BOTTLE of wine was sold at Sotheby's yesterday for £2,850. It is a jeroboam of Chateau Monton Rothschild 1929. The buyer was an American, Mr Paul Manno, and the wine is a tenth anniversary present for his wife.

A jeroboam of claret holds as much as five ordinary bottles. The name comes from the Book of Kings: Jeroboam was "a mighty man of valour . . . who made Israel to sin."

Sotheby's say that 1929 was one of the great Medoc vintages of the century and Chateau *Monton Rothschild* made one of the finest wines. Jeroboams, because of their size, mature very slowly, and this bottle has still a long life ahead of it—presumaby until Mr and Mrs Manno can get enough courage to crack it.

The former owners, the City wine merchants Corney and Barrow, shipped only two jeroboams of this vintage. The other has been drunk. There seems no chance that a preservation order will be slapped on the survivor.

The rest of the sale was mouthwatering. Two bottles of Chateau Lafite 1864, a classic among clarets, was sold for £130. This dates from before the dreaded phylloxera disease ravaged the vineyards of Europe; things have never been quite the same since.

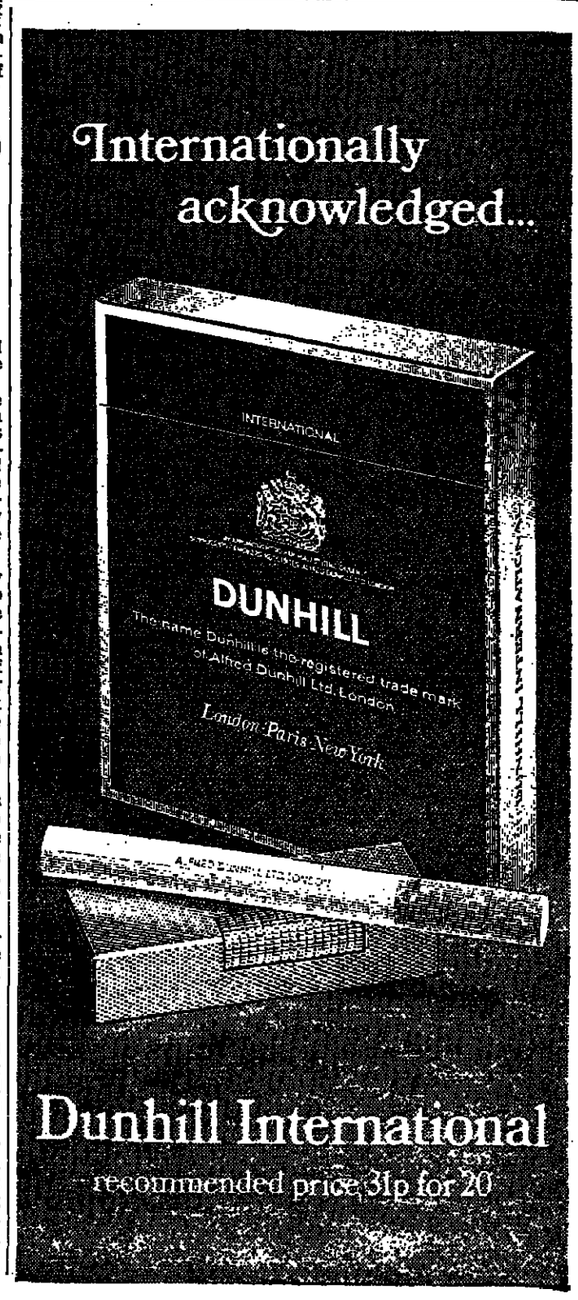
A methuselah of port—Taylor 1924—went for £220. A methuselah is equivalent to eight ordinary bottles. A half litre of Tokay Essence 1834 went for £46. It had been walled up during the Hungarian Revolution of 1848 and was rediscovered in 1925.

It formerly belonged to the princely house of Bretzenheim, which became extinct in 1863. The Tokay might have saved the family, for it is said to have wonderful curative powers. Voltaire said of it: "This wine invigorates every fibre of the brain and brings forth an enchanting *sparkle* of wit and good cheer from the depths of the soul." Tokay is made exclusively in a small area of Hungary by putting the finest and ripest grapes in a bag and letting their own weight press out the juice. The drink is exquisite, sweet, and lasts for ever.

Sotheby's drooled over the quality of some of their goodies. Some of the descriptions are: "Exceptional nose . . . like a *moist* pine forest." "A large robust and youthful wine with exceptional flavour . . . dark red colour with slight orange ring." "Still a round wine with an interesting deep flavour and unusually sweet fruit. Almost liqueur like." "Gracefully mellow."

Some of them were the property of an Oxford don, "until recently lying in college in ideal conditions." (The wine presumably.) Others came from the cellar of the late Admiral Fountaine: this cellar has been in existence since 1680.

Whatever one might think of the language of the wine snob, one can hardly say that these were modest wines with amusing presumptions.



OVERSEAS NEWS

Kissinger visit casts doubt on China speculation

From RICHARD SCOTT Washington, October 5

President Nixon's adviser, Dr Kissinger, is to visit Peking again later this month to complete arrangements for the President's visit. He will take with him a small group of White House and State Department advisers.

It was after Dr Kissinger had flown secretly to Peking in July, while on a trip to the Far East, that it was announced that Mr Nixon would visit China before June next year. The precise date for the Nixon visit will be discussed by Dr Kissinger with the Chinese leaders and will be announced publicly soon afterwards.

Today's White House announcement adds to the growing belief that whatever disturbances may have been occurring inside China during recent weeks, they have not affected the top leadership or the Government's effective control of the country.

Emperor Haile Selassie is due to arrive in Canton today and will proceed to Peking tomorrow for an official visit. That, and today's evidence that the Nixon visit is to take place as planned, suggests that recent moves inside China are less dramatic than most of the speculation suggested.

Dr Kissinger told reporters today that the White House had not asked for any details about recent events inside China and that Peking had not volunteered any. The White House had been in direct contact with Peking during recent weeks, however, in spite of the absence of diplomatic relations.

Dr Kissinger plans to spend up to four days in Peking to discuss with Chou En-lai and other leaders, the technical arrangements for the Nixon visit, and to draw up a list of subjects for the talks the President will have there.

Albania attacks two-China policy at UN

From HELLA PICK: United Nations (NY), October 5

The announcement of Dr Kissinger's visit to Peking did not deter Albania, Communist China's traditional spokesman in the United Nations, from making an exceptionally violent attack here this morning on United States imperialism — an incidentally on "revisionist Russia."

The Albanian Foreign Minister, Mr Nesti Nase, also spelt out what appeared to be China's three basic conditions for normalising relations with the United States; recognition that Taiwan is an integral part of mainland China; withdrawal of US troops from Formosa and the removal of the US fleet from Far Eastern waters.

He accused the US of pushing the United Nations into voting for a two China policy. He said that this constituted interference in the internal affairs of China and promised that China, as always guided by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, would never agree to bargain over its claims on Formosa.

'US defeat'

Mr Nase incidentally managed to dwell at considerable length on what he called the monetary crisis of the imperialist world and explained that this was "the economic expression of the political defeat of US imperialism."

He said that the monetary crisis had caused "panic" in the Common Market countries and asserted that it would be "naïve" to assume that the Community or for that matter Japan will stand idly by while the US tried to save its own economy.

After the Albanian Foreign Minister had spoken, Ambassador George Bush, the United States Ambassador to the United Nations made no attempt to hide the fact that the US now believes it to be touch and go whether it will succeed in its efforts to secure adequate votes to maintain the representation for the Chinese Nationalists as well as support for the seating of mainland China.

The UN debate on Chinese representation will take place within the next fortnight, and should be concluded before Dr Kissinger leaves for Peking.

Most observers here believe that the US attempt to preserve the representation of Formosa is being made mainly for domestic political reasons, since feelings in the US run strong that America should not abandon old allies.

But, it is generally felt, the US will be relieved if its diplomatic drive is defeated, as is now widely expected. It is also assumed by many experienced diplomats here that if the US is defeated, that General Chiang Kai-shek's representative here will walk out, leaving Peking free to take its seat.

Obviously, the success of Dr Kissinger's new visit to Peking will to a large extent depend on whether the predictions are fulfilled.

Albania's spokesman opened his speech here this morning without equivocation. He said that "there were new and dangerous threats to peace and internal security."

He said that the aggression of the US imperialism had now spread beyond Vietnam to all of Indo-China. But the prospects of peace in the Middle East were no closer. Colonialism and hateful oppression of countries was being perpetuated. The military arsenals of both the US and the Soviet Union were being increased.

He said that Soviet forces were massing on the borders of China.

Time, he said, had vindicated Albania's judgment of China's strength. Even the US had now seen that the Chinese colossus could not be ignored. "America's hostile and myopic China policy has suffered a great defeat."

The US could not prevent China's ascendancy. However it was only fear of total failure of American policy which had prompted the US to change its tactics. Albania however was not convinced that anything had changed in the essence of America's traditional anti-China policy.

China firm

He repeated that China would not take its seat in the United Nations if a two-China policy were voted for, or indeed if the status of Formosa were left to be determined later.

Ambassador Bush said at his press briefing that he believed that Secretary of State Rogers's plea for support for Formosa to keep membership of the UN had been surprisingly well received by UN delegations.

Although he thought that the US might just secure an adequate number of votes for its resolution, he made no secret of his conviction that it would be a very close thing indeed. He said that he had consulted with Dr Kissinger before the announcement of the new visit to Peking was made.

Senators limit Laos spending

From SPENCER RICH

Washington, October 5

The Senate has voted to increase military pay by $381 millions a year and to impose a limit on outlays for "the secret war" in Laos.

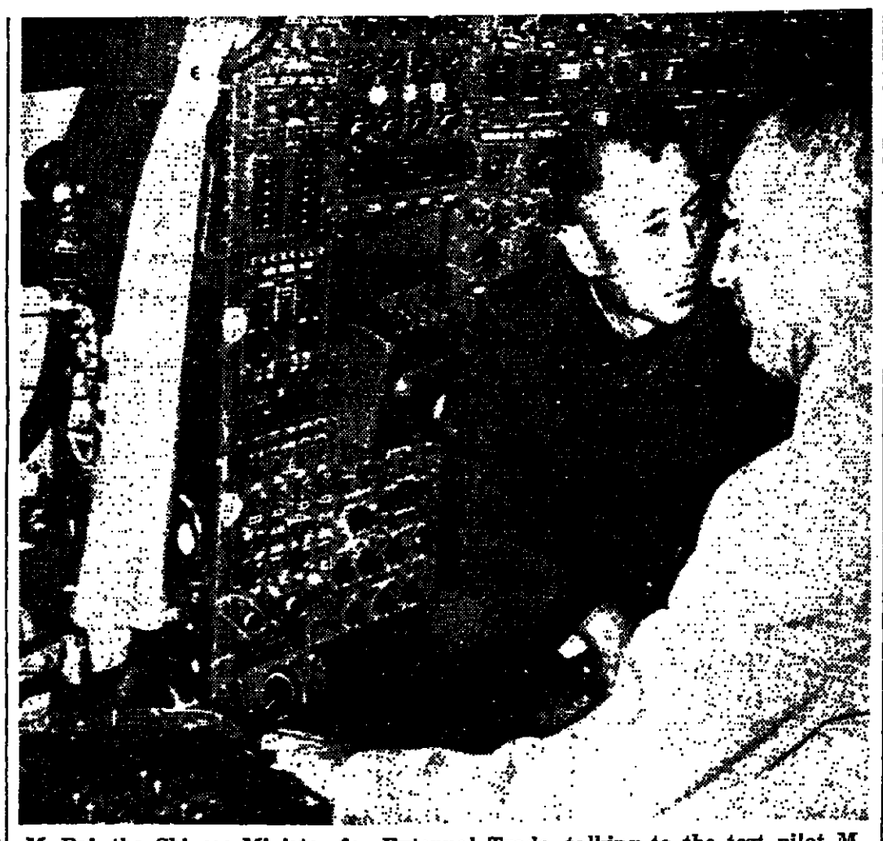
The Laos spending limit was added to the Procurement Bill as an amendment by a 67 to 11 vote after its sponsor, Stuart Symington, and the chairman of the armed services committee, John Seemis, had worked out a compromise to soften an earlier proposal by the Senator.

It is understood that imposition of such a limit is strongly opposed by Dr Kissinger, the President's special assistant for national security affairs.

As approved, the Laos provision limits to $350 millions, in the financial year 1972, the total of US outlays to Laos for all forms of military and economic assistance, other than the cost of bombing and strafing runs over Northern Laos and the Ho Chi Minh trail.

Symington's earlier amendment, which was totally unacceptable to the Administration, would have imposed a $200 millions limit

The amendment thus establishes the principle of congressional surveillance and it also requires quarterly reports on total expenditures in Laos. — Washington Post.



M. Pai, the Chinese Minister for External Trade, talking to the test pilot M. Andre Turcat (right) on the flight deck of Concorde 001 in Toulouse

Heated words on freeze

From ADAM RAPHAEL

Washington, October 5

A confrontation between the Nixon Administration and organised labour over the equity of the wage-price freeze is growing increasingly likely. Mr George Meany, veteran president of the AFL-CIO and the most powerful union leader in the country, today lashed out at President Nixon, accusing him of using the "big lie technique" to try to convince Americans that his economic policies are working.

Speaking at a union rally here, the 77-year-old labour leader warned the Administration that the unions would resist any attempt to limit their right to strike. His most emotional complaint was against the White House's decision that pay increases negotiated before the freeze should not go into effect during the 90 days or be renegotiated retroactively. "What right has the President or anyone else to nullify a legal contract?" he asked, declaring that Mr Nixon was acting like the former Argentinian dictator, Juan Peron.

Control

Mr Meany yesterday called on Congress to reassert control over the economy, "in view of the White House's record of unkept promises, disastrous policies, sudden flip-flops, and utterly lop-sided programmes." This attack drew an equally blistering retort today from the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr Hardin, who said that Mr Meany's demands were made regardless of whether they were inflationary, and seemingly without regard for what they did for the rest of society.

Against this background of catcalls, President Nixon is going to find it very difficult to rally the country behind the second phase of the wage-price freeze, details of which are promised in the near future. On the waterfront, the White House announced today that the President would ask for a federal court injunction to end the West Coast dock strike unless there was a dramatic break in the negotiations. A five-man board of inquiry has been set up and as soon as its interim report is finished later this week the Administration will apply for an injunction under the Taft Hartley Act.

Senate committee favours new aid

From SPENCER RICH: Washington, October 5

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today favourably reported on three Bills for Senate action providing authority for $1,960 millions in soft loan for economic aid to Asian, Latin American and other countries.

First, by a vote of 9-2, the committee approved a contribution of $100 millions to the Asian Development Bank to cover a three-year commitment.

Next, by 11-0, it authorised $900 millions as the remainder of a proposed contribution of $1,000 millions to the Inter-American Development Bank.

Then, by a vote of 10-1, it approved a contribution of $960 millions over three years for the International Development Association, the "soft loan window" of the World Bank.

Meanwhile, the Senate grappled with the Vietnam war and with a dispute over strengthening United States forces to a first-strike capacity.

By a 64-19 vote, the Senate rejected an amendment to a defence bill proposed by Senator Mike Gravel that would bar all further US bombing in Indo-china, except in South Vietnam where needed to provide for the safety of withdrawing US troops.

Then, in a series of votes, the Senate turned back proposals by Senator James L. Buckley, a Conservative Republican of New York, to increase the strength and total of Minuteman and other missile warheads in the US arsenal.

Critics warned him that these moves proposed could endanger the military balance and the future of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with the Soviet Union by appearing to be a step towards giving the US a first-strike capacity. Increases in money sought by Senator Buckley had not been requested by the Nixon Administration.

All the funds voted on today by the Foreign Relations Committee are repayable in hard currencies, but tsey havet extremely lenient terms.

The IDA loans, for example, may be up to 15 years in duration, with no interest, and the only charge is three-quarters of 1 per cent service charge. The terms were designed to aid developing nations.

The Asian Development Bank loans average 3 per cent interest over 25 years, tnd the IADB usually average 3 per cent interest. — Washington Post.

Black singer for South Africa

Eartha Kitt will play to segregated audiences in South Africa next month.

Mr Ronnie Quibell, an impresario, said in Cape Town yesterday that Miss Kitt would sing for all-white and non-white audiences in the city from November 25 to 30. She will sing in Durban and Johannesburg in December. — Reuter.

Mr Nixon needled

From ADAM RAPHAEL: Washington, October 5

THE STATE DEPARTMENT today disavowed with considerable embarrassment a call yesterday by a senior member of the Nixon Administration for a boycott on French goods as a means of curbing traffic in heroin.

The Postmaster - General, Mr Winton Blount, said in Dallas yesterday that the best way to stop the drug traffic was to put pressure on the French Government. "Why should the American people buy French goods when an estimated 80 per cent of the heroin which finds its way into the bloodstream of our young comes from France?" he asked.

The White House and State Department in separate statements made it clear today that Mr Blount, who is reported to be about to resign from the Administration and run for a Senate seat in Alabama, was speaking solely for himself.

The Administration's anxiety to dissociate itself is understandable. Earlier this summer there was a storm in the French press over similar criticisms made by the Paris-based head of the US Narcotics Bureau, Mr John Cussack, who claimed that the leaders of the heroin traffic were known to the French authorities and that there were five to 10 major heroin processing laboratories in the Marseilles area.

The time of Mr Blount's attack is regarded as particularly unfortunate because in recent weeks cooperation between the American and French authorities has led to the arrest of 43 members of one of the major international heroin rings. "Trying to get French cooperation in the past," said one agent, "was like pulling teeth, but now they're going all out to help and it's paying off."

Britain hopes for talks on troop cuts

From RICHARD NORTON-TAYLOR: Brussels, October

With several of its allies, Britain today adopted extremely cautious approach towards negotiations w the Russians on troop reductions in Central Europe. B at a special meeting of NATO Deputy Foreign Ministe Mr Joseph Godber, Minister of State at the Foreign a Commonwealth Office, did suggest that negotiations on force levels could begin after a conference on European security. The general assumption is that such a conference could take place by next summer.

Mr Godber also assured his colleagues that the expulsion from Britain of 105 Soviet officials for alleged espionage did not reflect any change whatsoever in the British Government's attitude towards détente in Europe. The expulsion, said Mr Godber, was a separate and "necessary" operation that was taken solely in the interests of Britain's security at home.

Mr Godber said the British approach to "mutual and balanced force reductions" was "not negative." He recalled the Prime Minister's phrase that a successful outcome of negotiations on troop levels would be a "great prize."

The question of reducing forces in the Central European area was an extremely complex and sensitive one, Mr Godber went on. While small variations in the present levels could harm the security of the Alliance, the Warsaw Pact could afford large reductions without affecting its military strength. NATO forces were "never overgenerously provided." With an implied warning, Mr Godber pointed out that this was the first time the NATO Alliance as a whole was entering into negotiations with the Warsaw Pact on a multilateral basis. Effective coordinating machinery must be set up within the Alliance.

'Explorer'

The first step towards talks with the East on force reductions will be made tomorrow when the NATO Ministers are dle to appoint Signor Manlio Brosio, the outgoing Secretary-General, as "explorer" to sound the Warsaw Pact's views on the issue. Signor Brosio will represent 14 of the 15 NATO allies, as France today made it clear that it would dissociate itself from the whole exercise.

Britain was not alone in its caution today. Italy and Turkey both warned that the defence of Western Europe was indivisible. They also linked the issue of troop levels with a conference on European security. So did Dr Paul Frank, State Secretary at the West German Foreign Ministry and leader of the Bonn delegation at today's meeting.

Bonn does not want serious negotiation on reducing forces in Central Europe to begin until after a Berlin settlement is in the bag.

Fears of war again

PAKISTAN said last ni that Indian behaviour their common eastern bor posed "a real threat of wa Speaking to correspond at the United Nations in N York, the leader of the Pa stani delegation said that September 29, Indian for had fired 1,000 shells on villages in the Sylhet a and then launched a gro attack. He said 28 villag had been killed. It was duty of the UN to prev another full-scale war.

Crash blank

BEA IS STILL without mi clues as to the cause of Vanguard airliner crash Belgium on Saturday. detailed study of the wr age is still being made, examination of the aircr flight recorder proved to of little help to the invest tors. BEA has confirmed for the four days before accident the plane was on London-Scottish routes.

Crush hour

PARIS WILL be with Metro trains again today. terday the strike ca chaos on the roads during morning and evening hours and at 6 p.m. announcers advised motor held up in serious traffic to take a stroll since th was no hope of movement at least an hour.

Demo demo

MEN DRESSED in civil clothes threw bombs fired guns into a group demonstrating Filipino dents near Manila, killing of them and wounding The students were protest about a similar incid which happened last Frid They blame the authorit for the attacks.

Flights cut

THE HUNGARIAN airl Malev has drastically cut scheduled services. suffered two major crashes August and September. Western airline sources Malev's aircraft and pil had been "exhausted" by heavy demands of the p vious schedules.

Malta call

BRITISH FRIGATES Ten and Scarborough will arr in Malta on Friday for a fi day visit. They are the fi Royal Navy ships to call Valletta since Britain a Malta reached an understa ing last month.

Seven paintings by seve century Dutch artists valued at £17,500 sterling w stolen from a museum h during Monday night, po reported yesterday.

TELEVISION

MOSTLY for those who are hooked already "Softly, Softly" returns (BBC-1, 8 0). So does "Family at War" (ITV, 9 0). Plus show-jumping (BBC-1, 9 25) and K. Haigh carrying on up the Nile (BBC-2, 9 25). But "Man Alive" looks at the troubled Forestry Commission (BBC-2, 8 0). And ITV gets football (ITV, 10 30).

BBC-1

9 15 a.m.-12 25 p.m. Schools: 9 15 Engineering Craft and Science, part 1; Properties of Materials; 9 38 Science All Round—Sound; 10 0 Music Time; 10 25-10 45 Gwlad a Thref; 11 5 New Horizons; 11 35 British Social History; 12 0 Zarabanda—Spanish for Beginners.
12 25 Nai Zindagi Naya Jeevan.
1 0 Tony ac Aloma.
1 30 Trumpton: Watch with Mother.
1 45 News.
2 5-2 50 Schools: 2 5 Out of the Past; 2 30 Twentieth-Century Focus.
4 15 Play School.
4 40 Jackanory.
4 55 Tales of Tsar Sultan.
5 20 Screen Test: Film Quiz Game.
5 44 Magic Roundabout.
5 50 News.
6 0 Nationwide: Your Region Tonight.
6 50 Tom and Jerry.
7 0 Owen MD: Happy Family, part 1.
7 25 Star Trek.
8 10 Softly, Softly: Task Force (new series).
9 0 News.
9 25 Show Jumping from the Horse of the Year Show: Basildon Bond Championship.
10 35 24 Hours: David Dimbleby.
11 10 Labour Party Conference Report.
11 35 Weather.

WALES (As BBC-1 except).—6 0-6 50 p.m. Wales Today: Nationwide. 6 50-7 15 Heddiw. 7 15-7 20 Tom and Jerry. 7 20-7 40 I, A Stranger. 7 40-8 10 Maes a Mor. 11 37 p.m. Weather. Close.

ENGLISH REGIONS.—6 0-6 50 p.m. Nationwide: Look North; Midlands Today; Look East; Points West; South Today; Spotlight South-west. 11 37 Regional News.

BBC-2

9 30-11 0 Labour Party Conference.
11 0-11 25 a.m. Play School: Pets Day.
11 25-12 30 Labour Party Conference.
6 35-7 0 p.m. Open University: Arts 33.
7 5 Places for People: Part 1, New Town in England—Runcorn.
7 30 News.
8 0 One in Ten: Turley Richards Sings.
8 10 Man Alive: Work of the Forestry Commission.
9 0 Look, Stranger: Kenzie, the Wild Goose Man—naturalist and bomb-watcher for the USAF.
9 25 The Search for the Nile: Secret Fountains.
10 25 Fifty Years a Winner: Sir Lawrence Bragg.
11 15 News.
11 20 Late Night Line-Up.

ITV

LONDON (Thames)

9 30 a.m. Labour Party Conference.
10 20 Schools: 10 20 Conflict; 11 0 My World; 11 16 Finding Out; 11 35 Fusion.
11 55-12 30 a.m. Labour Party Conference.
1 40 Schools: 1 40 Seeing and Doing; 2 0 Messengers; 2 22 Primary French.
2 32 Racing from York: 2 30, 3 0, 3 30 races.
4 55 Sooty Show.
5 20 Ace of Wands.
5 50 News.
6 0 Today: Bill Grundy
6 35 Crossroads.
7 0 Smith Family.
7 30 Coronation Street.
8 0 The Saint.
9 0 A Family at War.
10 0 News: Labour Party Conference reports.
10 30 Association Football: League Cup match.
11 25 Professional Wrestling.
11 55 What the Papers Say.
12 10 a.m. Magazine Editors: Bob Guccione of "Penthouse."

ANGLIA.—9 30 a.m. Labour Party Conference. 10 20 Schools. 11 55-12 30 p.m. Labour Party Conference. 1 40 Schools. 2 32-3 40 Racing from York: 2 30, 3 0, 3 30 races. 4 0 Ghost and Mrs Muir. 4 25 Anglia News. 4 30 Romper Room. 4 55 Sooty Show. 5 15 Ace of Wands. 5 50 News. 6 0 About Anglia. 6 35 Crossroads. 7 0 Odd Couple. 7 30 Coronation Street. 8 0 Mannix. 9 0 Family at War. 10 0 News. 10 30 Football. 11 25 Wrestling. 11 55 Reflection.

CHANNEL. — 10 20 a.m. Schools. 1 40 p.m. Schools. 2 32 Racing from York: 2 30, 3 0, 3 30 races. 4 20 Puffin's Birthday Greetings. 4 25 Tea Break. 4 55 Sooty Show. 5 15 Ace of Wands. 5 50 News. 6 0 Channel News, Weather. 6 10 Gourmet. 6 35 Crossroads. 7 0 You Name It 7 30 Coronation Street. 8 0 Jason King. 9 0 Family at War. 10 0 News. 10 30 Weather. 10 32 Football. 11 25 Wrestling. 11 55 Epilogue: News & Weather in French.

MIDLANDS (ATV). — 10 20 a.m. Schools. 11 55-12 30 p.m. Labour Party Conference. 1 40 Schools. 2 32 Racing from York: 2 30, 3 0, 3 30 races. 3 35 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 3 40 Women Today. 4 10 Ghost and Mrs Muir. 4 40 Enchanted House. 4 55 Sooty Show. 5 15 Ace of Wands. 5 50 News. 6 0 ATV Today. 6 35 Crossroads. 7 0 Sky's the Limit. 7 30 Coronation Street. 8 0 Jason King. 9 0 Family at War. 10 0 News. 10 30 Football. 11 25 Wrestling.

NORTHERN (Granada).—9 30 a.m. Labour Party Conference. 10 20 Schools. 11 55-12 30 p.m. Labour Party Conference. 1 40 Schools. 2 30 Racing from York: 2 30, 3 0, 3 30 races. 4 10 News: Peyton Place. 4 40 Pinky and Perky. 4 55 Sooty Show. 5 15 Ace of Wands. 5 50 News. 6 0 Newsday. 6 15 This is Your Right. 6 30 From a Bird's Eye View. 7 0 Odd Couple. 7 30 Coronation Street. 8 0 Jason King. 9 0 Family at War. 10 0 News. 10 30 Football 11 25 Wrestling. 11 55 What the Papers Say. 12 15 a.m. Close.

SOUTHERN. — 9 30 a.m. Labour Party Conference. 10 20 Schools. 11 55-12 30 p.m. Labour Party Conference. 1 40 Schools. 2 30 Racing from York: 2 30, 3 0, 3 30, races. 3 35 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 3 40 Women Today. 4 10 Houseparty. 4 23 Sparky's Magic Voice. 4 30 Crossroads. 4 55 Sooty Show. 5 20 Ace of Wands 5 50 News. 6 0 Day by Day; Crime Desk. 6 30 Survival. 7 0 Jokers Wild. 7 30 Coronation Street. 8 0 Theatre of Stars. 9 0 Family at War. 10 0 News. 10 30 Football. 11 25 Wrestling. 11 55 Weather, Close.

HTV WEST (as above except).—6 01-6 0 p.m. Report West

HTV WALES.—3 45 p.m. Interlude. 3 50-4 15 Hamdden. 6 01-6 15 Y Dydd.

HTV CYMRU/WALES.—3 45 p.m. Interlude. 3 40-4 15 Hamdden. 6 01-6 15 Y Dydd.

WESTWARD. — 10 20 a.m. Schools. 11 55-12 30 p.m. Labour Party Conference. 1 40 Schools. 2 32 Racing from York: 2 30, 3 0, 3 30 races. 3 35 Gus Honeybun Show. 4 05 Pingwings. 4 20 Westward News. 4 22 Tea Break. 4 55 Sooty Show. 5 15 Ace of Wands. 5 50 News. 6 0 Westward Diary. 6 35 Crossroads. 7 0 You Name It. 7 30 Coronation Street. 8 0 Jason King. 9 0 Family at War. 10 0 News. 10 30 Football. 11 25 Wrestling. 11 55 Westward News. 11 59 Faith for Life.

YORKSHIRE. — 9 30 a.m. Labour Party Conference. 10 20 Schools. 12 noon-12 30 p.m. Labour Party Conference. 1 40 Schools. 2 30 Racing from York: 2 30, 3 0, 3 30, and 4 0. 4 10 Calendar News. 4 15 Matinee. 4 40 Rupert Bear. 4 55 Sooty Show. 5 20 Ace of Wands. 5 50 News. 6 0 Calendar. 6 30 Survival. 7 0 Jokers Wild. 7 30 Coronation Street. 8 0 FBI. 9 0 Family at War. 10 0 News. 10 30 Football 11 25 Wrestling. 11 55 Weather, Close.

RADIO

RADIO 4 330 m.; VHF

6 25 a.m. News. 6 27 Farming Today. 6 45 Prayer for the Day. 6 50 Regional News. 7 0 Today: News. 7 40 Papers. 7 45 Thought for the Day. 7 50 Regional News. 8 0 News: Today. 8 40 Papers. 8 45 Day they Kidnapped Queen Victoria. 9 0 News. 9 5 Living World. 9 30 Schools: History in Evidence; 9 45 Listening and Reading. 9 55 Break for Music. 10 5 Schools: Poetry Corner. 10 15 Service. 10 30 Schools: Music Workshop; 11 0 Inquiry; 11 20 Discovery: Human Biology; 11 40 Guitar School. 12 noon You and Yours: Your Rights and Responsibilities. 12 25 p.m. Life Is What Yer Make It. 12 55 Weather. 1 0 World at One. 1 30 The Archers. 1 45 Listen with Mother. 2 0 Schools: 2 0 Movement, Mime and Music; 2 20 Books, Plays, Poems; 2 45 Nature. 3 0 Afternoon Theatre: "Give Me One More Summer." 4 0 Much Obliged, Mr Wodehouse. 4 20 Story Time. 5 0 PM. 5 50 Regional News. 6 0 News. 6 15 Petticoat Line. 6 45 Archers. 7 0 News Desk. 7 30 Down Your Way. 8 15 Midweek Theatre: "Food of Hate." 9 0 Now Read On. 9 40 English Poets: Chaucer to Yeats. 9 59 Weather. 10 0 World Tonight. 10 45 Accustomed As I Am. 11 0 Book at Bedtime. 11 15 News. 11 31 Market Trends. 11 36 Close.

RADIO 3 194, 464 m.; VHF

*Stereophonic

7 0 a.m. News. 7 5 Concert: Mehul, Gluck, Haydn.* 8 0 News. 8 5 Midweek Choice: Weber, Brahms.* 9 0 News. 9 5 Week's Composer: Schubert.* 9 45 Organ Recital. 10 15 BBC Northern Ireland Orchestra: Concert, Mehul, John Fox, Alan Langford, Ravel, Boieldieu. 11 0 Music from America: Penderecki, Stravinsky, Elliott Carter, Ives.* 12 noon 19th-Century Piano Concertos.* 1 0 p.m. News. 1 5 Presented Recital: Anthony Hopkins.* 2 0 BBC Training Orchestra: Mozart, Delius, Dvorak. 3 0 Music Making. 4 0 Choral Evensong. 4 45 Young Idea: Mussorgsky, Schubert, Mozart. 5 45 Jazz Today.* 6 15 Concert Calendar.* 6 25 Programmes: Market Report. 6 30 Study on 3: 6 30 Wiedersehen in Ansburg; 7 0 Story of the Pill (VHF 7 0-7 30 Open University: 7 5 Social Sciences 33). 7 30 Arts Commentary: Cinema. 8 0 Sound of Stone: Part 1, Vaughan Williams.* 8 40 Is There Such a Thing as a Los Angeles School?* 9 0 Sound of Stone: Part 2, Elgar.* 10 0 Schubert: Winterreise.* 11 30 News. 11 35 Close.

RADIO 2 1,500 m.; VHF

News: 5 30 a.m., 6 0, 6 30, 7 0, 7 30, 8 0, then every hour on the hour until 3 0 p.m., 3 30, 4 0, 4 30, 5 0, 5 30, 6 0, 6 30, 7 0, 8 0, 10 0, 11 0, 12 midnight, 1 0 a.m., 2 0.

5 30 a.m. News. 5 32 Breakfast Special. (8 27 Racing). 8 55 Pause for Thought. 9 2 Pete Murray. 11 2 Morning Story: "Forget-me-not." 11 15 Waggoners' Walk. 11 30 Tony Brandon. 2 2 p.m. Woman's Hour. 3 2 Terry Wogan. 4 15 Waggoners' Walk. 4 31 Sports Desk. 4 35 Sam Costa. 6 2 Alb Time. 8 50 Sports Desk. After Seven: Alan Freem 8 2 This Is Living? 8 30 Orgi ist Entertains. 9 0 Dorita Pepe. 9 30 Humphrey Lyttelt 10 2 (1,500m) Late Night Ext (Sports Desk at 10 15). 12 a.m. Night Ride. 2 2 Close.

RADIO 1 247

News: 5 30 a.m., 6 0, 6 30, th every hour on the half-ho until 2 30 p.m., 3 0, 3 30, 4 4 30, 5 30, 6 0, 6 30, 7 0, 8 11 0 12 midnight, 1 0 a.m., 2

5 30 a.m. Radio 2. 7 0 To Blackburn. 9 0 Jimmy Your 10 0 Dave Lee Travis. 1 0 p. Johnnie Walker. 3 2 Ter Wogan. 5 0 Mike Lennox. Radio 2. 10 0 John Peel. 12 mi night-2 2 a.m. Radio 2.

(Variations on Radio 4)

MIDLANDS, EAST ANGLI —6 50-6 56 a.m. Regional Ne 7 50-7 56 Regional News. 8 8 40 Regional Extra. 12 55-1 p.m. Regional Weather. 5 5 5 56 Regional News.

EAST ANGLIA (VHF). 6 50-6 56 a.m. News. 7 50-7 News. 8 10-8 40 This is Ea Anglia. 12 55-1 0 p.m. New 5 50-5 56 News.

NORTH, NORTH WEST. 6 50-6 56 a.m. Northern New 7 50-7 56 Northern News. 12 5 1 0 p.m. Northern News. 5 5 5 56 Northern News.

Wales.—6 50 a.m. Weathe 6 55-7 0 News of Wales. 7 2 7 45 Bore Da! 7 50 Weathe 7 55-8 0 Papers. 8 10 Goo Morning Wales! 8 40-8 Papers. 11 0-11 20 I Ysgolio Cymru. 12 25 p.m. Y Liwybra Gynt. 12 55 Newyddion. 12 5 1 0 News of Wales. 1 45-2 0 A Lin Man. 2 20-2 45 I Ysgolio Cymru. 5 30 Cymru Heno. 5 4 6 0 Dateline. 11 36 Close.

South-west, South, West— 6 50-7 0 a.m. Weather. 7 50 8 0 Weather. 8 12-8 40 Today 12 55 p.m.-1 0 Weather. 5 50 6 0 Weather.

South-west (VHF).—12 noon 12 55 p.m. Midday Parade (Devon, Cornwall, Channel Islands).

in hop... lks on... Turkish crisis could cuts pave way for army

...DON-TAYLOR: Brussels, ...

...s allies, Britain today ...proach towards negot... ...reductions in Central ... ...NATO Deputy Foreign ...nister of State at the ... ...did ...as an ...after ...an se... ...ssump... ...rence ...t sum... ...ed his ...nison ...Soviet ...ionage ...what... ...overn... ...idente ...said ...te said ...at was ...sts of ...British ...and ...was ...ed the ...that a ...egotia... ...d be a ...dening ...ropean ...mplex ...odber ...varia... ...could ...e. Alli... ...could ...ithout ...ength. ...r over... ...9th an ...odber ...as the ...nce as ...into ...arsaw ...basis. ...inating ...et up ...talks ...reduc... ...arrow ...rs are ...Manlio ...retary- ...to ...views ...go will ...NATO ...ande it ...sociate ...rprise. ...in its ...Turkey ...nce of ...indi... ...d the ...a con... ...country. ...State ...erman ...der of ...today's ...serious ...forces ...begin ...lement

From SAM COHEN, Istanbul, October 5

The Justice Party of the former Turkish Premier, Mr Demirel, has decided to withdraw from the six-month-old coalition Government of Mr Nihat Erim. There are reports here tonight that Mr Erim will submit his resignation, probably on Thursday, after the Justice Party Ministers formally withdraw.

The decision was announced today after a long meeting of the party executive. A statement issued after the meeting accused the Government of failing to prove its justification of being "a government above political parties." It said the recent statements by Premier Erim in Parliament had destroyed the basic ideas that led to the creation of the Government. "We regret that our goodwill to save our country from a crisis has been misused and therefore we have decided it necessary to recall our members from the Government," the statement said.

The Justice Party has five Ministers in the Cabinet which is mainly composed of non-political technocrats and representatives of the three major political parties. The five Ministers have privately stated that they will all comply with their party's decision and submit their resignations.

Mr Demirel's party, which still commands the majority in Parliament, was forced to step down from power last March by the army which was evidently tired of terrorist activities and the Government's failure to deal with the country's pressing political and economic problems.

The resignations come at a time when the generals feel particularly sensitive about the attitudes of the politicians and just when Dr Erim seemed to be succeeding in restoring stability and embarking on a social and economic reform programme. If he resigns it is most unlikely that the army will let Mr Demirel or his party form a new Government. In some quarters it is feared that the army may lose patience with the various manoeuvres of the politicians and seize power directly.

The Justice Party decision highlights a recent political crisis caused by disagreement between the party and the Premier.

The spirit of cooperation between the Demirel faction and Dr Erim was strained when the Government expressed willingness to pass certain reforms (including a land reform programme) by using its newly acquired authority of "issuing decrees with the powers of law."

Mr Demirel's party opposed the Government's tendency to use these powers and made it clear that the true representatives of the people in Parliament should have a say in this. Although other parties agreed to cooperate with the Government Dr Erim gave up the idea of reforms by decree and left the doors opened for Parliament to take action, as suggested by the Justice Party.

This provoked strenuous attacks from the three service chiefs which became politically inflammable when a Justice Party deputy tabled a motion and asked the Government to explain why the commanders were making such statements. The wording of the motion which said that the statements were a severe blow to democracy and the parliamentary system in Turkey, angered Dr Erim as much as the generals themselves.

Fear of W... again

PAKISTAN ... that Indian ... their common ... posed "a real ... Speaking to ... at the United ... York, the leader ... stani delegation ... September 29, ... had fired 1,000 ... villages in the ... and then launched ... attack. He said ... had been killed ... duty of the UN ... another full-scale ...

...ishops at study

Rome, October 5

The World Synod of Bishops broke up into a series of discussions for a final study of theological aspects of the current crisis in the priesthood in spite of a last-minute plea that they should first consider the practical problems.

The 211 bishops split into 12 language groups — three French, three English, three Belgium on ... ...ish-Portuguese, and one detailed study ... ...for German, Italian, and age is still being ... ...—for two further days of examination of ... ...on doctrinal questions flight recorder ... ...cted with the rôle of the of little help to ... ...today. tors. BEA has ... ...ore they dispersed. for the four days ... ...nal François Marty, Arch- accident the plane ... ...p of Paris, asked the on London-Scotland ... ...ps first to hear an official ...nent on the practical ...ts of the confusion in the ...hood. This report, ...er, will not be presented ...ardinal Vicente Enrique y ...icon, the Spanish Primate, ...the bishops re-assemble on ...day.

Cardinal Marty proposed that the bishops should first consider Cardinal Tarancon's report, and also the problem of justice in the world, to ensure discussion of the issues as a whole and avoid arid theological debate.

Archbishop Paul Grégoire, of Montreal, president of the Canadian bishops' conference, also appealed for the theological and practical problems of the priesthood to be considered together rather than separately.

Winding up the general theological debate, Cardinal Joseph Hoeffner, of Cologne, said the bishops had shown profound concern for the unease and discouragement among the clergy. But he strongly supported the retention of celibacy in the priesthood, reminding the assembly that Christ himself had been "extremely demanding" towards those who wished to follow him. — Reuter.

Crash ...

BEA IS STILL ... clues as to the ... Vanguard airlin... Belgium on ... detailed study ... age is still being ... examination of ... flight recorder ... of little help to ... tors. BEA has ... for the four days ... accident the plane ... on London-Scotland ...

Crush ...

PARIS WILL ... Metro trains again ... terday the sce... chaos on the roa... morning and e... hours and at ... announcers advis... held up in serious... to take a stroll ... was no hope of ... at least an hour.

Demo ...

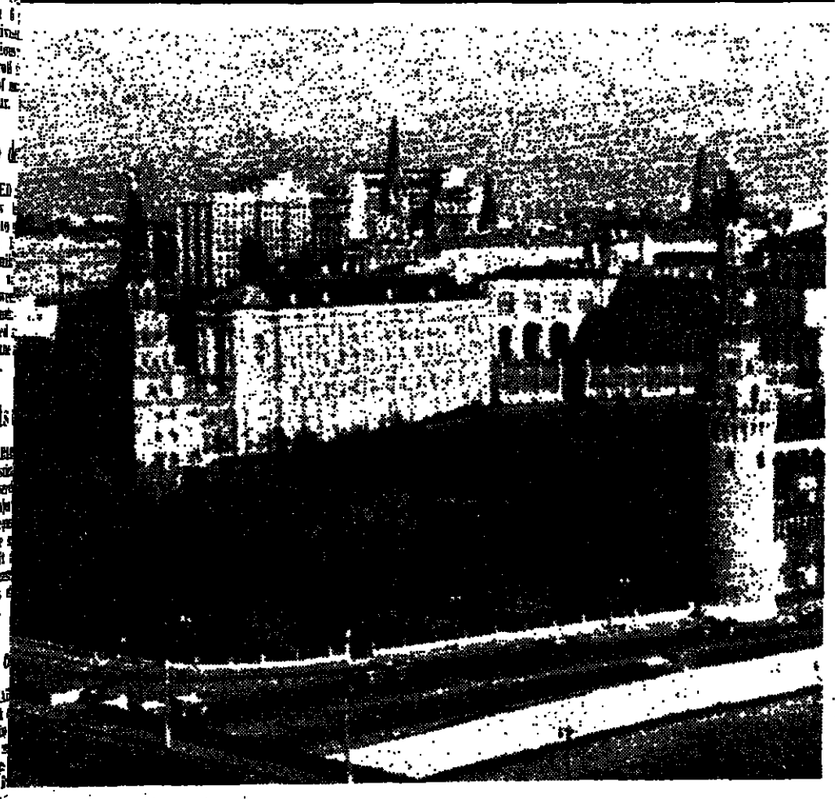
MEN DRESSED ... clothes threw ... fired guns into ... demonstrating ... dents near Mani... of them and t... The students we... about a simi... which happened ... They blame th... for the attacks.

Flights ...

THE HUNGARI... Malev has drasti... scheduled ser... suffered two majo... August, and Sep... Western airline ... Malev's aircraft ... had been "ethno... heavy demands ... visits schedules.

Malta ...

BRITISH FRIGA... and Scarborough ... in Malta on Frid... day visit. The s... Royal Navy ship ... Valletta since ... Malta reached a... ing last month.



Robert G. Kaiser

Letter from Moscow

DIPLOMATIC visitations, spy cases, and treaty signings may ...e been the big news from Russian capital lately, but ...h things have little visible ...ct on the people of Moscow. ...e fact that it's autumn, and ...refore the best season for ...hering mushrooms, seems a more important to the man the street.

That man on the street here often a man in the woods. ...ere are woods all around ...scow, many inside the city ...its, all of them now aglow ...th bright yellows and ...anges. Mushrooms, as any ...therer knows, grow in the ...tumn woods. Seeking them is occupation that attracts ...ssians of all kinds.

A novice mushroom gatherer ...n get all the advice he needs ...r 29 kopecks (about 13p), the ...ice of a colourful mushroom ...art sold in the city's book ...ores which features pictures edible, "conditionally ...tible," and inedible mush...oms. The handsomest mush...om on the chart is bright red ...ith white polka dots on its top. ...is poisonous.

"Mushrooms are a valuable ...roduct of nourishment," the ...art advises, "but one cannot ...rget that some of them can ...ot only poison a person tempo...arily, but can also kill...."

Only a novice needs such a ...arning, and only a novice ...ould be caught in the woods ...ith a chart. A real mushroom ...atherer knows the good from ...he bad at a glance, and in the ...oods around Moscow one can ...ear such experts disdainfully ...roclaiming somebody else's ...iscovery to be unacceptable.

The mushrooms are tasty on ...heir own or in sauces. But ...many Russians dry them for ...midwinter soups, or pickle ...hem, or add them to home...made relish.

The Russians are also great nature lovers, as can be vividly seen in the city's railway stations on a weekend evening. Muscovites returning from a day in the country crowd the stations by the thousands, most carrying some memento of nature — a bunch of flowers, a bag of mushrooms, a handful of brilliant autumn leaves.

The roads in and out of the city on fine autumn days are also crowded. Late in the afternoon, grandmothers stand at the roadside holding bouquets of flowers which they offer for sale. They do a brisk trade.

Mushrooms and turning leaves are not the only signs of autumn in Moscow. The fur department at the cavernous GUM department store on Red Square provides another glimpse of the season. It is jammed — so crowded that a long line is kept waiting outside, while a limited number of customers are let into the fur shop in batches.

GUM is really a vast collection of shops under one roof. Muscovites say the collection of fur coats and hats is poor — "the best things are all exported" — but what is available is still in great demand.

More modest shoppers queue almost every morning outside a souvenir store not far from the largest compound of foreigners' apartments in Moscow. (All foreigners here are segregated from the local population.) The customers of the shop are largely from the provinces, and the "souvenir" they seek is a wool scarf. Such things are rare outside the big cities — and they are not common even here.

Autumn also marks the end of the local football season, and the beginning of the year for theatre and music. Football has much the largest following of the three.

The last game of the season won't be played for several weeks, but Kiev Dynamo has already wrapped up the championship. That makes it a bad year for Moscow fans, who expect a home team to finish at the top of the standings. Four of the 16 teams in the major football league are from Moscow — a hint of the way the capital dominates this country generally.

The musical season is off to a glorious start with the Vienna State Opera, which has just begun a two-week stay in Moscow. Their first offering was a spirited delivery of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony in the main hall of the Moscow Conservatory, with a portrait of Beethoven looking down approvingly from above the balcony. It took the first night audience 15 minutes to satisfy its urge for the rhythmic clapping that is the Russian sign of enthusiastic approval.

In the first important concert of the season, a week earlier, Maxim Shostakovich, the 33-year-old son of Russia's greatest living composer, conducted his father's Violin Concerto and Seventh Symphony. The concert was held on Dmitry Shostakovich's sixty-fifth birthday, but he could not be present. He is in a Moscow hospital after a heart attack compounded by back trouble, but he is reportedly now recovering.

As always, the theatre season is off to a slow start. The only major openings so far have been new versions of old plays — Gorsky's "The Last Ones," and Shakespeare's "Anthony and Cleopatra." Whether the censor will treat the new season with heavy hand or light remains to be seen. — Washington Post.

Big brother with the hard cell

SE Asia's resentment of Japan's foot-in-the-door tactics are one aspect of a complex relationship, ALAN BENNETT reports

INSCRUTABLE occidental politeness has so far marked the State visits to Western Europe of Emperor Hirohito. The timing of these visits, however, has prompted some equally sophisticated curiosity among South-east Asian countries about future Japanese intentions.

If, as Herman Kahn of the *Hudson Institute's think-tank* predicts, the twentyfirst will be the "Japanese century," the South-east Asian nations began to feel the potential of Japan as a super power in the 1930s and 1940s and are still geographically and economically likely to be the first to understand what it means to deal with the world's third most important economic power.

There has been no attempt to portray the Emperor as a travelling salesman for Japanese cars, transistors, or television sets — they will come of their own accord. Nevertheless, the fact that Western European markets account for only 17 per cent of Japan's sales has not gone unremarked.

For Asian countries with recent direct experience of Japanese economic penetration, the symbolism of the Emperor's visit is full of significance. Any developments that ensue, in either the political or the economic fields, and it would be naïve to suppose that none will ensue, will be watched with the closest attention.

For the dollar crisis and the floating of the yen have been far less injurious to Japans' smaller Asian neighbours than the import surcharge, the *threatened erection of US tariff* walls, and the limitations on the exports of textiles. In effect, as South-east Asian political leaders have been saying for some years now, Japan's aggressive lonehanded pressure on US markets was bound sooner or later to damage the export prospects of its less prosperous Asian neighbours.

It is not necessary to read the history books to understand the anxiety and the annoyance of the lesser Asian countries. All of them have serious trade imbalances with Japan, most have been in receipt of wartime economic reparations, many of them are sources of Japanese-required raw *materials such as tin, copper,* timber, iron, and agricultural products, as well as being markets for mass-produced consumer-goods from Japanese factories.

But South-east Asian relations with Japan are too complex to be summarised by the too-glib pronouncement that Japan has in a decade or two achieved by peaceable means all it once aimed to obtain *through its notorious Greater* Asian Co-Prosperity scheme. Issues of regional cooperation, aid, capital investment, and defence are included, in all of which Japan's rôle is indispensable.

This accounts for the comparative docility with which the South-east Asian countries have allowed their markets to be flooded with Japanese consumer goods, their agricultural economies to be geared to producing raw materials to feed the Japanese industrial giant, and explains their patience with the occasional Japanese blunders in offending local susceptibilities.

It hardly accounts for the *ease with which, in several* important export items, Western competition has been virtually wiped out and traditionally British markets such as Thailand, Malaysia, and Singapore have been almost totally captured by the Japanese in cars, locomotives, light machinery, and electronics.

But the import surcharge imposed by President Nixon has, because of its general *effect on Asian trade with the* United States, provided, just at this time, one single clearly definable issue that supersedes the smaller, more diffuse local issues that previously acted as irritants in relations with Japan.

Mitsubishi assimilated: a giant hoarding in Bangkok

South-east Asian political leaders, among them Adam Malik of Indonesia, and Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore, have for several years complained of Japan's reluctance to formulate a long-term foreign policy in Asia, while implying that they had serious reservations about *the way in which her short-term* trading aspirations were working out so one-sidedly.

It is a vacuum in Japanese official thinking which has worked to Japan's advantage. By shielding behind the constitutional prohibition on force as a means of settling international disputes, Japan has managed to maintain a useful ambiguity in its relations with China at the same time as obtaining the maximum advantage from manufacturing electronic and automobile components in Formosa for assembly in Japan.

But remaining aloof from regional security pacts, far from reassuring Asian countries of Japan's peaceable intentions, has tended to throw into relief the aggressiveness of its economic aims.

The prospects, viewed whether from Europe or Asia, are breathtaking, and are only beginning to be evaluated. Certainly the societies of South-east Asia are too far gone along the road of higher urban standards of living, aided by Japanese cars and television sets, pressurised rice-cookers, scooters, radios, light machinery, and manufactured goods of every description, ever to fall back easily in consumption. The problem has been, in large part, of their own making.

But where Japan treads with the United States, and with *Europe, as seems* likely in the near future, the rest of Asia must follow warily, and, since the shock of the import surcharge, there is greater pressure on Japan to go it alone rather less audaciously than in the past.

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Former Ministers accused in Congo

Kinshasa, October 5

Congo-Kinshasa security forces today arrested two former Ministers and a general accused of plotting to kill President Joseph Mobutu.

M Justin-Marie Bomboko, Foreign Minister in six different administrations since the Congo became independent of Belgium in 1960, was among the three arrested.

The others were the former Finance Minister, M Victor Mendaka, and General Alphonse-Devos Bangala, a former governor of Kinshasa, who was recently released from a life sentence on a murder charge.

An official announcement said the three men had been forming bands of criminals to kill the Head of State.

Observers connected today's arrests with a security drive which began about six months ago and resulted in two subversion trials, including that of several students from Lovanium University.

A witness in one of the trials mentioned the names of Bomboko and Mendaka.

Although the two former Ministers have been out of favour for some time, there had been no indications that they would be arrested.

The statement described today's measure as an administrative one of removal, but it added they had been deprived of their membership of the National Order of the Leopard — generally taken as a sign that they will later be tried. Holders of the order are immune from prosecution.

Both M Bomboko, aged 49, and M Mendaka lost their ministerial posts in a Government reshuffle in August, 1969. M Bomboko became Ambassador in Washington and M Mendaka went to Bonn. They were both recalled within weeks of each other about 18 months ago, and have since lived in relative obscurity.

An articulate political scientist trained at a Belgian university, M Bomboko became the Congo's first Foreign Minister under the Government of Patrice Lumumba in 1960. M Mendaka is a former head of Congolese security and a Minister of the Interior. — Reuter.

Kapwepwe accuses police

From our Correspondent

Lusaka, October 5

Zambian police were accused by Mr Simon Kapwepwe here today of ill-treating three detained officials of his United Progressive Party.

Mr Kapwepwe said the wives of the detainees, judging by the bloodstained clothing they had received, had told him that John Chisata, Minister for Labour, Jameson Chapoloko, former Health Minister, and Elison Mulenga were all in grave need of medical treatment.

Zambia's Vice-President, Mr Mainza Chona, initiated moves in Parliament today to expel Mr Kapwepwe, who attended the opening session in a red-striped toga.

Mr Kapwepwe again accused the Government of wasting public money but his speech was greeted with catcalls and jeers from the Government benches. Some demanded that the "member for Angola" desist from "using bad language" — a reference to Mr Kapwepwe's poor English.

Vorster sends patrol after guerrillas

Pretoria, October 5

Mr Vorster, the South African Prime Minister, today announced that security forces have been ordered to cross the border of the Caprivi Strip, clearly into Zambia, to hunt down African guerrillas. They are suspected of planting mines which killed a policeman and wounded four others.

Mr Vorster said at the Transvaal congress of the ruling National Party four policemen were seriously injured on Monday when their vehicle struck a mine about five miles from Katima Mulilo in the Caprivi Strip, a wedge of land on the north eastern border of South-west Africa.

Mr Vorster said that the incident took place on South African soil. The wounded were flown to Pretoria by air-ambulance.

Early today police Captain H. T. S. van Eeden was killed in another landmine explosion.

Mr Vorster said a South African patrol had been ordered to follow the guerrillas responsible for planting the landmines. He reminded delegates of his announcement last year that "if terrorists came on to South African soil and attacked South Africans, then South Africa had the right to follow them wherever they might go."

He said he issued this warning in public so that "friendly countries could take note.

"No country can allow that Communist trained terrorists enter its territory and attack its people," Mr Vorster told cheering delegates.

He said the responsibility in this case "rested squarely on the shoulders of the country which allowed this type of aggression."

Mr Vorster avoided naming the country suspected of harbouring the guerrillas involved in the incidents of the past 24 hours. In the past, however, he has referred to "terrorist bases" in Zambia.

Katima Mulilo is on the Zambian border and 60 miles from Botswana, the other independent black African country which borders the Caprivi Strip.

Rhodesia and Angola also adjoin the strip which is a legacy of colonial days when Germany, which then governed South-west Africa, attempted to send its troops marching across Africa to link up with the other German colony of Tanganyika.

Mr Vorster's Transport Minister, Mr Ben Schoeman, also gave a warning today that outside pressure over apartheid would increase in the next three years in an effort to make it fail.

Mr Schoeman said at the congress: "It is not going to be a bed of roses. The people will therefore have to hear the bad as well as the good."

But he added: "South Africa will emerge as the victor."

He said South Africa was in need of goodwill and allies, and contact with black African States was one of the ways in which pressure on the Pretoria regime at the United Nations could be eased.

Mr Schoeman said in today's world South Africa could not afford to be isolated.

"We must face the fact that the Government's policy of apartheid is being hated. Pressure on South Africa is going to get worse. Let us be under no illusion. The danger to our safety is going to become greater."

Mr Schoeman asked about increasing isolation in sport: "Is the game worth the candle? Will it mean the end of white civilisation in South Africa if we don't send sporting teams abroad? Will it be catastrophic Of course not." — UPI and Reuter.

No plan yet for Rhodesia visit

By PATRICK KEATLEY: Diplomatic Correspondent

The Foreign and Commonwealth Office has denied reports that arrangements have been made for a visist soon to Rhodesai by Sir Alec Douglas-Home. The reports, apparently originating from sources at Westminster, had asserted that firm arrangement s had been agreed between London and Salisbury for a visit by Sir Alec, probably in the first week of November, which would aim to produce a package formula to resolve the Rhodesia problem.

The official statement consists of a single sentence: "No decision has been taken about a visit by Sir Alec to Salisbury."

The workding is deliberately simple to discourage any possibility of shades of meaning. The omission of any reference to a date means the denial is comprehensive. No mission has been agreed — at least not yet — either for the first week of November or any other time in the near future. The phrase "no decision" is also comprehensive. It means no decision by Ministers, officials in Whitehall, or the British Government.

It was being said in Whitehall last night that the whole affair must stem from a misunderstanding by one or two individuals. It is known that a senior member of the Government, at a luncheom earlier this week, talked informally about a range of problems facing the Heath Administration when the autumn session of Parliament begins.

Rhodesia, which was only referred to in passing, brought the comment from him that there were still issues where the gap between London and Salisbury was wide. He then went on to say that Sir Alec was ready to fly to Salisbury if and when there were realistic signs of the political will in Rhodesia to make realistic concessions to guarantee the rights of Africans. Only part of these remarks filtered out of the luncheon and this gave rise to speculation about a mission by Sir Alec soon.

An additional factor was the chance remark the same day by Sir Roy Welensky, returning from his recent visit to Britain, that Rhodesians could expect an important announcement during the first week of November.

In fact, Whitehall says that nothing has altered on Rhodesia since Sir Alec referred to it at his press conference at the UN in September. There are still some specific constitutional nuts to crack. The experts and advisers at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office are still examining these items and other material brought back from Salisbury by Lord Goodman after his fourth visit to Rhodesia.

Even when the outlines of a possible package begin to take shape, there is the simple mechanical problem of Sir Alec's personal timetable.

Plea for end to cemetery strike

More than 250 demonstrators, all with relatives who have died recently, went to the California Capitol here today to urge Governor Ronald Reagan to intervene in a four-month-old strike of cemetery workers in San Francisco.

One of them, Mrs Rachel Klinger (above), whose husband died three months ago but has still not been buried, wept as she pleaded: "Kill me, just please kill me, Governor. I can't live any longer. . . ."

From WILLIAM ENDICOTT: Sacramento, October 5

Mrs Klinger said she had been in a German concentration camp during the war and had lost many members of her family there. "I just can't go on," he said. "It's a second concentration camp again. It's too much."

A bronze casket topped by pink and white carnations rested at the foot of the steps, and a black-bordered sign read "We need to bury our dead."

More than 1,800 unburied bodies have accumulated in mortuaries and warehouses since the strike began. The authorities say there is no imminent danger to public health, but have confirmed reports that some of the bodies are beginning to decompose."

"We are reaching the point where something will have to be done very soon," said Dr Francis Curry, Director of the San Francisco Health Department. "This is terrible — a real lack of respect of the dead. These families are undergoing a tremendous strain and emotional trauma knowing the bodies are in this condition above ground."

The cemetery workers have struck at 11 local cemeteries in support of claims for wage increases and improved welfare programmes. Graves in these cemeteries have gone largely unattended and many are surrounded by waist-high weeds and piles of debris. — Los Angeles Times.

Freedom group must wait

By ANTHONY McDERMOTT

From our Correspondent

Dar-es-Salaam, October 5

An official of the Organisation of African Unity said here today that it will not be possible to accord official recognition to the new Rhodesian freedom movement, the Front for the Liberation of Zimbabwe, until next July at the earliest.

Mr O. O. Adesola, policy secretary to the Dar-es-Salaam-based OAU Liberation Committee, said today that only the Heads of State could decide to recognise new parties and withdraw recognition where it already existed. The Heads of State are not due to meet again until July in Mauritania.

In the meantime the new front, formed in Lusaka last week, will have to go through a lengthy process. First it must notify the liberation committee of its formation, which it has not yet done. Then the standing committee on general policy will have to make a recommendation to the Council of Ministers, which in turn puts forward a recommendation to the Heads of State.

When he announced the formation of the front, its chairman Mr Shelton Siwela claimed that it resulted from the fusing of the rival Zimbabwe African People's Union and Zimbabwe African National Union but this appears to be far from the truth. None of the eight members of ZANU's Supreme Council and only two of the five principal leaders of ZAPU have joined the new organisation.

Mr Adesola said today that as far as the OAU was concerned both ZANU and ZAPU still existed. "It is up to the front to convince the OAU that it deserves recognition.

"We are not interested in paper agreements. We want agreements which will be genuine and lasting. We have tried for a long time to bring about a united front between ZANU and ZAPU but until we are sure it has the support of the rank and file among the exiles and the masses

Tanzania and Zambia as hosts to the Rhodesian freedom fighters may well decide to support the front out of frustration as much as anything else, because they have had to endure the inter-party bickering of the exiles which has brought the liberation struggle to a standstill for the past two years.

Familiar topic for Federation

By ANTHONY McDERMOTT

The problems of the Middle East were the main topics on the second day of talks yesterday between the Presidents of Egypt, Libya and Syria in Cairo, meeting for the first time officially as the presidential council of the Federation of Arab Republics. On the first day Presidents Sadat, Gadafy and Assad, took the constitutional oath which brought the federation into existence. Sadat was elected the first chairman of the presidential council for a two-year term.

The first sessions were devoted, according to Cairo radio, to the laws regulating the work of the presidential council, the Federal ministerial council and the system of Federal Government employment. After yesterday's session, Egypt's Vice-President, Hussein el-Shafei, who is official spokesman for the present session of presidential council meetings, said the three leaders had chosen Cairo to be the federation's capital and an Egyptian Central Government building as the Federal Government's headquarters.

This building in the smart Heliopholis suburbs, is temporarily occupied by the trial of 91 men, accused of trying to overthrow Sadat in May. It also served as the headquarters of the last serious, but unsuccessful, effort at Arab unity between Egypt and Syria. This broke up after three years in 1961.

Yesterday's discussion of foreign policy issues put the Federal constitution into action for the first time. For the first two years decisions will be issued unanimously. This will always be the case with "questions of peace and war," but after two years, decisions by the presidential council will be on a majority basis.

The talks centred on the military and political aspect of the Middle East crisis according to el-Shafei. They come just before President Sadat embarks on a round of diplomatic contacts. He is due to arrive in Moscow for the second time this year on October 10, and on the way will spend one day in Kuwait, and make a two-hour stopover in Tehran. After his return he is due to receive President Tito in Cairo on October 21.

Confronting the three leaders yesterday was the problem of how to implement Sadat's pledge to solve the Middle East crisis this year by peace or war — taking in at the same time the attitudes and wishes of the three federated countries, the diplomatic moves in New York and of Sadat's hosts in Moscow. They also apparently discussed a submission by the guerrilla leader, Yasser Arafat, on the situation in Jordan after the failure recently by Saudi Arabia and Egypt to bring the guerrillas and the Jordanian authorities to agreement in Jeddah.

Walkover in Sabah

From our Correspondent: Kuala Lumpur

The Alliance coalition Government in the East Malaysian State of Sabah was returned unopposed today when 10 independent candidates were disqualified for "improper completion of nomination papers." Today's victory gives the Alliance control over the State — which has rich resources of timber and minerals — for a further five years.

Elections in April 1967 had already given the alliance 31 of the 32 seats, and the one successful Independent, Mr Yap Pak Leong, was detained not long afterwards. There has been no opposition party in Sabah since November 1967, when Dato Donald Stephens' UPKO Party dissolved itself after breaking away from the Alliance.

The States's Chief Minister and Alliance leader, Tun Mustapha, appears to have no ambitions in federal politics and spends much of his time abroad. However, he is believed to contribute a substantial percentage of federal Alliance funds and has been able to run his State with little or no interference from the Federal Government.

In his victory message, Tun Mustapha said: "This is the most outstanding victory of the Malaysian Alliance. This is the most outstanding victory in the political history of Sabah, which has just experienced the process of parliamentary democracy."

Atoms for peace pact signed

From INDER MALHOTRA

Bombay, October 6

India and West Germany today signed a five-year agreement on mutual collaboration for the peaceful exploitation of atomic energy and space research. The agreement envisages the exchange of information and nuclear scientists.

The main purpose of the agreement, of which very few details were officially disclosed in New Delhi, seems to be to accelerate production of enriched uranium as the principal nuclear fuel from virtually inexhaustible reserves of thorium in India.

It is proposed to set up a chain breeder reactor for this purpose at Kalpakkm, near Madras, where India's third nuclear power station is being established largely as a result of Indian effort.

Rocket tests

West Germany is also likely to help India in developing its second site for ground testing rockets and launching satellites at Sriharikota Island. India's first satellite, weighing 40 kilograms, is due to be launched in 1974. The first Indan space station is at Thumba in Kerala.

Like India, West Germany has had reservations about the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. French help in India's nuclear programme is considerable. India also has atomic agreements with 11 other nations including Canada and the Soviet Union.

Ostpoliti widens gap in parties

From NORMAN CROSS

Saarbrücken, October

The gap between the main political parties in Germany grows wider. Thi chairman of the Chr Democratic Union, Dr R Barzel, told the closing se of the party conference today that the Social I crats were now basing policies on a set of value aims that were abso different from those of t Government parties.

"I don't think any that it's just a questio making mistakes or of foolishly," he said pat ingly. "I believe now tha SPD wants something than we want."

To look at the world po situation, the interna currency policy, Bonn's fo policy, and the domestic of affairs in West Ger could only make one afra said. He added that Germany was in a decisive war phase.

The Government must the responsibility for th come of a foreign policy has been pushed through basis of a doubtful min The Ostpolitik was bindin country to the East and l ing its ties with the West

The Opposition could n operate with a Governmen neglected Western policies not take seriously the eco relations between Germany and the United S and which tried to speed t holding of a European Se conference.

The basic principle of German policy towards E Europe must be the accep of the right of self-deter tion for all Germans. S the Government put fo the treaties with Moscow Warsaw for ratification described the treaties as a — then a new Goven must see to it that new ments were reached wit East, agreements that have the support of all G democrats.

Dr Barzel was hinting that his party and its Ba wing, the Christian Union, would solidly oppo ratification of the tr Should they fail to majority in the Bundest would press for a federal tion.

The CDU conference greatly strengthened Barzel's position in the He is not only chairman also leader of the joint CSU parliamentary group designated as a candidat the Chancellorship.

He has again prove ability as a political ma and tactician, but again to reveal his own po philosophy.

The elections to the tive committee and the dium brought no appre shift in power. The othe tender for the Chancellor dature, Dr Schroeder, re one of the five deputy men, but was again bott the poll of those elected.

The party is by no mea the best of heart. It is not dent about its prospects an much to do before it battle with the SPD in 19 is also 12 million marks (£1.25 millions) in debt.

Roman harbo

The ruins of a R harbour have been found four fathoms of wate Mamoura beach, Alexandri

An Arab skindiver reported yesterday to hav covered a 100-yard lime quay, along with a sunken pottery, and other objects a mile offshore.

A question of temperament . . .

From NESTA ROBERTS: Paris, October 5

M Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, general secretary of the Radical Party, intends to stand for the presidency against the nominal holder of that office, M Maurice Faure, at the forthcoming meeting of the party. It was largely through the initiative of M Faure that, less than two years ago, M Servan-Schreiber was appointed to the general secretaryship with the aim of giving the party a more dynamic and streamlined image.

M Servan-Schreiber told a press conference that of 40 Radical federations which had pronounced on the presidency 24 were in favour of his candidature and only three opposed it. His effort was inspired by a wish to see an end to the "exploitation" of the country by the UDR, the inefficiency of the Government's management, which meant that France was failing to realise its potential, and the injustice of society. There was more inequality in France than in any other industrial democracy.

M Servan-Schreiber said his candidature involved no personal criticism of other Radical leaders. It was a question of temperament. "In the 1914 war," he went on, "all the French generals were patriots, but there were great differences of temperament among them. . . . A party, like a country, must choose a leader whose temperament suits the need."

Asked if, in bidding for the leadership of the Radical Party, he was trying to take over leadership of the Opposition, M Servan-Schreiber replied that there was no leader of the Opposition and that he was not trying for anything. He was simply moved by the state of his country.

He neatly side-stepped another question which asked whether, assuming the defeat of the present Government in a general election, he would take part in a Popular Front type of Government or in a third force, which would embrace various elements of the Centre.

M Servan-Schreiber said, he was so "scandalised" by the way the majority was conducting its affairs that he would not tolerate a combination which included any of its members. He would be delighted to think that some of those members were moved to reform. If they were, the way for them to prove it was to refuse to vote the Budget of 1972, as he had done.

He did not deal with the section of the question which covered the Popular Front, though he had said earlier that, while there could be no compromise with the doctrine of the Communist Party, on the first aim of the Radicals (helping the worse-off members of society) the Communist Party was on the same side.

M Faure, who has temporarily stepped down from the presidency to devote his energies to campaigning for his reelection, has also spoken of the differences of "method and temperament," between himself and M Servan-Schreiber. He has insisted on the need for an alliance with the Socialist Party. "Without it the Radicals would be isolated."

As an alternative to either man, the Paris federation of the party has suggested that, to avoid personal quarrels, M Pierre Brousse, who is acting president during M Faure's leave of absence, might be put forward as a "conciliatory candidate." The elections will take place at the Radical congress at Suresnes on the outskirts of Paris during the weekend of October 15-17.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS

£0.80 per line

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BIRTHS

BARTON.—On October 4, 1971, at Jessop Hospital, Sheffield, to JILL (née Nelson) and MICHAEL, a son Christopher Matthew.

BENNETT.—On September 30, 1971, in Cape Town, to ELIZABETH (née Rothwell) and JOHN, a daughter.

DEWHURST.—On September 29, 1971, in Sharoe Green Hospital, Preston, to MURIEL (née Hopwood) and JOHN, a daughter (Thomasin Jane).

HALLWIRTH.—On September 28, in Johannesburg, to DEIRDRE and CHRISTOPHER (late of Bramhall), a son, brother to Lauren.

ENGAGEMENTS

LEVY—NOAR.—The engagement is announced between VICTOR, elder son of Mr and Mrs Isaac LEVY, of 11 Harefield Drive, Didsbury, Manchester, and VICKY, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Sidney NOAR, 41 Broadway, Bramhall, Cheshire.

SCOTT—TYRRELL.—The engagement is announced between PETER, son of Mr and Mrs G. SCOTT, of Cheam, Surrey, and FRANCES, elder daughter of Dr and Mrs D. A. J. TYRRELL, of Stanmore, Middlesex.

DEATHS

BEARMAN.—October 10, 1971, suddenly, ETHEL, beloved wife of DONALD, and mother of Elvine, Rosalind and Peter. Formerly lecturer at London University Institute of Education, aged 76. No flowers. Enfield Crematorium, Friday, 11 a.m.

BRODIE.—Suddenly, on October 2, 1971, in hospital, UNITY ELIZABETH, in her 84th year, of 13 Bland Road, Prestwich, Manchester, elder daughter of the late John and Jane BRODIE. Funeral service at the Salford Crematorium (Agecroft) on Thursday, October 7, at 3 p.m. No flowers please but donations to the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation, 199 Sloane Street, London, S.W.1., would be appreciated. Inquiries to Messrs. Kendal Milne and Co., Manchester. Tel.: 061-832 3414.

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Flowers from Fabians of Interflora 38 King St., M/c 3. Tel. BLA 2714.

DEATHS (continued)

HORRIDGE.—On October 2, 1971, peacefully in hospital, and of 4 The Thorns, Chertonville, Manchester 21, MARGARET, beloved aunt of Ann Perkins and devoted friend of Janet Bewick. Funeral service at St Clement's Church, Chorlton, on Wednesday, October 6 at 3.30 p.m. followed by cremation at Manchester Crematorium. Cut flowers only please or donations if desired to St Clement's Restoration Fund. Inquiries to H. Stevens and Sons. Tel.: 061-881 3074 or 061-224 1200.

KEHOE.—On October 4, 1971, suddenly MARY KEHOE beloved wife of the late JAMES and dear mother of Pat and John. Requiem mass at St Cecilia's on Friday next at 9 a.m. followed by interment at Yew Tree Cemetery, 54, Buckingham Road, Liverpool 13.

LIVINGSTONE.—On October 3, 1971, suddenly as the result of an accident, EDWARD GRIME LIVINGSTONE, of Cyidyn Gyrfa, Cemaes Bay, beloved husband of Minnie LIVINGSTONE and dear father of David and Linda. Funeral on Thursday at 1 p.m. Llanbacrit Church. Inquiries to J. O. Thomas. Tel.: Cemaes Bay 293.

TURNER.—On October 4, 1971, of 61 High Elm Road, Hale Barns, Cheshire, WILFRED, aged 79 years, the dearly loved husband of the late Doris TURNER and dear father of Derek. Service and committal Altrincham Crematorium, Friday, October 8 at 11.30 a.m. Family flowers only please. Inquiries to A. Hockanll and Sons Ltd. Tel.: 061-928 1336 and 1187.

Memorial Service

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR A FENCER

The national fencer Vincent Bonfil, has died in a fencing accident in South Africa.

A memorial service in his honour, will be held on October 8, 10 a.m., at St Patrick's Church, Soho Square, London.

HUNT.—The memorial service for JOHN DEVENISH MORTIMER HUNT, late headmaster of Beech Hall, Macclesfield, will be held at St Peter's Church, Prestbury, Cheshire, at 2.30 p.m., on Thursday, October 14.

PERSONAL

£1.00 per line

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WORK AND LEISURE—the disabled in the '70s. John Grooms, Edgware Way, Edgware, Middx. October 4th-9th. 2-7 p.m. (Sat. 2-5 p.m.).

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NOTICES

AN INTRODUCTION TO QUAKERISM

ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1 11—16.30

AT FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE MOUNT STREET, MANCHESTER.

An informal gathering arrange for those who would like to kn more about Quaker beliefs and their approach to a Christian way of life. Morning and afternoon talks will be given with opportunities for questions.

HOME NEWS

Ostpo... wide... gap i... parti...

...ounsel demands an ...ll-black jury ...or Mangrove trial

By JOHN CUNNINGHAM

An application for an all-black jury was made by a barrister at the Central Criminal Court yesterday at the start of the trial of nine West Indians. They are accused of offences during a demonstration against alleged police harassment in Notting Hill, London.

Mr Justice Clarke will rule today on the submission made by Mr Ian Macdonald on behalf of one of the "Mangrove Nine"—the defendants take their name from a West Indian restaurant raided by the police three times last year.

This plea, which took up most of the day and in the course of which medieval laws relating to Jews, merchants, and fishmongers were cited, led to exchanges between the judge and defence counsel.

Mr Macdonald's application came after all the defendants had denied a total of 16 charges involving riotous behaviour, carrying offensive weapons, and assault during a protest march on August 9 last year.

The judge quoted a case in which, two years ago, a similar application was rejected and said that the court would be governed by this.

The clerk of the court, Mr Leslie Boyd, added that there were great difficulties in finding black jurors. Out of the last 500 jurors at the Central Criminal Court no panel had more than three coloured members. Mr Macdonald insisted: "I am entitled to an all-black jury under the Common Law of England as it has been for nigh on 700 years."

He then invoked Magna Carta at the beginning of a long dissertation on the historical precedents for courts allowing "special juries" to deal with cases involving ethnic or professional minorities.

The judge allowed him to continue after a long wrangle about the relevance of the laws he was quoting—several have since been repealed—and over the waste of time and money in pressing the argument anyway.

The crucial phrase from Magna Carta was that an accused was entitled to "the lawful judgment of his peers." That, said Mr Macdonald was a concept so fundamental to English law that it was enshrined in the preamble to the Act abolishing the Star Chamber. In later centuries, a mistrial was declared if an insufficient number of jurors did not come from the same neighbourhood as the accused.

Acceptable

More recently still—though still too far in the past for Mr Justice Clarke who objected to the slow unfolding of the argument—special juries were empanneled to deal with alien minorities "because they represented a method of proof which the parties would find acceptable."

When Mr Macdonald cited several cases the judge asked: "Are you suggesting that I should search through all the jurors on this panel and try to make a selection of them to try to get an all-black jury?"

Yes, said the defence. And supposing, the judge said, "some of the others in the dock wanted a jury of half-and-half and another wanted an all-white jury. What should I do then?"

Mr Macdonald: "There would be the possibility of separate trials."

The judge: "That would be ridiculous nonsense." He suggested that centuries could be saved if Mr Macdonald simply quoted his best precedent.

Mr Macdonald quoted what a Victorian legal historian had to say about statutes passed in Edward III's time and turned to cite an American authority.

The judge said Mr Macdonald had made the point that special juries of peers were allowable in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and even maybe in the sixteenth centuries. "You've piled authority on authority. Now you've gone across the Atlantic. . . ." Could there be some progress? Could Mr Macdonald come on to something modern, like the speech by Lord Goddard?

Mr Macdonald obliged, but the section of the Juries Ace to which the former Lord Chief Justice referred had been repealed.

During the submissions a man with a tape recorder began setting up a microphone at the solicitors' table. The judge stopped him and told him to leave the court. "I don't want anybody to come into court with a recording apparatus unless I know about it."

The trial was adjourned until today.

Tories try to ...tem the tide

By DAVID GRAY

...mingham, which used to ...d itself as the keystone of ...ial prosperity, has 5.9 per ... unemployment—2 per cent ... the national average. And ...ided yesterday to end its ... of encouraging industry ...eople to move outside the ...

... has long been advocated ...tions of the local business ...unity. They have argued ... overspill and new town ...es, Government-sponsored ...ements to industrialists to ... to development areas, ...tions on factory develop... and renewal inside the ... and Government-encour... over-concentration on the ... industry have all com... to weaken the city's eco... New firms have been ...raged from coming to ...ngham; old-established ... have either given up the ... of expanding locally or ...moved away. Yesterday, ...ngham's Conservative-con... city council decided for... to support these argu...

...erman Sir Francis Griffin, ...eader of the council, said ... decision would not affect ... existing overspill agree... but it did mean that in ... Birmingham would stop ... to persuade industry to ... to towns like Redditch, ..., Daventry, and Tam... and to development ... "The policy of encour... movement outside the city ...ot to stop if Birmingham ... retain its vital place as ...apital of the West Mid...," he said.

...mplying with the policy of ...ssive governments had ... Birmingham a large num... of its residents, £4 millions ...ants a year, and a great ... of its industries. Now the ... faced with the danger of ...mic decline, would give ... practical support to any ... any which needed an ... development certifi...

... strong Birmingham, he said, would give strength to the weaker areas of the country. Next week, he would call a conference of senior officials and senior members of the city's Conservative Party.

The Conservative proposal, which took note of Birmingham's high level of unemployment—"higher now than at any time in the depressed 1930s"—was passed by 73 votes to 64, but only after some fierce Labour opposition.

Alderman Sir Frank Price, a former leader of the Labour group and the recently retired chairman of the Telford Development Corporation, said the argument was not about industrial development certificates, but about the policy of the Government, which had created such a high level of unemployment.

If the local Conservative group carried out its policy, Birmingham would be competing for industry with areas which were in the same economic boat. The truth was, Sir Frank said, that millions of square feet of factory space was unused in the West Midlands. It would be used if industry was in a confident mood. But the Government's policies had prevented expansion. "If the city Conservatives want to do something, they *they should stir the Government into action*," he said.

Councillor George Evans, another Labour representative, said British Leyland was about to announce another series of redundancies and it had opened factories in Belgium, Spain, and Italy to do work which might *have been done in Birmingham.*

● Eight hundred building workers complained to the City Council in Birmingham yesterday that the city was still using "lump" labour on some of its housing contracts.

The employers have agreed with the unions nationally to end the "lump" system, under which a sum is handed to a subcontractor in full payment for any work done.

Explosives store ...ey 'left in shed'

Roman ...

... men who stole explo... from a farm used a screw... to break into a hut ...aining the key to a store ... had in it nearly half a ... of gelignite, it was alleged ...erday.

... Colin Cleugh, prosecuting ...enley on Thames, said the ... had been told in a public ... where to find the key to ... store, which was near ...ng, Oxfordshire. They ...ed the window of an office ...e the key was kept hang... on a nail, entered the Home ...e approved store, and stole ...gnite and over 2,000 detona... he said.

... Cleugh said a woman later ... three men unloading boxes ... a van into a house at ...eham Road, Reading, where ... explosives were found by ...ce.

... Cleugh was opening com... proceedings against four ... alleged to have stolen the ...gnite and one man accused ... having it in his possession ...gally. Accused of stealing it Paul Randall (25), of Forte Pitt Street, Chatham, Kent; Stanley Richards (46), of Neate Street, Camberwell; Robert Tombs (26), of Fernthorpe Road, Streatham; and John Smart (33), builder of Palmer Park Avenue, Reading. They are charged with stealing 810lb. of gelignite, 2,600 detonators, and 200 ft of safety fuse from the store; possessing the explosives *for an unlawful object*; and taking a van without consent.

The fifth man, Brian Roberts (35), of Wykeham Road, Reading, is accused of possessing the explosives worth £248 and handling explosives knowing them to have been stolen. Reporting restrictions were lifted at the request of Richards.

Detective Superintendent Philip Fairweather said there would be no evidence to link the case with the IRA. He agreed that while interviewing Tombs he had said: "I know that you were intending to sell the explosives to the IRA." Tombs had denied this.

The case continues on Monday. The five defendants were remanded in custody.

Hikers seek inquiry ...nto forest industry

...he Government should set up ...ommittee of inquiry into the ...ucture and prospects of the ...estry industry, and to assess ... social and economic costs ... benefits it gives, the Ram... ...rs' Association says today.

The association, in a pamphlet ...led "Forestry: Time to Re...," also calls for afforesta... to be brought under ...anning control and for the ...dustry's rate of expansion not ... be increased until the pro... inquiry reports.

The pamphlet refers to the ...ht by amenity societies to con... the advance of "mono... conifer afforestation" ...pecially in areas where coni... threaten to overwhelm ...indling stretches of "wild" ...untryside, or where to plant them means the destruction of broadleaved species.

The pamphlet claims that the forestry industry is defended by a powerful lobby. "The sheltered position thus enjoyed by this subsidised and dubiously economic industry is a tribute to the power and adroitness of the forestry lobby.

"The lobby enjoys influence in that it comprises a State-owned enterprise, the Forestry Commission, which commands a measure of ideological regard among some politicians of the Left, with the interests of private land-owners and wealthy men for whom forestry is a tax-*avoidance* investment and who are represented by influential spokesman on the Right."

Leader comment, page 12

The teacher's hard day's night

By Richard Bourne

THE AVERAGE primary teacher spends more than three hours a day standing in class, is interrupted from outside the classroom at least once every period, and spends almost a quarter of allegedly spare time in school consulting other members of staff on school business.

He or she works an average of 44 hours a week in term time — and a year round average of 38.2 hours a week if 28 days of "legitimate" holiday are allowed.

A study in 66 Surrey primary schools gives this first minute-by-minute accounts of what happens. A random selection of teachers from both stockbroker and light industrial areas of Surrey were kitted out with radio-microphones and observers.

The length of the school day varied by nearly an hour between schools—four spent 375 minutes a day, and three others spent 430. Not much time was taken up by either sex in reprimanding during classroom hours, but women did so far more often than men. Men scolded or otherwise disciplined pupils on average once every 9.7 minutes, and women did so once every 6.3 minutes.

During the school day only 43 per cent of the time was allocated to instruction. Another 15 per cent was spent on organising children in their work, about 10 per cent on general supervision, and another 10 per cent on mechanical or clerical tasks.

The team reckoned that altogether one hour 41 minutes every day was spent on *mechanical, supervisory, and* other non-professional work, and felt that this justified controlled experiments with helpers. Oxfordshire has an elaborate system of helpers in infants' schools and is planning to put them into junior schools too.

The authors, who believe that they have killed for good the "9 to 4" stereotype of teachers, say that as much as 42 per cent of the average teaching day is spent away from the classroom. Only 26 per cent of the day was actually spent instructing pupils, and almost as much was spent on chores and supervision.

The study found that teachers who worked in schools with short hours appeared to do more work out of school than those in schools with longer hours. The average amount of work done each weekend was three and a quarter hours.

Holiday work seems to be much more extensive than the public recognises. Over the whole sample of recorded holidays the average time for teaching each day was nearly *an hour and a quarter. Some* work—such as preparing schemes of work, professional reading, and evaluating pupils' progress—was done on three fifths of the days described as holidays.

An analysis of club activities organised by the teachers showed that on average the teachers were involved in a club session every three or four days. Teachers with family commitments did as much club work as those who had none. Teachers with school responsibilities but no additional payment did more teaching work out of school hours than deputy heads or teachers holding Burnham posts.

The authors say that the small amount of time available for the average teacher to relax in the middle of the day "is hardly conducive to reducing the strain and tension of the classroom work," while attempts to squeeze more into the curriculum and keep pace with innovations may result in "possible frustration and almost certain fatigue." They found that the pattern of the teaching day's activities was determined more by the teacher himself than by anything else.

The authors ask: "Why should the official length of a school day vary so widely within one county? Could the chores of a teacher's day be better organised even without the introduction of teacher assistants? Do we need to permit so many interruptions of the class work? Should we arrange the timetable and curriculum (and perhaps pupils' attendance) so that there was more time for a teacher to mark, to consult with colleagues etc as part of his official job, and so give teachers restful breaks *and adequate lunchtimes?*"

"The Teacher's Day," by Sidney Hilsum and Brian Kane, is published by the National Foundation for Educational Research at £3.80.

Labour quits GLC's debate on Europe

By our Planning Correspondent

Britain's proposed entry into the Common Market threw the Greater London Council right off course yesterday. The Labour opposition staged a complete walk out — the first time all members of one party have left the chamber during the six years of the GLC's existence.

The cause was a report on London and the European Community, and its unexpected appearance on the agenda at the same time as the Labour Party conference at Brighton.

The Labour leader, Sir Reginald Goodwin, said there was a convention that no controversial items should be on the agenda while party conferences were taking place.

Sir Desmond Plummer, the Tory leader, who refused to withdraw the report for consideration at a later date, said it was the first opportunity to debate the matter as it affected London.

"There would be no point in debating this matter after the two main political parties had debated the matter, and after Parliament had voted on it on October 28, several days before the council meeting on November 2," he said.

Last year, when certain GLC Tories were itching to be off to Blackpool to their annual conference, a Labour Party motion criticised the announcement of rent increases for council tenants during the summer recess. In spite of, or rather because of, its controversial nature, the Tories did not walk out.

Sir Desmond was convinced that entry into the Common Market would be "good for London, good for Britain, and good for Europe."

Insulin appeal

A coroner called yesterday for a clinico-pathological conference to discuss the death of a diabetic schoolgirl who reacted badly to the insulin she needed.

The Finchley coroner, Dr Harold Price, recording a verdict of death by natural causes on Eileen Cutler, aged 15, of Burwell Avenue, Greenford, said he felt such a conference should be held to discuss the case in depth as it was so unusual.

Dr John Butt, pathologist, said the girl died on September 10 from diabetes and low blood sugar. Among many added complications, her liver was unable to store sugar.

Woman shot crippled son

After a particularly difficult night with her spastic son, it was stated at Shropshire Assizes at Shrewsbury yesterday, a 57-year-old woman knelt and prayed at his bedside, and then shot him with a humane killer.

Mrs Katherine Robinetta Fagan, of The Hollies, Loppington, Shropshire, denied murdering her son Hugo, aged 31, on June 28, but admitted manslaughter and was put on probation for three years. The pleas, which Mr Kenneth Jones, QC, said were entered on the ground of diminished responsibility, were accepted.

Probation

After putting Mrs Fagan on probation, Mr Justice Ashworth gave a warning against people assuming that courts condoned mercy killings.

"Every court in the world," he said, "has sympathy with people who are driven to make an end to a tragic human being such as Hugo was, but the law does not allow it, and no court would be doing its duty if it just as a matter of course treats persons in the tragic position of Mrs. Fagan by placing them on probation.

"We must leave it to courts at the right time and the right place to show mercy, but it must not be assumed."

Mr Stephen Tumin, prosecuting, said Mrs Fagan was devoted to Hugo. She was a woman of excellent character, of high reputation, and there was no slur or attack on her integrity or her courage.

He was exceptionally difficult on the last night, and at 5.30 a.m. she called her doctor saying she had shot Hugo. Mrs Fagan told police later: "I had reached the limit. I had to do it. I was afraid I would die before he did."

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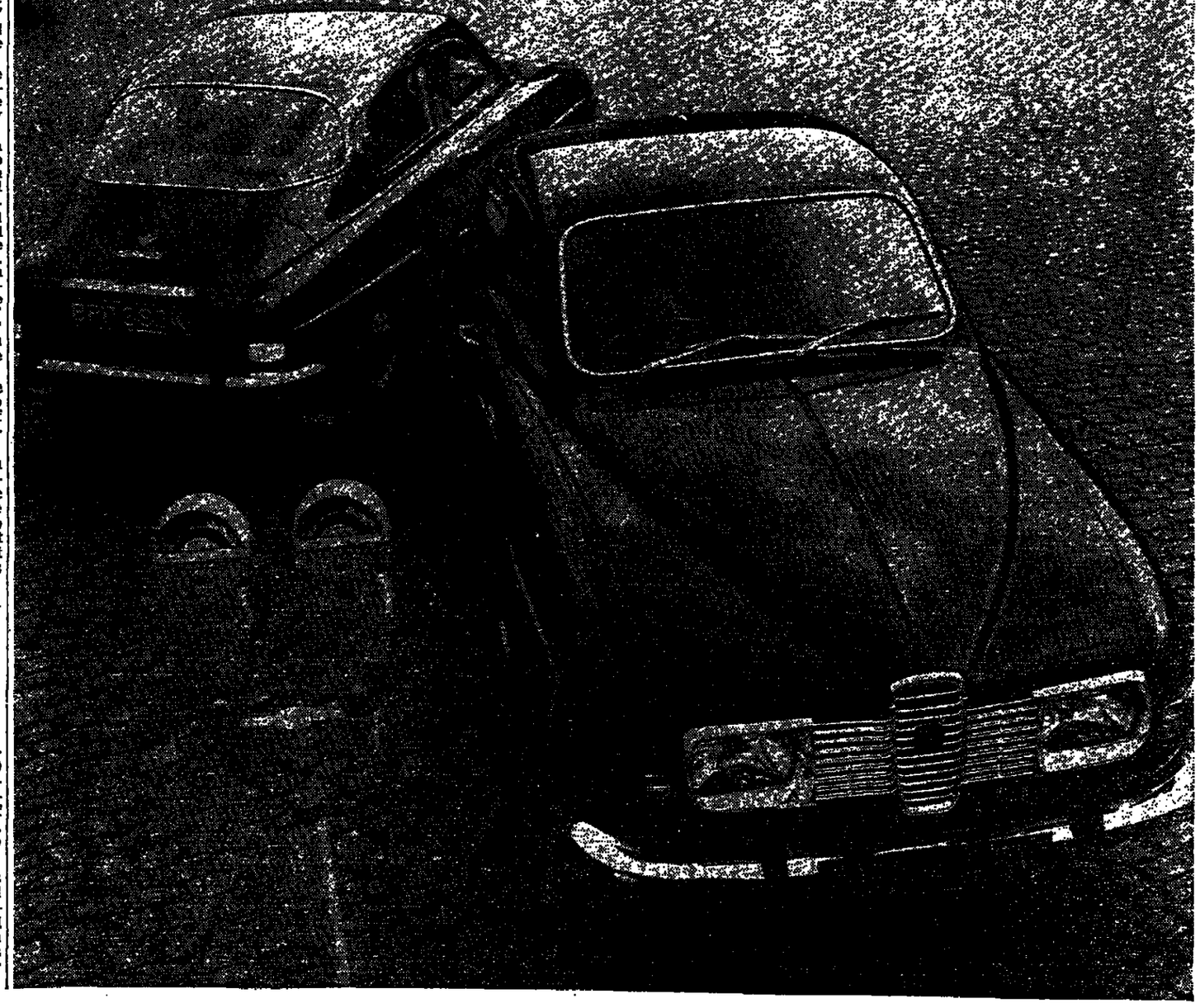

The rival 'Assembly of Irish People' gets ready to start

By PETER HILDREW

The alternative parliament being organised by Opposition MPs at Stormont is to hold its first meeting at Strabane on October 26, it was announced yesterday.

At a press conference, Mr John Hume and Mr Austin Currie of the Social Democratic and Labour Party said the gathering was to be called the Assembly of Northern Irish People. It would have an executive council consisting of " all those members of the Northern Ireland Parliament who assent in writing to the objectives of the Assembly."

The first objective defined in the Assembly's constitution, which has already been drawn up, is simply to recognise it as "the principal representative body of the non-Unionist community in Northern Ireland." The second is to obtain equality of treatment for everyone in Northern Ireland, irrespective of political views or religion, pending the peaceful reunification of the country; the third is to pursue this course by non-violent means.

Mr Hume was named as president of the executive. Stormont senators who oppose the present system of government will also be eligible to join the Assembly provided they agree to the objectives, and the Opposition leader in the Senate, Mr Gerry Lennon, is to be the chairman — the equivalent of Speaker.

In constituencies where there are neither Opposition MPs nor senators, conventions are to be held during the next three weeks of all local councillors who are at present withholding their service, in order to nominate representatives.

Organisations which feel that they represent a wide section of opinion will also be allowed to apply for membership of the Assembly if they are interested, so the total number of members could be in the region of a hundred. The constitution, however, leaves open the possibility of direct elections being organised at a later date.

The Assembly will not exercise any administrative functions, but an appeal is to be started to cover its running costs. Mr Hume was anxious to dispel suggestions that it would be just a talking shop. He was confident that it would meet as planned on a regular basis and he called for unity among those taking part.

The group of Labour and Conservative MPs from Westminster who have been examining internment conditions in Northern Ireland visited the Long Kesh internment camp yesterday morning, and at a press conference later they described conditions as rather like a "classical concentration camp."

There was, they said, a considerable compression of human beings, with 40 men in each Nissen hut, and the planned expansion of accommodation was urgently needed. Several felt that a prison built for the long term would provide better facilities than a rapidly constructed camp. The atmosphere at Long Kesh, with barbed wire and watchtowers much in evidence, had clearly left its mark.

Mr Norman St John-Stevas, the Conservative MP for Chelmsford, described conditions as grim, though not intolerable, and went on to list a series of improvements he considered necessary.

Visiting arrangements for the families of internees were not good enough and he wanted something done about their financial position. The diocesan authorities should be giving a higher priority to the spiritual welfare of the prisoners, 90 per cent of whom wanted mass but were not able to have it together for security reasons.

The lack of privacy in the camp was a great hardship, he said.

The space conditions were not tolerable, and there was not enough scope either for exercise or for constructive occupations such as reading.

Mr St John-Steavs also said that in talks with the prisoners he had got the impression that while some had been terrorists there were other non-violent people there who should not be in detention at all, and the weeding-out process ought to be accelerated so that these could be released. But he praised the attitude of the staff, who were doing a job with fairness and firmness in a deplorable situation which they did not enjoy.

The army commander in Northern Ireland, Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Tuzo, has rejected allegations that troops committed sacrilege by firing rubber bullets through the windows of a Catholic church in the Andersonstown area of Belfast during mass on Monday evening.

The Bishop of Down and Connor, the Most Rev Dr Philbin, had called for an investigation into the incident, but in a letter to the Bishop yesterday General Tuzo said the bullets had been fired at a crowd outside the church, most of it on the opposite side of the road, after an army instruction to disperse had been ignored.

He did not rule out the possibility of a bullet having damaged a church window after bouncing, but nor would he rule out someone having thrown it maliciously to create mischief.

GM for hero of Ulster battle

The George Medal has been awarded to a 20-year-old Welsh soldier who, although wounded, fought a midnight battle with three Belfast gunmen. The award, to Lance-Corporal D. Bennett, of Llanelli, Carmarthenshire, is one of 11 announced last night for bravery in Northern Ireland.

Lance-Corporal Bennett was shot by a gunman while chasing a man who had tried to hurl a grenade at his patrol in the Falls Road area on February 8. An army statement last night said that, although wounded, he got to his feet and shot one man — and a possible second. In a further attack although badly affected by his wound, he "went on to action and is thought to have hit another gunman."

The citation said: "By his courageous example and prompt action, he undoubtedly saved his patrol from further casualties. His refusal to retire from the scene of the shooting for medical treatment ensured that the small patrol was not weakened at a critical time."

The other awards are:

MBE for Gallantry: Captain John Robert Hart, of South Brent, Devon, and Battalion Anglian Regiment, now in Germany, for bravery, leadership, and personal example on several occasions. Lieutenant (Acting Captain) David Lloyd Roberts, of Plymstock, Devon, 1st Battalion Parachute Regiment (now at School of Infantry, Warminster, Wiltshire) for bravery and outstanding leadership on several occasions. Captain Murray Foster Stewart, of Askeen, Doncaster, Royal Army Ordnance Corps (now with Ammunition Inspectorate at Colchester, Essex) for bravery in dealing with six gelignite charges in a factory at Cookstown, County Tyrone. Captain Richard Herbert Poole, of Gillingham, Kent, 173 Provost Company, Royal Military Police, Lisburn, County Antrim, for several acts of bravery, including one when he saved two Royal Marines from attack by a mob.

BEM for Gallantry. — Private David Alan Bennett, of Bounds Green, Wood Green, North London, 3rd Battalion Queen's Regiment, Ballykinler, County Down, for bravery under fire on two occasions. Sergeant (acting Staff-Sergeant Michael Francis Nugent, of Corby, Northants, 2nd Battalion Royal Anglian Regiment, now in Germany, for bravery, including an occasion when he acted as a decoy to lure an ambush gang into the open.

Queen's Commendation for Bravery. — Second-Lieutenant George McGregor Dallas, of Hunters Quay, Argyll, 1st Battalion Royal Highland Fusiliers, now at Penicuik, Midlothian, for bravery and disregard for his own safety during a fight with gunmen in Belfast.

Sergeant James Walmsley, 1st Battalion Parachute Regiment, Holywood, County Down, for distinguished conduct on two occasions during rioting in Belfast, on one of which he pursued and arrested a gunman. Sergeant Andrew Robb Walsh, 1st Battalion Parachute Regiment, Holywood, County Down, for bravery and disregard of his own safety on several occasions. Warrant Officer Malcolm Ray Hammonds, 1st Battalion Parachute Regiment, now with 4th Battalion, TAVR, Pudsey, for gallantry and outstanding leadership during rioting in Belfast.

Alan Allison, one of the engineers, with the tide level recorders in the London flood control room

Flood watch in Room 481

By DENNIS BARKER

Room 481 at the Ministry Agriculture in Horseferry Ro Westminster, is a perfec ordinary one, but today it w take on a significance that w transcend the banality of appearance.

It is the London flood roc where Ministry and GLC eng eers will stand by to determ whether a flood alert will needed for the high t expected at 3.36 p.m.

It is the fourth season t the London first warning syst has been operating. Five wa ings have been given with any serious flooding actu happening.

"We have to be on the s side. We have to give warn in fair time if there is a chance that London could endangered," said Mr J Johnson, the Ministry's ci engineer, who will be in ove charge of Room 481 today.

The duty engineer in today in the crucial hi before a warning could be gi is Mr Kevin Noble, who s yesterday touring the Thar especially around Kew, wa ing tides and consulting l authorities.

He is likely to be called f his home by a black Ministr Wolseley at 7.16 this mornin there is the faintest sign trouble. This gives him abou hours to get into Room before Bracknell could pass a prognostication of what likely to happen at South on the basis of what has alre happened at Immingham, wi is seven hours ahead of Southend tide.

Later, Bracknell will m another calculation, based the tide at Lowestoft, t hours ahead of Southend. Southend seems threatened these portents, Bracknell give an alert to Room 481.

This will bring extra me standby, but will not be pa on to the public until an l later, and then only if gloomy predictions seem h consolidating.

Warnings

If there is no change for better, Room 481 will issue London first warning after hour. This means feedin prerecorded tape into the printer connected to Scot Yard, which gives ins instructions what should done. The Yard will send calls to divisions and sub sions, who will warn l authorities and some pr undertakings such as facto with boilers below the w line. At the same time, R 481 will be telling Lo Transport and the PLA.

One hour after the Lor first warning the emerg services standby would, if n sary, go out to local author and selected private orga tions. This means "rehe what you have got to do."

One hour before the floo actually due, there would l signal direct to Scotland Y to give the general siren a All the Yard would have t would be to press a button all the sirens in London w sound.

At the same time, a di radio link with the BBC w be established for informa to be relayed to the public.

With luck, all these elabo and highly desirable pre tions will seem almost laugh in 24 hours' time. Since London first warning sys started, Room 481 has special standbys 100 times— not once has anything untow happened.

Faulkner wants ties with Britain reinforced

Mr Faulkner, the Ulster Premier, said at Stormont yesterday that he would be meeting Mr Heath again in London tomorrow.

"In the grave situation which now exists, it is more than ever important that the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland Governments should form a common view of the situation and work together by agreed means to the vital end of restoring peace and stability," he told MPs who had reassembled after the summer recess.

"This being the case our contacts at the very highest level must be close and regular. For this reason I will be going to London on Thursday for further discussions with Mr Heath and his senior colleagues on every aspect of the current situation."

Northern Ireland was bleeding to death as a community and the first priority must be to bind up these wounds. "Ulster alone cannot win this war. Nothing would end it more rapidly than a demonstration from Westminster by all parties of an inflexible determination not to yield to terror in a part of the United Kingdom."

He implored people in Britain not to give way to war weariness. "Even if peace could be restored tomorrow, the total cost of reconstruction would be immense, and the restoration of confidence a slow affair. It is vital that people throughout the United Kingdom should appreciate to the full, not only the extent of our problem, but its urgency."

The Constitution was not in danger, he said. Mr Lynch had now been told, "not just at a distance but to his face, and not just by me but by Mr Heath, that the guarantee given us by the Ireland Act of 1949 remains inviolate."

The "alternative assembly" formed by Opposition MPs was a waste of time, he continued. "It would simply postpone the inevitable day when people must get round the table, and to postpone it at what could prove a great cost."

"Opposition members as they stand today are leading their people nowhere." The campaign of civil disobedience as preached by the abstentionists was anti-social.

"We will respond to argument, but never bow to ultimata. We will respect the principles of others, but never abandon our own. And above all, we will keep this country a part of the United Kingdom against the efforts of gunmen who try to shoot us into an Irish Republic or political lunatics who speak the absurd language of UDI."

He appealed to the breakaway parliament: "Come back; this is your place; here is where we can work together. But let this message also be heard by all who are working to destroy Ulster. We shall resist you. We shall resist you as a Parliament; we shall resist you as a Government; we shall resist you as a people.

"We have had divisions which have given comfort to our enemies; we can, and I believe we must, put such divisions behind us. You have destroyed our property, bullied our people, and made many live in fear. All of these things only increase our resolve to resist you. You cannot win, for we shall not permit it."

The Government knew internment would stir up massive reaction. But Mr Faulkner denied claims that it had accomplished nothing. "Among the many dangerous men interned are some of the most senior officers of both wings of the IRA —63 officers and 98 volunteers of the Provisional IRA, and 33 officers and 28 volunteers of the so-called Official IRA."

Other measures were needed to tighten the screw on the IRA. But there was no place for the disbanded "B" Specials.

He appealed to the people of Northern Ireland to form a corps of eyes and ears to watch, listen, and report. "It is not the Government or the security forces alone which are at war with the terrorists, but a whole community whose prospects for the future lie under terrible threat.

"We must seek the means to mobilise the country for this war, so that we become, not a people in arms — for that is the rôle of the forces of the Crown — but a people contributing, all of us, in some way, to the defeat of terror."

Bishop chosen

The Right Rev Dr Eryl Stephens Thomas, aged 51, is to be the new Bishop of Llandaff. He succeeds Dr Glyn Simon, who resigned recently for reasons of health. Dr Thomas has been Bishop of Monmouth since 1968 and is a former dean of Llandaff. The appointment was made by the electoral college, meeting in Cardiff.

Liberals lobby for new poll

By our Political Staff

The Ulster Liberal Party spent 1½ hours yesterday trying to convince the Home Secretary Mr Maudling, of the merits of electing Stormont and the Ulster Government by proportional representation.

Miss Sheelagh Murnaghan, a former Liberal MP at Stormont, the Rev Albert McElroy, president of the Ulster Liberals, and Mr Berkley Farr, secretary of the Ulster Liberals, argued that Ulster should adopt a system close to the Swiss model. More Catholics would gain election, and then Stormont itself would elect the members of the Government.

The Liberals, who have no seats in Stormont and are predominantly Protestant, told Mr Maudling that once the psychological barrier against proportional representation was overcome, the system would break the polarisation between the Paisleyites and extreme Republicans.

They argued that internees should be charged or freed. There imprisonment implied that the courts system in Ulster had broken down—this they did not believe. And they called for the Ulster Government to sponsor public meetings at which ordinary people could express their views.

Tenants who like adventure

by Judy Hillman

THERE HAS been so little market research into what council tenants would like to live in, as opposed to what the architects and bureaucrats think they ought to live in, that any attempt at consultation with the customer is welcome.

The Department of the Environment's development group yesterday actually invited six housewives from six different high-density London estates to dictate the appearance, in terms of colour and materials, of a scheme for 280 new homes in Bethnal Green, London.

The plan for the Greater London Council, with the Whitehall development group acting as a rather special kind of private architect, is already drawn up to include certain features which the sociologists say people prefer.

Families with tiny children will have three-storey homes with gardens. The older children will find a network of play space with traditional play equipment (none of those concrete objets d'art that architects so love to provide) threading its way past rooms where noises will not be disturbing.

With luck, the teenagers will have one elderly building preserved so that boredom should not drive them into unnecessary vandalism. Cars will be near the front doors. And it is even hoped that corridors leading to flats in the six-storey block will be carpeted.

With so much already on paper, this did not exactly leave all the London ladies a great deal on which to comment. However, at the private session after slides had been shown of other housing estates to get them into the right frame of mind, they apparently became both articulate and decisive.

First, they ruled out some of the development group's alternative adjectives for deciding about the appearance of the scheme as completely irrelevant. Friendly/unfriendly to them depended on people rather than buildings. Homely/unhomely was entirely a question of interiors. Exciting/unexciting left them completely flummoxed, since this group of housewives did not believe any building could be exciting.

After this, the women got to work grading the four alternative models in terms of some of the other adjectival pairs such as hard/soft, bright/dark, cheerful/depressing, well-proportioned/massive, and cosy/bleak.

One of the models, Version B, which showed the scheme in chocolate brown brick, won a mere four points. Version A, in yellow brick with flower boxes, rated six points. Version D, with heavy white slabby concrete bands stressing the horizontals and curious greenhouse parlour extensions on the top floor of the flats, managed seven points. Version C, with flower boxes, coloured "Perspex" canopies, and a slightly Costa Brava impact, came flying home as winner with 9½ points.

"We all picked that one because it just looks better than all the others," said Mrs Norma Faulkner, who lives in a GLC-owned Bethnal Green estate. "It is just more colourful. It's different to the other housing estates."

Yes, she did think the effort to get people in on design was a good idea. "But I think really they should have discussed the insides rather than the outsides," she added.

The developments group feels that it knows roughly what people need and like indoors. Recent research has shown that the character and atmosphere of an estate are of major significance to tenant satisfaction. It is all a matter of appearance. So they asked the women for their views, and were somewhat confounded that they liked balconies rather than extra space inside the home.

"They were much more adventurous than we would ever have guessed," Mr Tony Field, the job architect, said. "We thought they would like something nice and traditional and safe.

Few buyer for new town home

People renting houses in towns are not keen to buy th the New Towns Commission in its annual report, publis yesterday.

Offers to sell houses in C ley, Hatfield, Hemel Hempst and Welwyn Garden City le only 300 certain sales and formal offers from the 25, residents. The original te offered—a house at "ma value" — attracted only likely sales.

The larger response wa result of new terms agreed 1970. The houses were offe at up to 20 per cent be market value, with a guaran from the commission to t back in the first five years the owner changed his mind

The report says that the co mission will build no m accommodation for rent or se except a limited number of people's dwellings for rent.

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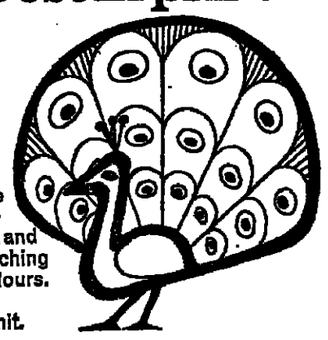

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tumn in the air . . . fallen leaves in St James's Park, London, pictured by *Don Morley*

The message from prison

By Oliver Pritchett

"IT IS A kind of message," J. B. Priestley said, "from the unfortunate to the more fortunate of us across the common ground of bewildered, fearful, but still hopeful humanity."

Mr Priestley was describing the paintings, handicrafts, prose, poetry, and music in the Koestler Awards Exhibition in London, which he opened yesterday.

This is the tenth exhibition to be held since the fund was set up by Arthur Koestler, the writer, in 1962. All the work is by inmates of prisons and borstals and patients in special hospitals.

There were 653 entries for the exhibition this year and 209 prizewinners are on show. Awards totalling £440 have been made

The winners (who have to remain anonymous) can collect their prizes and the proceeds from the sale of their work after they have been discharged

An artist at Coldingley won the top prize of £15 for "Environment. Street, and Undeground Transport Sec. 6," an oil painting depicting life in the rush-hour. The main poetry prize went to an inmate of Grendon psychiatric prison Five literary awards went to patients at Broadmoor.

The most expensive painting on show is "Self Portrait of Rembrandt" from Durham Prison, priced at £50.

The standard of work had improved considerably since the scheme was first introduced, said Mr Priestley.

Mr Koestler, who was congratulated for his initiative, said: "It is such an obvious idea I'm surprised no one thought of it before."

The exhibition is open until October 29, at Reed House, 82 Piccadilly. The general standard of art is at least as high as that to be found on the railings of Green Park opposite or in the Bayswater Road, and the prices are considerably lower.

Mini-roundabouts aid traffic speed-up

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

The Department of the Environment is considering reports from several local authorities where mini roundabouts are being installed. These — first tested by the Road Research Laboratory in 1967, and built experimentally at Peterborough, Cardiff, Hillingdon, and Newcastle upon Tyne, in the same year — have now been shown to increase traffic now at city junctions in rush hours by an average of at least 25 per cent.

A memorandum issued by the department shows that the roundabouts, which can be as small as 3ft 6in in diameter, have also substantially reduced accidents at most of the junctions where they have been installed; and the department has asked traffic engineers to report on any they may install.

The Road Research Laboratory at present has no exact figures for the national total of mini roundabouts, but a year ago there were only 30 in Britain, and nearly half of these were in Newcastle, which has the greatest experience in adapting junctions to them, and already has several others planned.

Mr David Poole, Newcastle's traffic engineer, said the city begin construction next month of the first mini roundabout on a major road with a 70 mph limit.

"Previously, these roundabouts have been used only on roads with 40 or 30 mph limits," he said. "This roundabout, on the A696 at the junction of Ponteland Road and Brunton Lane, will be about 16 yards across. This compares with the diameter of at least 40 yards on a standard roundabout plan for a major road.

"The mini roundabout is not a smaller version of the traditional roundabout. The old roundabout design theory was that you got bigger and bigger capacity by putting in a bigger roundabout. This meant smaller carriageways for motorists and longer spaces between roads at the junctions.

"The principle of the mini roundabout is that motorists should be given the maximum possible space and visibility. The roundabout is an indication that the motorist should give way to traffic on the right. It doesn't mean that cars are expected to have a turning circle of three or four feet. There is no need to take time driving round a large roundabout."

"The principle of giving way to motorists on the right was introduced in 1966 and is now firmly established. With mini roundabouts, traffic can flow through much more quickly and more cheaply than under any other system. Vehicles on minor roads don't need a large gap in major road traffic before they can move.

"The roundabouts also avoid the problem of right-turning vehicles, which can cause congestion and accidents. Motorists can make U-turns quite safely, and already four of our roundabouts are being used as bus turning points."

The work of the city engineer's department in Newcastle has shown that at one junction, on Caleremont Road, near the university, the traffic flow increased rapidly as the size of the mini roundabout was progressively reduced.

The first mini roundabout scheme at the Claremont Road junction had an island of about 20 yards diameter and installed nearly four years ago. It was reduced to 13 yards in March, 1969, and, finally, to 6 yards in April.

Even the second roundabout scheme at the junction led to delays of up to five and a half minutes on one of the roads leading into it, but the present small diameter dramatically reduced this to a maximum delay at peak hours of just over half a minute. The number of cars using this previously heavily congested road went up to nearly 700 in the evening rush hour, an increase of 51 per cent.

The total flow of vehicles through this junction has now risen to nearly 3,000 during the morning and evening rush hours, nearly 50 per cent more than the total before the first roundabout scheme was introduced.

At the same time, the number of accidents at the junction has fallen to about one or two a year, compared with an average of seven or eight each year before any roundabout was installed.

Mr Poole said the traffic flow on this roundabout was nearly as great as that at many of the city's major crossroads.

Peak Park gets ready to fight 'encroachment'

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

MEMBERS of the Peak Park Planning Board think that the Peak District National Park is gradually losing the battle against increasing encroachment by motorists, water boards, and industry.

"We feel that we are being overtaken by events," Mr Theo Burrell, director and planning officer, said. "Things are not quite the same. There is a threat of regular, gentle erosion undermining the national park."

The board is determined to meet this challenge, much of which stems from the very success of the park as a recreation facility. It plans to open a new, residential park information centre, which will surprise those who know only the traditional information kiosk.

With 60 beds, audio-visual aids, catering, and library, the new centre, at Losehill Hall, aims at attracting families and individuals as well as organised groups to weekend and week-long courses on the park. It will emphasise its ecology and the dangers that the Peak District and other national parks are facing.

This summer the park closed the Goyt Valley to private motor traffic, and provided a free minibus service so that people could walk in the park and enjoy its amenities without seeing a frieze of motor vehicles at every beauty spot. Although the RAC criticised the scheme, it found favour with most visitors. Of 524 letters about the scheme, only 18 complained about the car-free zone.

The park planning board sees its new residential centre as a positive step to try to change people's attitude towards the rôle of the national park.

Some of the innovations are taken from America. A former information officer in the Peak District, Mr Don Aldridge, went to the US after winning a Churchill fellowship, and studied American methods. The park is hoping to send representatives to next year's international conference on national parks in the American park of Yellowstone.

"There are established nature trails in the American parks, and the Rangers give commentaries and lectures on the park and what it contains," Mr Burrell said. "But the American emphasis on preservation of wilderness is rather different from our attitude.

"We take the view that simple preservation is limited in scope. If you want to preserve a tree, you can preserve and preserve, and preserve, but who is going to tell the tree not to die? We have to see the park as an organic thing that is going to change and grow. The problem is to allow it to change in its own terms, and not force change by the kind of erosion the park faces now."

The Planning Board hopes to make the cost of the courses competitive with other residential courses. Courses of varying length are being arranged so that individuals as well as university extra-mural courses and members of the Workers' Educational Association can be accommodated.

"I suppose we are trying to cash in on popular interest in ecology," Mr Burrell said. "We want to get them thinking about how the park exists and functions. Forty thousand people live and work within the park itself, and we have one third of the population of the whole county within a 50-mile radius."

Losehill Hall, which it is planned to open next September, is at the heart of the Peak District, close to Castleton. Placed below the Mam Tor-Lose Hill ridge, it overlooks the Hope Valley.

The director of studies at the centre, Mr Les Morgan, pointed out that the Peak District is the only one of our 10 national parks that has its own planning board staff, and as a result he hopes that it can serve as a model to expand "the awareness of the implications of our environmental actions."

rugs follow delinquency

study by a Home Office hologist suggests that social familial factors are less onsible for young people g drugs than many archers have previously ght. The survey by Dr nald Cockett, which is pub- d today, concludes also that e is no link between drug g and delinquency in a rity of cases.

his book, "Drug Abuse and onality in Young Offend- (Butterworths £2.50), Dr ett presents the results of rvey carried out over a two- period at Ashford Remand

Warnings

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

Centre in Middlesex. More than 2,000 young offenders were questioned, and on the basis of the information they provided he predicts an even more serious problem in the near future with increased misuse of barbiturates and amphetamines.

There is, however, little evidence of a link between broken homes and drugs. The study shows that young men on drugs were more likely to have experienced bad relationships with their fathers and to be closer to their mothers. Dr Cockett also argues that the incidence of "hard" drug taking indicates illness rather than irresponsibility—many users of such drugs live at home and have good work records.

Dr Cockett, a principal psychologist in the prison service, concludes that in general drug takers are more honest in self-assessment and more tolerant towards others than those who have not experimented with drugs of any kind.

In most of the cases interviewed, delinquency began before the drug habit. The majority of young people in his survey have committed offences involving property; drugs were the second largest category and driving offences third.

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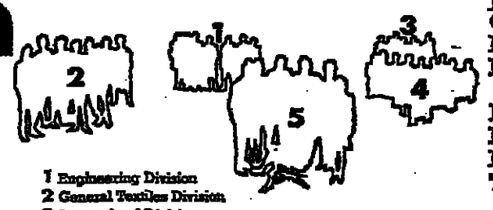

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Young detective 'was shot nine times in brutal murder'

The Attorney-General, Sir Peter Rawlinson, QC, said at the Oxford Assizes yesterday that nine shots were fired from close range into a detective sitting in a police car during broad daylight in Reading.

"The gun used was not an automatic but of the kind which required nine separate presses on the trigger," he said. "Each and every one of those shots was deliberately fired at that man. The chamber of the gun holds nine bullets and it is only because the chamber holds no more bullets that no more shots were fired."

Sir Peter said that, according to a witness, when the police officer fell out of the door as he was shot, one of the men slammed the door on him and kicked him. It was a cold-blooded and brutal murder.

Sir Peter was opening the case against two men charged with murdering Detective Constable Ian Coward, aged 28, of the Thames Valley Police, who died in hospital a month after the shooting. He was married with a son, aged one.

Arthur William Skingle (25), and Peter George Sparrow (28), both of no fixed address, have each denied the murder. They admitted four other charges of shortening a shotgun barrel in Brighton; entering Whitgift Public School, South Croydon, and stealing firearms and ammunition worth £250; entering the Little Cottage Garage, Blackboys, Sussex, and stealing a car; and robbing Arthur Glyn Jones, of £70 at Little Warley, Essex.

A third man, Peter Cox (31), of no fixed address, was jointly charged with them, accused of robbery and burglary of a school. He denied both charges.

Mr Justice Chapman directed Cox to be tried separately and he was taken back into custody.

Sir Peter alleged that Skingle had fired the shots and Sparrow had slammed the door on the officer and kicked him.

He explained that the story began nine days before the shooting—on June 18 at Whitgift School. At 8 p.m. the school's armoury was locked. It contained guns and ammunition belonging to the school rifle range and the Whitgift Veterans' Rifle Club. At 9 a.m. the next day the armoury was found open. Nine firearms, 500 rounds of .22 long rifle bullets, and some 12-bore cartridges had been stolen. Among firearms taken were a 12-bore shotgun and an Astra revolver.

"Within two weeks of that day all those firearms had been recovered, but not before that Astra revolver had been used. It was from that revolver that the bullets which killed the police officer were fired."

On June 22 a white Morris 1300, registration number SPM 323G, was stolen from a private garage in Sussex. On the day of the alleged murder the car was seen being driven in Reading by Sparrow, with Skingle as a passenger. There were four loaded firearms in it, including the revolver.

Bad driving by the defendants' car had attracted the attention of a motorist. The car kept "cutting in and swerving." Later, the motorist, a Mr Arnold, noticed the car had pulled in behind a parked car.

This was to be the scene of the murder—near a bus stop at King's Road. Detective Constable Coward pulled up behind the white car "blocking it in a sandwich."

In a statement, Sparrow had said that on June 27 they were going to Newquay. "Bill (Skingle) had one of the guns in the front of the car. I think it was loaded. The other guns were in the back in a bag." A car "cut them up" in Reading. When they stopped a police officer approached them and asked if Sparrow, who was driving, was all right.

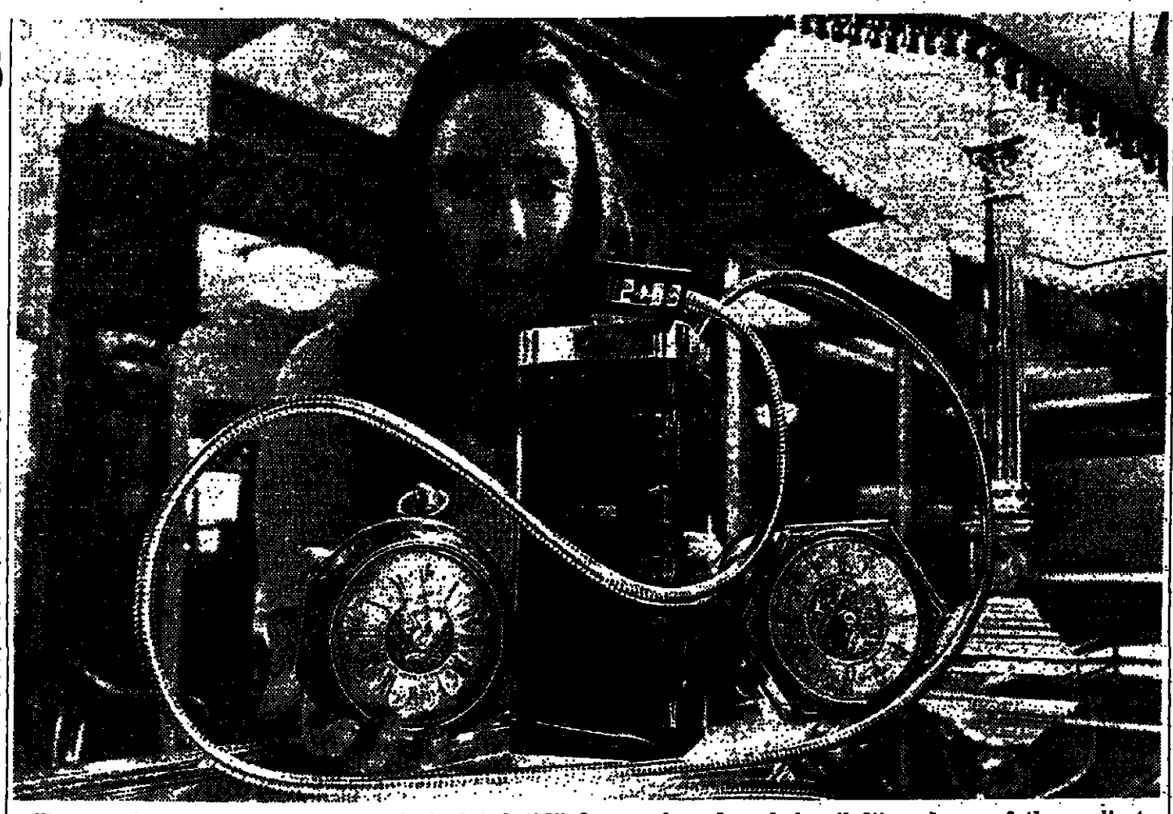
"I said yes. He said I hadn't been driving straight. I said I had been cut up. The policeman asked for some identification and I pretended to search for my licence." The policeman told Sparrow that all he wanted was identification and he asked him to sit in the passenger seat of the police car.

"He had a blue walkie-talkie and he was listening to something. He opened the front passenger door of his car and I heard a bang and looked and saw Bill was pointing a gun at the policeman's stomach. I ran back to our car and started it up. As I ran back I heard four bangs. As I moved off Bill ran up with the gun in his waistband, I think. I said 'What did you do that for?' He said 'He was coming for us.' I think he meant the policeman had seen the gun."

Skingle, decribing the shooting, said the police officer had a walkie talkie. "I told him to put it down but he wouldn't. I shot him in the head, but he still wouldn't give up. I went potty and emptied the gun into him."

Later Skingle said: "I deserve topping for shooting that copper. We had decided we wouldn't be taken by the law because we thought we were wanted for holding up a geyser."

The hearing was adjourned until today.



The march of time: A "couch" clock dated 1785 for use in sedan chairs (left) and one of the earliest table clocks, dated 1755, surrounded by the Chronolog, a snake-like crystal oscillating chronometer, with a time variation of no more than 30 seconds a year and no moving parts. All three are on show at Garrards, the crown jewellers, in Regent Street

The 'Sallies' crusade against pornography

By our own Reporter

Twenty members of the Salvation Army, marching behind the army's pop group "Good News," yesterday handed in 50,000 signatures and a letter to the Prime Minister urging the Government to use all existing laws against obscenity.

In Downing Street, Commissioner Albert Mingay read out a statement from General Erik Wickberg called "For the Dignity of Man."

"Concerned that the dignity of man should be preserved, the Salvation Army throughout Great Britain has canvassed for signatures to a petition asking governmental and broadcasting authorities, as well as press and arts councils, to use their powers in stemming the present pollution of mass pornography infecting books, magazines, newspapers, theatres, cinemas, radio, and television.

"The Salvation Army believes that these signatures, secured with limited effort and in a very short time, indicate the strength of feeling in a large part of society against the commercialisation of sex in ways which ensure financial gain for the exploiters and the creation of false values in the lives of exploited."

Commissioner Mingay said that this was the Army's first campaign on a general issue of this sort since its crusade against the materialism of the nation in the late 1940s.

The Army had long been planning a campaign against moral pollution, but had supported the national Festival of Light recently because its aims were similar.

In its letter to Mr Heath, the Army emphasises that it collected a large number of signatures for its petition in a few weeks with little effort.

It urges the Government to implement all legislation which outlaws obscenity in print—the Obscene Publications Act of 1959 and 1964, the Vagrancy Act of 1824, the Indecent Advertisements Act of 1889, the Town Police Clauses Act of 1847, and the Post Office Act of 1953.

Sewell: no bail for three

A High Court judge yesterday refused applications for bail made on behalf of a man and two women who have been remanded in custody on charges relating to Frederick Joseph Sewell, the man wanted by police in connection with the killing of Superintendent Gerald Richardson in Blackpool.

The applications were made on behalf of Eugene Francis Kerrigan (26), Mrs Barbara Palmer (33), and Mrs Irene Jermain (37).

Kerrigan, of Boundary Road, Colliers Wood, Wimbledon, was remanded in custody by Blackpool magistrates charged with impeding the arrest of Sewell.

Mrs Palmer, of Mungo Park Way, Orpington, Kent, has been charged with supplying Sewell with clothing, and she was represented by Mr Michael Brent.

Mrs Jermain, of Wilborough Lane, Outwood, Surrey, who is charged with assisting Sewell and another man by driving them out of Blackpool, was represented by Mr Ronald Gray.

Leyland men get strike warning

By our Labour Staff

Lord Stokes has delive another of his periodic warnin to his car workers about t danger to British competiti ness of strikes.

His latest warning particularly appropriate, sinc is contained in a company ne paper issued on the day t British Leyland factories in t Midlands were affected by t separate stoppages.

Lord Stokes told BLM 180,000 employees in a mess that it was vital to keep p duction high to meet the creased demand for cars foll ing the mini-Budget.

"We are finding, overs particularly, that people wa wait for cars, and if distri tors can't get them from they will seek other supplie he said.

Prices had to be kept t minimum, and this had to borne in mind when consid ing wage increases. He expected to see the Japane deprived of some of the market by the new impo surcharge, make a concer trade attack on Europe and t country. "They must all lai like drains when they see going on strike, because t have the opportunity to more to our domestic c tomers."

Nearly 1,000 workers w still on strike yesterday BLMC's car body plant Common Lane, Birmingh They stopped work on Mon after receiving redunda notices. The cuts are part o longterm plan by BLMC rationalise its vehicle range the Austin-Morris divis which is at present failing make a profit.

The plans for redundan were first announced in Dec ber, and have been explai in detail to the unions. T strike has stopped product of bodies for the Morris Mi van.

In the second dispute, engine assemblers yester stayed out over a pay disp They are to meet on Thursd

Murder charg

Richard Mooneapillay (35) civil servant of Peel Stre Maidstone, Kent, was remand in custody for a week by Ma stone magistrates yesterd charged with murdering daughter Amanda Mary, a 14 months, in Maidstone Saturday. He was granted le aid.

MORE HOME NEW — pages 15 and 16

Footballer drove dangerously

Garry Sprake, the Leeds United and Wales goalkeeper, was fined £30 yesterday for an accident in which his car skidded 120 feet and turned over, injuring three people.

Police found Sprake's car in a ditch, said Mr John Robertson, prosecuting at Leeds. It was extensively damaged and appeared to have overturned at least once. Three people in the car were injured, but there was no trace of Sprake.

He was seen later at his home in Dunstarn Drive, Adel, Leeds, and said that he had walked to a house half a mile away to phone for an ambulance.

Venessa Kerfoot was thrown out of the car's back window and had severe face cuts and a fractured leg. She told police that Sprake drove his car at times quite alarmingly. He began to swerve deliberately and she screamed at him to stop, Mr Robertson said.

Mr Peter Fingret, defending, said that Sprake walked to the house, but could not rouse the occupants. "He was so concerned that he broke a window to get in to the house to get to the telephone. He walked back to the accident, but as the ambulance had not arrived, returned to the house to telephone again."

He denied that Sprake was deliberately showing off. "What is admitted is that in the circumstances he was driving too fast."

Sprake, who was disqualified from driving for six months in 1969, admitted dangerous driving. His plea of not guilty to failing to stop after an accident was accepted by the prosecution.

After the hearing Mr John Timmins, manager for a Bradford firm of solicitors, said that on September 23 the district registrar at Bradford made an order for an interim payment of £400 for Miss Kerfoot against Sprake. A final assessment on damages would be made in about two years, after plastic surgery. Miss Kerfoot is to have another operation on her face this month.

Airing for longest dispute

By our Labour Staff

A Government inquiry into what is currently the longest-running dispute in British industry opens in London today. The inquiry has been set up by the Secretary for Employment, Mr Carr, into the 16-month-old dispute involving 172 workers at the Fine Tubes factory in Plymouth.

Unions regard its outcome as highly important because the principle involved could affect other American-owned companies.

The dispute began as a strike by the Fine Tubes employees. Negotiating procedures over a pay claim had been exhausted. The workers were sacked and replaced by non-union labour. The dispute then became a quarrel over union recognition, and has strong similarities to the troubles at the Roberts-Arundel engineering factory at Stockport, Cheshire, some years ago, which also involved an American management.

Today's inquiry will be under the chairmanship of Professor Archibald Campbell, professor of applied economics at Dundee University. The other members are Mr Sydney Robinson, former general president of the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives, and Mr John Rhodes, who was personnel manager (labour) for ICI until 1967.

What on earth can Mrs. Willerby have in common with Captain Bradshaw?

As well as the fact that they both happen to be in the same plane they have quite a few things in common. For a start they both have some money. And that means careful planning.

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Here's another thing. Captain Bradshaw has a young daughter. And like Mrs. Willerby has done for her sons, he's opened a separate account with Nationwide for his child and is encouraging her to save something from her pocket money. Whether you're primarily interested in high income or building up capital quickly, Nationwide can make your money work for you. It's so convenient too, because you can transact your business through your bank, by post or personally at your nearest Nationwide branch or agency.

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BLACK IS BOUNTIFUL

'THE SIGNIFICANT WRITING....IS BEING DONE BY PEOPLE IN THE STRUGGLE..'

BARRY RECKORD'S elder brother is an Opposition senator in Jamaica, and the other brother of his "impoverished petit bourgeois" background now runs the *National Theatre there*. Reckord has made a name for himself too, but he's done it in a way he thinks perhaps *he shouldn't have*.

He wrote "Flesh to a Tiger" while still at Cambridge and had been home teaching for two years when a telegram from the Royal Court arrived saying *Tony Richardson was interested* in the play. So he came back. And by and large he's stayed. He has lectured, travelled and taught. "Skyvers," his third play, was written while he was teaching English in a well-known South London comprehensive (he'd rather not name it). Revived this summer at *the Royal Court and the Roundhouse* it was first performed nearly ten years ago. But its bitter indictment of a school system which condemns so many children has lost none of its relevance. The kids who saw it loved it and one trainee teacher decided to abandon his vocation on the spot.

But Reckord isn't satisfied. A passionate and pacifist Socialist, he's quite prepared to put his Socialist ideals *before his racial loyalties. Should he* put them before his writing too, go home and practise politics, hoping that writing will flow from active involvement? He thinks perhaps he should. The trouble is he doesn't care for the bread-and-butter issues of a country whose two main parties are like the *Democrats and the Republicans. He* tends to feel superior among politicians, but he thinks he'd fail in politics.

So he travels and writes. The last play was "Don't Gas The Blacks," the last book—based on interviews and impressions of Castro's Cuba—"Does Fidel Eat More Than Your Father." But the success which *went to his con*temporaries at the Court — Wesker, Arden, Jellicoe — has eluded him, and, at 40, he says, so has a personal sense of achievement.

Two years ago he actually went home and spent 12 months producing a dossier to show how nicely the Americans were doing out of the Jamaican bauxite industry. "After 15 years we hadn't even got our *own laboratories to test the grade* of the stuff.") He got the facts together but later learned that the Opposition wouldn't be using them as the main plank in the general election campaign after all, because they too needed the money from the bauxite companies.

Not just his political conscience is at stake. "I am plagued by the feeling that the really significant writing in the Third World is being done by people in the struggle . . . that Che's books are really important and Fidel's *speeches.*" *Naipaul, he feels, has man*aged to "cut the umbilical cord," but he himself cannot—doomed to be a "tourist revolutionary," a "Hampstead black" (his phrases) "travelling the Third World saying what is important and really being bloody useless."

Now he is preoccupied with Cuba and with China. Here he feels, and not in the bureaucratic Socialist States of Eastern Europe, lies the key to the future—work sharing. Instead of removing the bright kids as far as *possible from the dirty manual work* and leaving it all to the "failures" (the "Skyvers" system) the answer is to share it, Cuban-style. Hence the title of the book (if Fidel does eat more than your father it's because, being such a big fellow, he needs more: otherwise, equality). "What we want is a genuine attempt to solve the problem of dirty work, of individual slavery. The way to do it is to realise that work has to be done and that it has to be shared by everybody."

All the lip-service paid to the notion of equality of workers by hand and by brain is rubbish. The division between those who are paid to think and those who are paid not to, means bureaucracy, privilege and exploitation.

Now Fidel, says Reckord, is instinctively anti-bureaucratic and wants the people to run their country—even at the expense of the Communist Party (which is why the Russians want him out). And Fidel and the Cuban people are winning. Work is being shared, *and people are working voluntarily*—because there is no privilege.

"The kids in 'Skyvers' are right to rebel, though I don't agree with them wanting to be footballers or pop stars," *he says.* "*The answer is work sharing,* so they get a chance to think too—even to be a brain surgeon. A lot of people say 'Why have a brain surgeon spending part of his time driving buses. Is it not a waste?' I think that having a non-thinking working class is a far bigger waste."

Won't the idea meet some strong opposition from the privileged classes? Well, yes, *he says.* He'd *done some* planting himself while researching the book in Cuba, and he'd started grumbling right away. "But socialism will come, although it will take another thousand years."—M.W.

THE POETRY OF REGENERATION

FOR THE FIRST time in America *black children are growing up whose* social circumstance may never be considerably better than their parents' but who, at any rate, will never despise themselves for being black. The means for attaining this new self-esteem are being forged by, among others, black historians, young writers, artists, film makers and those in the entertainments world who have recognised that the restoration of black pride and identity is the first prerequisite for the full emancipation of black people in white-controlled societies.

Nothing short of a deliberate act of self-recreation could have produced this profound change in black America. Black nationalism, the rediscovery of black history and the formulation of a new myth of "blackness," with its combative self-assertiveness, have been powerful and necessary means of escape from a psychological prison created by a white-orientated society.

The dominant note of most black American writing is still, of course, that of "protest"; but what is new in the works of the most recent writers, especially the young poets who I am specifically concerned with here, is not simply the vehemence of their protest, which can, after all, be easily matched *by the best of the so-called Harlem* Renaissance poets of the twenties and the thirties.

No: what is different in the latest outpourings of verse from the young is the mood of angry, radical affirmation: affirmation of self, of black identity and all those modes of living which in their frantic desperate effort to be assimilated the black middle classes have been most anxious to renounce as socially embarrassing. With a great deal of humour a poet like Al Young notices that not even the White entrepreneurs downtown are looking for a "good nigger" anymore:

"Don't nobody want no nice nigger
no more . . ./they want them a militant
nigger/in a fiji haircut/fresh out of
some secret boot camp/with a bad book
in one hand/& a molotov cocktail in
the other."

In literature, at any rate, the "good niggers" are rapidly being replaced by a host or very bad Afro and dashiki-wearing "niggers," Le Roi Jones's "witch doctors and assassins" *calling* down "the wrath of world spirit."

But what finally and absolutely distinguishes these younger poets from their elders is the language, a tone of voice, which owes its particular inflections to the ghetto or the verbalism deriving from a particular, almost hermetic experience, of what it is like to be black in white America. This question of language is crucial. The "protest tradition" may have been central to Negro poetry, as indeed it is to all black American literature, but the paradox in America as in Africa, *has been one of the connection* between language and experience.

Simply stated, this paradox resolves itself into the question of how black writers, using the language of their white oppressors, with a system of values already built into it which takes for granted the inferiority of black people, can effectively wage the struggle for emancipation with that *language as a weapon.* Not only does language bear the semantic weight of the white master's experience, its syntactical structure and inner rhythms echo another life, another experience, with very little to do with the lives of black people.

For the black poet using English or French, therefore, irony and paradox lurked everywhere. In some of the best protest poems of the Harlem Renaissance, for instance, there were often echoes from a more traditional kind of English verse from which these black poets had constructed their models. Keats, and behind him Shakespeare, stand behind lines like these:

The night whose sable breast
relieves the stark
White stars is no less lovely for
being dark,

joining the poem not to racial militancy but weaning it back from it, and subtly connecting it to a romantic tradition and to the melancholic strains of a nineteenth-century English poet dying of consumption. Thus, an attentive reading of some of these poems would reveal an underlying conflict between the steady, studied measures of classical English verse and the sweeping chaos of black American life, with its angry orgiastic rhythms.

Interestingly enough, it is James Baldwin, operating in the unlikely medium of the essay and the novelistic prose, who brings to the English language the sing-song rhythms of the Negro sermon and the murderous rhetoric of the Negro uprising, as, significantly, it is also Baldwin who first recognises that: "For the horrors of the American Negro's life there has been almost no language," that the "privacy of his experience has been denied or ignored in official and popular speech."

White poachers

IN OFFICIAL LANGUAGE, perhaps: but so far as popular speech is concerned Baldwin mis-states the case somewhat. After all, it is not so much a case of neglect as the fact that urban white America is constantly taking up Negro colloquialisms and rinsing them *of any poisonous content; words and* phrases that are loaded with sexual imagery are sometimes so deodorised by the time they come out of Goldie Hawn's mouth that they no longer have *any useful force. The same is true of* political content. It is not so long ago that I heard business men in a California bar egging each other on with shouts of "Right On!" and soon, no doubt, Essex housewives will be "getting it together."

Generally speaking, white people, it seems, have always known that the Blacks were exceedingly "colourful," sexier even: the only people, apparently, who did not know this were the blacks themselves. The middle class, at any rate, was so busy *fighting what it considered to be the* Negro stereotype that any form of black expression—the blues music, dance and saltier forms of Negro speech—were in danger of being repudiated as evidence of "low life," something that the Blacks had to be educated out of.

Outside the ghetto the lode of black experience was kept on tap mainly *by the black jazz musicians, with their* secretive, intensely guarded manner toward both white society and fellow white musicians. Sometimes exploited by white club-owners and impresarios, *and sometimes forced to play second* fiddle to mediocre white musicians, who happened to have better connections in the musical market place, these black musicians were resentful *not only of their status but of the way* in which they felt their music was being watered down by people "paying no dues," as the expression goes, for what they were exploiting.

It is the recent discovery of the young—"with a new pair of eyes given them by Malcolm X"—that far from being culturally indigent the ghetto community possesses a folk tradition, *forms of verbal and non-verbal expres*sion, which have a greater value and validity for what the young poets are trying to do than any of the hackneyed but desperately revered models provided by European literature.

As a consequence, a great deal of this poetry depends for much of its technical resources on black music, on dance, on the swinging rhetoric of the *Negro sermon as well as the ever* refurbished colloquialism of the ghetto language and speech. The impossible business of trying to survive in conditions where "just livin' was guerrilla warfare" is what fuels the verse and gives it its ungilded realistic edge. As Carolyn M. Rodgers puts it in her poem, "U Name This One": "let uh revolution come./couldn't be no action like what/i dun already seen."

The tone fuses aesthetics with the new black politics, creating an absolutely new and different perspective on the country, on the history of America and black man's rôle or position in it; and the choice of subject matter and mode of expression are conjoined to create a mood which may *be edgy, wry, splenetic but is never* wholly bland, merely elegant or amiable. Indeed, a tone more common to all these poems is one of violence, freely avowed, as in Don L. Lee:

". . . until my similes can protect
me from a night stick/
I guess I'll keep my razor
and buy me some more bullets. . . ."

or the violence is evoked through a manipulation of ghetto dialect and the *all-purpose obscenity, as in this fiercely* denunciatory poem by Jayne Cortez, aimed against one of those self-styled, publicity-seeking black revolutionaries:

"talkin' about you underground/ain't
that a bitch/on television talkin' about
you underground/when the only under-
ground you know is/riding those
underground trains in that under-
ground/subway trying/to get to that
underground job—punk/talkin' about
you a leader?/when you can't even
lead yourself to the toilet to flush your
mouth/shit lip motha fucka/ you better
come to yourself and get it together
before/scott tissue rubs your guerrilla
warfare out."

Panther politics

IT IS AN EXTRAORDINARY poem; *its style and tone is so quintessentially* that of Black Panther politics, bushy Afro hairstyles and naked guns, that it is inconceivable that the poem could have ever been written before the mid-sixties: *and yet its violence is felt* through the use of language rather than as an objective reality. And of course the poem has to be read, and read as a whole, to create for the audience its true mode of operation. It is meant to be read precisely because the tradition out of which it stems is *intensely verbal but non-literary.*

These poems are always trying, literally, to "create a scene," with an element of paranoia in them, as in Jayne Cortez's line "don't touch me" before we hear "I'm on my way to Mecca." The incantatory quality links the poems to the rhythms of dark religious ceremony, of witchcraft, exorcism, and possession.

This link to African ritual and tradition is sometimes fully conscious and direct, sometimes oblique, indirect or unconscious. In Charles Thomas's "In Search of God" the invocation of the African gods serves as a link between black America and an African heritage which until quite recently has been repudiated by black Americans: "Would Ogun, God of Iron,/descend *from heaven/on a spider's web/and* with his axe of iron/cut the tyrants loose/from his suffering people?"

Anyway this effort to use art as a mode of exorcism, casting out bad luck, and ushering in the millenium of prosperity and happiness for the race while casting a spell on the enemy, is very much a governing principle in most of these poems. The principle links back to LeRoi Jones's metaphor about an art of "witch doctors and assassins": in such an art the rôle of the revolutionary poet is interchangeable with that of an African medicine man, singing his incantations in order to "melt the white man's bullets into water."

Arnold Kemp's furious chant:

"It's the end of the world!/It's the
end of the world!/It's the end of the
white world!/
No cries of innocence/All are guilty by
birth/The sons of rapists must pay/
for their fathers' orgasms."

tries to induce the walls of Jericho to fall by a blare of trumpets; even the purely erotic is inseparable from this sense of dark ceremony, of dance and movement; all the poetry is in constant search for the kind of verse that "moves like the dancers' muscle" in which "black bodies blend with the night" as in A. X. Nicholas' poem, *"For Poki":*

"Strange,/how your thighs/ tremble
like the tomtom-of-drums in the night/
opening-closing/hot and dark as
Africa round my waist."

Most of the love poetry, however, ends by eschewing realism in favour of a certain romanticism in which nothing is particular, the loved woman is not simply herself but a *representa*tive of all Black Women, the newly proclaimed "reigning queens" and "goddesses" who are "beautiful" simply because they are black: the black woman, in this verse, is therefore an abstract principle of Black Power, a figure recreated to subserve a myth to replace another older myth which is no longer stated precisely because *it is everywhere taken* for granted.

This tendency to idealise (or shall I say "idolise") the black woman as an abstraction rather than an individual *woman stems partly from guilt; almost* exclusively a product of male masculine imagination, it is an attempt to make it up to the black woman who up to now has not been so highly *valued by her menfolk as a symbol of* glamour and beauty. At its most extreme the black nationalist movement now demands an utter renunciation of white standards of beauty, *including, sadly, white women.*

This renunciation calls, unfortunately, for a certain form of steely determination since, thanks to the bombardment by communications *media, the image of the white female* beauty is one that rings most frequently the cash register of the Negro psyche. In any case, we all know how notoriously alluring women of the *ruling class have always proved to be* for aspiring revolutionaries, black or white.

On the whole the new poetry is short on "love," and shorter still on *self-contemplative irony: it is con*cerned with regeneration, with rehabilitation and a creation of new myths to uphold the dignity of black people; as such it is constant search of heroes to instruct and inspire

LEWIS NKOSI

Barry Reckord

Mustapha Matura

Lewis Nkosi

James Baldwin's 'Another Country' was the first thing many white liberals knew of a self conscious strain of black writing. Lewis Nkosi reports on what is happening in black American writing now, and Michael White interviews two West Indian writers working in Britain, both with plays recently staged in London.

DE-COLONISING CONSCIOUSNESS

ONE MEETS Mustapha Matura in an unlikely setting. Tolworth *in suburban* Surrey. Seventeen minutes out of Waterloo to true-blue Surbiton, thence by bus to the modern block of flats where he got a place after five years on the council's waiting list. Matura used to live in Notting Hill, where "As Time Goes by" is set, but a job in a local cosmetics factory brought him out to Surrey years ago. And now that he is writing full-time he likes the comparative peace.

At 31 he has been here 10 years, and has been writing for about five. Three one-act plays, "Dialogue," "Black Pieces," and "Half Castes" were first performed a year or so ago at the ICA in London. "As Time Goes By," a gently satirical West Indian comedy of manners, was premiered at the Traverse Theatre in Edinburgh and transferred to the Theatre Upstairs at the Royal Court *last month.* To write it he gave up his last job in the stock room of a garment factory off Tottenham Court Road. Like the other jobs he's done since his arrival it didn't pay £20 a week. So he knows what he writes about—about being a black immigrant worker in London in the '70s.

Matura's father was "a dark-skinned Indian," a *motorcar salesman* in Port of Spain, Trinidad, his mother "a fair-skinned creole." This in a country with its own class/colour hierarchy (its permutations run to black skin with blonde hair and blue eyes) meant that young Mustapha couldn't go into just any job when boredom drove him out *of school at 15, not with his pale skin* and soft straight hair. Instead for two years he stayed at home, indulged by "my groovy mother" and read everything he could lay his hands on.

Eventually he did find a suitable job, stock-taking behind a bar ("That was OK because it was a very posh French hotel and I wore a tie and shirt"). He soon found for the first time that in his position he was expected to be "a kind of warden" keeping an eye on the Negro barmaids. Instead he got friendly with them and got the sack. The same thing was to happen again both in Trinidad and in England.

By 21, he had decided he wanted one day to write and that to do so he must have more experience of the world. Self-consciously putting aside all thoughts of writing for a few years he came to England and got his first job as a porter in the National Temperance Hospital.

The three plays which constitute "Black Pieces" were written in his spare time. They too deal with West Indian lifestyles in Britain, and after seeing them at the ICA impresario Michael White (no relation, but it can *cause useful confusion on the tele*phone) took an option on a full-length play. It took four months to write and was finished early this summer. "We offered it to the Royal Court, but they could only give us a Sunday night, so we offered it to the Traverse and they grabbed it," Matura explains.

The central of the play, is Ram, a West Indian hustler-cum-swami, who also gets hustled, a man who solves other people's problems but not his own. He is based on a man Matura used to know, who hustled successfully on both sides of the Atlantic until police in Trinidad started taking an interest *in a modelling centre he was launching.*

The play is written in an uncompromisingly West Indian vernacular (noticeably not Matura's own) which some white audiences found hard to adjust to. Matura says it's absolutely essential to getting his characterisa*tions right—and that his actors, all* West Indian professionals, have spent far too long giving stereotype TV performances as night club waiters and African officers. They all jumped at the chance to do "As Time Goes By."

Hack parts on TV are all right for the bank balance but not culturally for black actors. The need to "raise the level of black consciousness," to rid black people of their "colonised" attitudes (Frantz Fanon is the favourite author), is the justification for his *writing.*

"As Time Goes By" is conspicuous for the virtual absence of "black rage," its undertones of bitterness only surfacing in the final speech of Ram's wife Batee who *wants* to go *home.* ("Trinidad en much, but it is we own, is a heaven compared to dis. . . ."). But *amidst the laughter the play is meant* to show the extent to which the characters are still "colonised," still functioning only in relation to whites. Ram may still have his hang-ups, but he is on the right track towards self discovery, says his author.

Matura himself is vague (or is it merely elusive?) on political questions. One of his characters in "Black Pieces" is a Black Power revolutionary, but Matura professes no active political involvement in England. He talks a lot about black consciousness, *colonialism and the Third World,* and coming up the hard way in England has had his share of slights at the hands of the natives. But his conversation seems devoid of the revolutionary jargon of the Left. Not even an evangelical urge to take his message to the black centres of England. "That's just keeping them down there, when they should be coming out. . . ."

Matura now has two plays on the stocks ("If All Goes Well" and "The *Bakerloo Line*") which may be finished within six months, and the BBC is looking at a television play he has written. Although he writes the stuff he doesn't read fiction any more (who needs fiction with politicians around? he says). The aim is "fiction that relates to reality." And reality? "*For me basically it's being a black* man living in a white country. From that kind of basis everything else comes."—MW.

review

TELEVISION

Peter Fiddick

Panorama

SOURCES close (as we seem increasingly to say) to "World in Action" say that far from envying "Panorama" and its regular sprinklings of eminent politicians, the commercial programme's workers positively rub their hands (or some such gleeful Northern gesture) when the opposition turn up with their Right Honourable show-stoppers. It is apparently felt that this is not the material to lure the proletariat into changing channels after "Coronation Street."

Still, those of us who on Monday stayed loyal to politics (or, if we are to be perfectly frank, were lured by the trailers with those romantic pictures of *cavorting gun boats in the Med*) were treated to some good knockabout entertainment that might have convinced some that politicians, if not human, are at least alive.

The tripartite talk from Brighton, where Tony Benn, Michael Foot, and Roy Hattersley discussed the last named's pro-European predicament, was probably one for the connoisseurs. Was Wedgie Benn hinting at a procedural let-out for the Marketeers? Or was Hattersley right to walk straight over him?

But the Great Red Fleet Menace pro*vided a really appropriate contribution* to these bed-searching days. That parade of the hardware, as the ships viewed each other from stately distances, dramatised by the sea mist and the long lens, set it up in perfect unreality. The sailors added to it. It turns out they don't mind being surveyed at all. Being a deterrent, they quite like the enemy knowing what they've got, though the C-in-C does claim to spend sleepless nights wondering why the Russians are doing it.

QEH

Hugo Cole

Suzuki pupils

TEARS WELLED into Handel's eyes when he heard the charity children singing at St Paul's, and it was a foregone conclusion that audiences at QEH on Monday afternoon and evening would warm to the tiny, cheerful, confident Japanese children demonstrating the Suzuki talent education method, as they fiddled imperturbably through mass performances on Mozart, Vivaldi and Bach concertos (and, of course, variations on Twinkle Twinkle *Little Star*).

There were still doubters; one behind me saying: "Of course, these are the cream of the 6,000" (the approximate number of children now learning under the method in Japan). In fact, we could have done with more background filled in for us—are these children equivalents of Menuhin School pupils or a sample lot from Holland Park Comprehensive? Suzuki himself strongly maintains that all children are equally educable, if they begin early enough, so that they can pick up the technique like their mother-tongue. Whether this is literally true or not, it is a good approach for an educationist.

What convinces about the potential value of the method of our children too, isn't the interpretations (standardised) or left-hand technique, but freedom from platform constraint, and ability to take music easily and simply: which perhaps goes a great part of the way to explain the unforced resonance of tone, confident certainty of right-hands in the most complex bowing patterns.

The little books of exercises on sale in the foyer give no indication of how this is achieved. Suzuki is known to make much use of recordings, and has told us how he personally copied out "tone is a living soul without form" on 1,500 *shikishi* (silk-covered squares of cardboard) to present to his diploma students. Have we the patience, discipline and family solidarity (mothers *must* be involved) to make the method *work in England?*

FESTIVAL HALL

Edward Greenfield

Chicago SO

IF ON RECORDS the Chicago Orchestra has been establishing claims recently *to be counted* the finest orchestra in the world, it was still a formidable test to seek to confirm those claims in person in concerts at the Royal Festival Hall. Records from Chicago (from whichever company) have a glamorous reverberant acoustic, where at the Royal Festival Hall even such a band as the *Boston* Orchestra can come to comparative grief against an unusually dry acoustic. As though that extra burden was not enough, these London appearances are the very last of a long gruelling tour all over Europe.

To be frank, this first concert, conducted by the orchestra's principal conductor, Georg Solti, was not quite the big emotional occasion one ideally hoped for. In Mendelssohn, Bartok and Brahms this superlative band's technical achievements were amply confirmed, but how could one expect them after a fraught six weeks from home playing a limited range of works to inject the last degree of warmth? After all none of the three works, not even the Bartok Concerto for Orchestra, remained a challenge. Though there was not a hint of tired playing all evening, everything was a shade too easily achieved.

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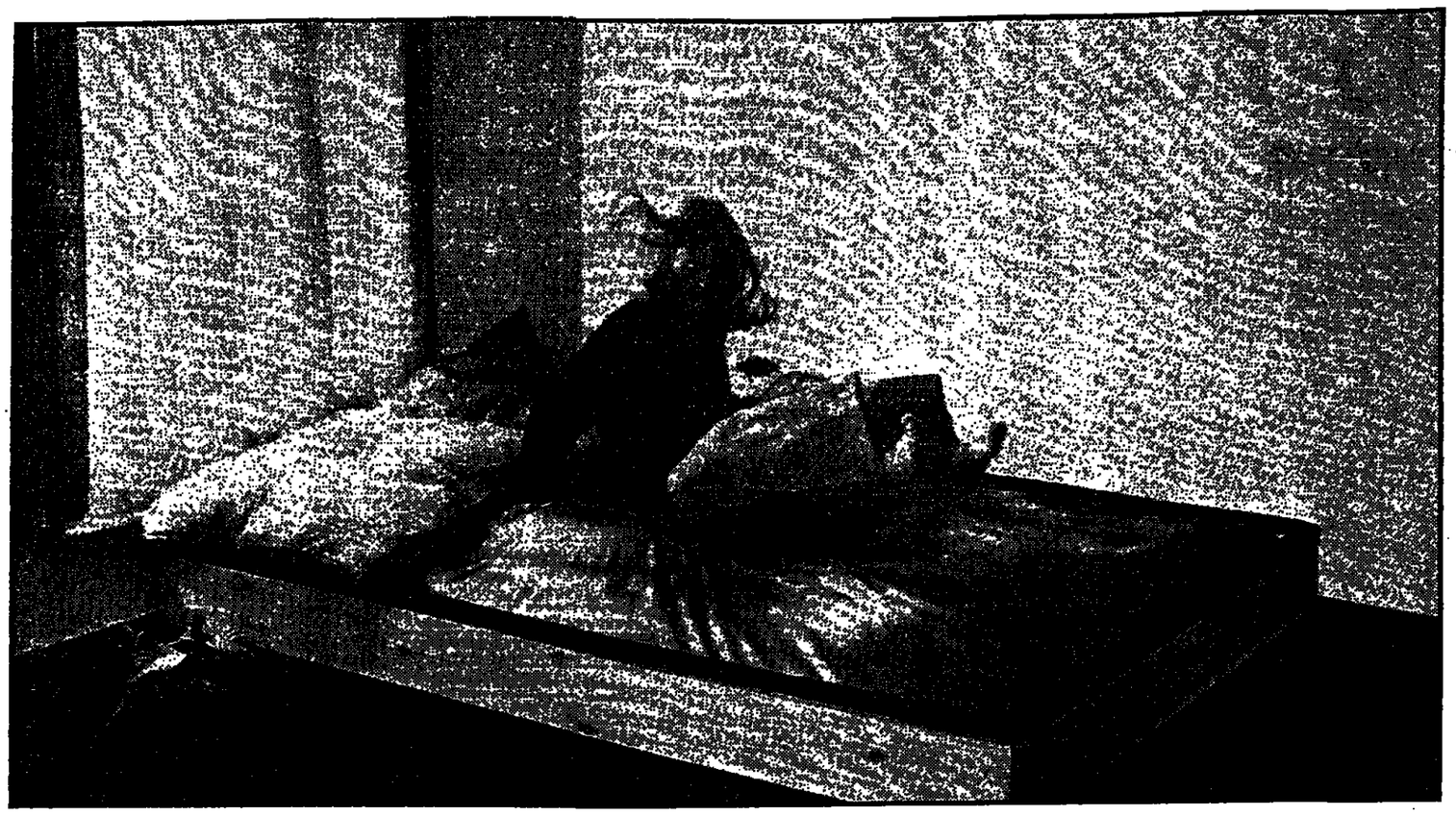

The pleasure pit

LINDA CHRISTMAS writes about the growing popularity of the water-bed

IT'S LIKE being held gently in a big warm hand . . . like being afloat on a soft cloud, or sheltered safely in a womb. It's the most sybaritic piece of furniture since Scheherazade's sofa . . the pleasure pit: the Water-Bed.

In America the water-bed, the whatever - will - they - think - of - next-water-bed, has left the hippie's pad, where it first gained popularity, and successfully moved into the suburban bedroom; into most established hotels from Maine to Mexico; even into Vietnam to soothe tired GIs. It is the hottest item since the hula hoop. Ten per cent of the population will be sleeping on them in five years' time; maybe 50 per cent in 10 years. Or so claims the rumour mill that substitutes for data in this unstatisticised field. For the moment, anyway, there are at least one million water-bed owners in the United States and at least 75 firms working around the clock to satisfy demand.

Not that Slumberland have any reason to start tossing and turning on their inner springs. There can't, for the moment, be more than a couple of hundred Englishmen living and loving in liquid luxury.

A handful of American firms are trying to get a foothold here, including Western Waterbeds International who yesterday opened a showroom in Maddox Street, London: and one brave Englishman, Rupert Harvey, of Aquarius Enterprises, has made a slow but promising start. He had his £100 bed on display in Harrods' Way In for several weeks. He sold a few and had a fine time with a Knightsbridge brat who had to make it leak. Seventy-five per cent of Aquarius's goods, however, are being exported to pleasure-loving Europe. The British water-bed market is a difficult one to crack.

The water-bed is simply an ultrasonically welded vinyl bag filled, via a hose, with around 150 gallons of water, and contained in a wooden frame which rests on the floor or can be raised to conventional bed height. The bag can be used on its own; but then it is not a bed. A bed must have a frame and a safety liner, so that if a leak occurs, a swimming pool results and not a flood.

It should also have a heater (a specially designed thermostatically controlled unit which lies between the bag and the frame), or when the water has stolen all the available body heat the sleeper will freeze. A cover of foam rubber of the right density could suffice, but some of the effect of the "undulations" would be lost. And those sensuous undulations are all important. They take the place of the hand rocking the cradle, and, together with the semi-weightless sensation which makes for total relaxation, induce sleep in seconds.

A deep relaxing sleep for there are no pressure points to cause tossing and turning. The fluid properties of water enable the mattress to shape itself against you, giving equal support to all parts of the body. They are ideal, therefore, for anyone with aching joints, for the hunch-back, or for the nine month pregnant woman who wants to lie on her stomach all night. In fact, all members of the early-morning-groan syndrome should awake refreshed after a mere six hours sleep. The drunk, however, is advised to keep off—even though those waves are meant to subside within a couple of minutes.

The wonderful, no lumps, no bumps water-bed is also more hygienic than the germ ridden inner spring. A quick lick with disinfectant keeps the outside clean, and a good slug of chlorine wards off the formation of algae.

None of these claims has been proved, of course. They are all based on consumer comment, and rocketing sales figures. To get anywhere near the truth on the bed's therapeutic values we will have to await the result of tests about to be carried out in several New York hospitals.

Even less proven is the claim that the water-bed is sexually unbelievable. "All I can say," offered the salesman, "is that the reports you've heard are probably true." I hadn't heard any so he added: "It's a great help for the female... " After only a five minute trial doze in an exposed Californian showroom, I didn't feel like arguing. Until Masters and Johnson get their hands on that one, the case must rest.

The idea of the water-bed is hardly new. Each manufacturer has his own version of how it all started. One of the more interesting is that more than 3,000 years ago the Persians used them in their travelling caravans. By sewing goatskins together and filling them with water they had a bed fit for a king and his concubine. Alexander Fleming also had a go around 1911 with a "ripple bed" for medical purposes and certainly after the Second World War they were being used to treat the badly burned.

The re-invention, then, came in 1967 when a Charles Hall, studying for a Master's degree in Design at San Francisco State University, became disturbed by the discovery that "for years designers have only been reshaping basic designs and coming up with nothing new. Since the cave man we have been using the same principles. A guy would design a chair without ever stopping to think whether sitting was a particularly good position. I wanted to design something which would form fit; something which would mould itself to the user."

So he started on a search for a "roomful of something." First it was starch, then Jell-O, and an awful lot of mess in the Hall apartment before he hit upon water. The result was not a bed, but a conversation pit—a blob to sink into. The pit became a bed because it was more commercially viable and the "roomful of something" went out of the window because of "the need to buy a house to go with it."

It took 18 months to get anyone interested in a $550 bed. Then a chance meeting with several slick entrepreneurs with access to venture capital and Innerspace Environments Inc. was born. (The company now has 1,000 outlets all over the US selling beds costing between $99 and $400 including an aesthetically displeasing one-piece job made of telephone-type fabric and looking like a soap dish).

It wasn't too long before the hippies in the Bay area caught on, adding the magic words "sex aid." Soon no self-respecting stud was without one. "The sex kick wasn't my idea," says Hall, "although I was glad of it as a sales gimmick at first. Now it is just embarrassing when we are trying to sell to blue collar workers over 30 in the Midwest."

Those hippies did further damage, too, when they set up their own firms with names like "Wet Dream," and made inferior beds, a quick profit, and then disappeared. The poor bed got a bad name and stories about electrocution, ceilings collapsing, and floods abounded.

Then along came a clean-up-the-water-bed-campaign, complete with a code of conduct for manufacturers and an Institute. The president, 26-year-old David Nagel, is a psychology major, ex-cook, ex-housepainter, ex-bum, who one bored afternoon bought a water-bed. The next day he rustled up $8,000 from some other dropouts, bought a machine, and started making his own. Six months later Come Together Water-beds has received the Good Housekeeping seal of approval, an American design award, and is one of the few companies to have its heating element approved by the Underwriter's Laboratory.

David, nail-biting and nervous, has shaved off his beard and tamed his hair, and every day becomes more a part of the society he once despised. "It's quite a challenge really, but I'm not sticking around for long. I shall make a lot of money from a superb product and then buy a farm and horse-back ride and read for the rest of my life. And you needn't think that while I make a million, I'm paying my workers $3 an hour; it is all done on a profit-sharing basis."

The million shouldn't take too long to make. He has just been invited by Wyoming State to take his flourishing industry there—with $150,000 as an incentive.

Meanwhile, the president and his 75 member Water-bed Institute—"they are mostly groovy cats"—are plugging away to outlaw fly-by-night operators and bad publicity. They want to prevent the vinyl bag being sold alone and regulate the size of beds and pedestals, the strength of the vinyl, the use of heaters and liners, labelling, guarantees, and insurance. A properly made and properly used water-bed, you see, is as safe as houses.

All American love-in

ROSEMARIE WITTMAN finds a new mood in the United States

THE LAST TIME I was in the United States was in 1968—and I came home punch drunk.

Everything was happening. A new President was being elected and the country was disintegrating. The police were attacking sweet young kids in Chicago, tensions were mounting in the ghettos, there were bombings by the Weathermen, and assassination after assassination, explosion after explosion. The adrenalin was in every page of newsprint.

This summer I went back and could hardly believe the change. It is quiet. It is reasonably peaceful—and the people have turned inwards, raising the tariff walls, both in the customs house and in the mind.

In 1968 people were talking obsessively about Vietnam. This time the only person obsessed about Vietnam was Daniel Ellsberg, whom I interviewed for the BBC. The concern was reserved for the spiralling cost of living. The war was nearly over. "Oh, Nixon will end it. The boys are coming home, aren't they?" said several people I spoke to. And there was disgust for the way it has ended, shabbily, the kids coming home hooked on heroin—and to no jobs.

The main concerns are ecology and pollution—but oozing round all of it like a layer of sticky toffee is a new sentimentality. Cynics say it started with "Love Story." But I think it was already growing and Erich Segal caught it by the heart. It is most noticeable among the young and it hit us between the eyes the day we got there. My husband is an American and has a younger brother, Albert, who is 23, married, with a small baby.

He has just worked as a janitor in a basement for a year to scrape together enough money to buy a derelict farm in West Virginia where he intends to practise subsistence farming. "We want to get away from the cities. We want to live by ourselves, peacefully, in the country, and grow our own food, and make our own clothes."

The corollary of this is the organic food business which has mushroomed from nowhere. Both Albert and his wife Janina have swallowed the arguments for organic food wholesale and they live, literally, on wheat germ, yoghurt, apple sauce, and dozens and dozens of capsules containing iron, vitamins, and calcium—though they wouldn't be seen dead taking an aspirin!

The urge for the pure, simple, rural life has seized not only the very young. A friend, about 35, father of four, respectable teacher in a well-known "prep" school, suddenly announced that he too was giving it all up to live in the woods like Thoreau.

Young men seem generally softer somehow. Young fathers seem very involved with their babies. In the suburbs you see teenage boys with very long hair and the required guitar and it is the girls who wear, for fun, huge workmen's overalls.

American boys are "prettier" than I have ever known them—but this is still a middle-class thing. We stayed for a while in a tiny country village up in New Hampshire, and on Saturday nights there was open conflict at the local dance between the long-haired sons of summer people and the clean-cut Ivy League suited sons of the far poorer local population.

The "Phoenix," the Boston Underground newspaper, reflects the new gentleness and return to Love. There are pages and pages of personal ads. But it's not kinky sex they're advertising. They are public pronouncements of affection, current or past. "Peter I love you, I want the whole world to know it whether they care or not—Janey." or "Ned come back, I love you, forget the past, it was the greatest year ever with you—Andrea."

Recruits into communes must have special qualities: "Vermont commune seeks gentle people interested peace, guitar, love. Nonaggressive, non-political."

Big business has latched on to love with its usual speed. Not just the movies. I was amazed to see the dairy loved me. On the carton of milk it said: "From Dellwood with love." And even the prosaic bologna sausage had two little red hearts on its skin saying: "Made with a little bit of love." I began to feel deprived when my food didn't love me.

The new sentimentality extends naturally towards animals and trees in the concern about pollution. And again big business is chiming in. At a Howard Johnson café the children were given menus with The Story of Our Environment written on them to cut out and keep—it was a dreadful comic strip about how the earth was going to die because the sun would not be able to get through the heavy layer of black smoke around it. It quite frightened us.

And one of the big antipollution things has been the development of a nonphosphate detergent. The television commercial goes something like this:

Daughter: But Mommy I can't wear that lovely clean shirt because you couldn't have got it that clean without using phosphate soap powder and what would the kids at school say when they knew?

Mommy: But dear, this is new wash powder Blank that contains no phosphates.

Daughter: Gee, a nonphosphate powder that works!

The thing they don't advertise is that the detergent is terribly dangerous—not to plants but to humans. While I was there newspapers reported a child that had died from eating half a teaspoon of it.

But it is not just the young and the ecology-mad who have gone soft. The softness is in radical politics, too. Instead of the serious Tom Hayden and the deadly serious Weathermen of a few years ago there is the Goon-like Abbie Hoffman whose face grins at you amiably from "Steal This Book," his campus best-seller. The book tells you at length how to live off the fat of the land, and get "Fortune" magazine to pay for your telephone calls (you quote their credit card number). Political action has been transformed into pilfering, albeit political pilfering. But there are no real alternatives put forward other than the usual nebulous "revolution."

The people who are not affected by this sentimentality are the growing number of those worried by the spiralling cost of mortgages and the deteriorating standard of living. When we drove in and out of the suburbs around New York many houses looked shabby and unpainted instead of crisply affluent. Unemployment among the middle classes is no joke. A friend of ours who was the editor of a national magazine until it folded has been unable to find anything like the same kind of employment. With five children and a big house to keep he says it was the greatest period of stress he's ever known. He's had no time for Love or Pollution.

Leader of the peasants' revolt

ELISABETH DUNN talks to GORDON BAKER

GORDON BAKER launched the Consumers' Union (if launching is not too strong a word) in May this year during a House of Commons debate on consumer protection. His first action was to draft a set of Aims of the Union, type them out, and take them down to the House to lobby MPs. So there he was in the Central Lobby with 625 envelopes to distribute and a policeman telling him that he was only allowed to see one MP: one visitor, one MP, said the policeman. And that's that.

But with Mr Baker that is rarely that. "I am," he said, "a loophole man." He took his 625 envelopes to the post office in the Central Lobby, spent his taxi fare on stamps, and persuaded the post office official to frank the packets and have them sent round to MPs. The result was that the union was mentioned by a Labour MP in the debate (juxtaposed with deprecating allusions to the Housewives' League which helped to bring down the post-war Labour Government) and was officially off the ground.

The Consumers' Union is "an independent nonprofit organisation established to inform, advise, and protect consumers in Great Britain." it says on its writing paper. It goes on to list eight highly ambitious purposes in life including a Consumers' Charter which would be backed by an arbitration procedure.

Mr Baker sees his campaign less as Britain's answer to Nader's Raiders than as a latter-day peasants' revolt. At least, that's what he hopes it will become. Indeed, the peasants won a skirmish in Scotland recently when they refused to buy higher-priced bread and the bakers brought the price down again. The victory has, in Baker's view, been slightly undermined by the workers demanding a wage increase and there seems to be some confusion as to whether the workers and the peasants will ever reconcile their aims.

Flushed with his initial success, Baker is making preparations for formalising his union's structure. He calculates that if the Consumer Council could operate with a grant of £240,000, he will need 50p a year from 500,000 subscribers which he doesn't think is an overestimation of his support: "Besides, we could save them ten bob in the first week by telling them how to buy food."

Mr Baker's ideal society—a world where commercial transactions offered as much advantage and protection to the consumer as to the seller—is a dream born of his own personal nightmare in which Shell-Mex and BP plays the rôle of the menacing aggressor.

Three years ago his wife and family were nearly incinerated by a Shell and BP central heating system which tended to explode at times. Baker devoted his considerable energies and experience to fighting the company on some very intricate points of law until July this year when the company withdrew its petition in which it claimed that he (Baker) was in breach of a ten-year contract. Mr Baker's legal triumph was based on precedent: the knotty and fascinating case of the Shanklin Pier Company versus Delten Products (1951). The problem there, as in Mr Baker's case, involved contractual obligations. A made a contract with B, who bought goods from C with which to fulfil A's contract. When the goods proved to be faulty could A sue C successfully? In 1951 the judge said: "Yes, he could," and Shanklin Pier got a new coat of paint. In 1971 Gordon Baker got his central heating system put right.

But the experience left its scars. In November last year he organised a one-man lobby in the House of Lords—reasoning that if his case was "known" to the Lords it would exclude any possibility of litigation going to the highest court—and attracted the support of Baroness Phillips, formerly an active member of the Housewives' Trust. She wrote a letter to several newspapers tentatively announcing the formation of the Consumers' Union and the initial reaction was heartwarming. Mr Baker says he does not fully know the extent of his support nationally—"There's my wife and four kids but apart from that. . . ."—but he does know that one regional "office" of the union operates from Shell premises, which has a nice ring of natural justice about it.

In March this year, as the union and the legal wrangle gained impetus, Mr Baker gave up his job as a company director. For six months he lived without visible means of support, working on Shell and on dissemination of consumer information to anyone who asked him. He also gave considerable thought as to how to get the union noticed.

With his unwavering eye for publicity, he issued a statement to the Press Association in August which claimed that decimalisation had had "little short of a disastrous" effect on the average family budget. He also said that the National Food Survey (not published until October) would show the cost.

It is all good, dramatic stuff, except that the Consumers' Association thinks that it is a bit thinly researched. The association does not, of course, wish to belittle any militant efforts in the area of consumer protest but, well, you know. . . .

Actually, no, we don't know. As Mr Baker puts it, the Consumers' Association has done wonders within the limits of its mainly middle-class subscription list. It does not, he thinks, have the ground-level contacts of his own movement. In an effort to maintain these contacts Mr Baker has turned down the offer of glossy offices in the London West End because it might tarnish his image of spontaneity. He has also refused parliamentary opportunities for, one suspects, largely the same reasons.

It is all a far cry from his old days in "commercial intelligence," which turns out to be industrial espionage: "I mean, counter industrial espionage, of course."

His background is working class—his father worked for the National Assistance Board and Baker was educated in council schools which, he thinks, gives him an understanding of the human condition denied to the plummier voices which meticulously enunciate the grievances of middle-class consumers. Baker's view is that if the housewife thinks a specified brand of baked beans is overpriced she should, in collaboration with every other housewife, stop buying that brand. Certainly if intensity is any guideline to the success of an endeavour, give Baker a little time and a few more resources and he can hardly fail.

ABOUT THE HOUSE

by Diana Pollock

FOR THE NEXT three weeks, Maples, Tottenham Court Road, London, is dedicating their huge acreage to comfort in all its aspects. For my money the highlight is Mary Gilliatt's display of the furniture of two Italian furniture manufacturers, C. & B. Italia and Cassina. Nothing could better demonstrate our traditional ideas of comfort (even in that British institution the easy chair) and the modern outlook of the new Renaissance than Mario Bellini's Camaleonda—a series of upholstered units, arms, bases, and backs, all joined together with an ingenious ring coupling system. For the rest there's a three ring circus of competitions, free holidays to be won, personalities. All the fun of the fair.

NOISE is a form of pollution—a subject for much research and complaint. The Insulation Glazing Association, the trade organisation for the double glazing industry, have issued a book on the subject "Windows and Noise." Based on their own research they claim that proper insulation can give "effective sound insulation of between 25—44 decibels for frequencies from 100 to 3,150 cycles per second." Of course, some places—libraries, bedrooms, studies—need more insulation than general offices or domestic living rooms. The Association say the air space between the ordinary window and the double glazing makes a difference to the sound insulation, and advises a minimum 4in. air space.

The Association have a free Double Glazing Advisory Service at 6 Mount Row, London W 1, who will supply leaflets, information and the list of their 200 members. Double glazing helps to keep rooms warm, too, in case anyone had forgotten.

CHRISTINE and Jean Baudrand (daughter and son in law of Miki Sekers, who founded West Cumberland Silk Mills—alias Sekers Fabrics) believe in a total environment for lovely things. Not only have they rearranged their handsome Sloane Street, London, showrooms but, in celebration, they are putting on a thoroughly exciting exhibition of Taller de Montevideo's "environmental objects, Perspex sculpture, and painting" in the basement (until October 31)—free whether Sekers textiles are bought or not.

The ground floor is for customers—literally thousands of colours of materials on view in good daylight. You can't buy by the yard from the showrooms but Sekers will give you the name of nearest stockists or arrange sale through your own favourite. They also run a custom curtain-making service from a special factory—choice of three headings, pinch pleated, pencil pleated, and plain gathered. All linings in plain buff sateen, loose bottomed to avoid that baggy look often coming from joining main material to lining.

Orders can be taken at Sloane Street. They will also be glad to send Guardian readers copies of their illustrated brochure of this service, complete with measuring instructions. Write to 190 Sloane Street, London SW1.

THE FLOWERS that bloom in the spring have nothing on the yellow and orange ones blooming all over Prestige's Country Kitchen range. Just about everything can be matched up, if you should wish it—kitchen stools, oven mitts, aprons, dish cloths, kettles, herb rack holders, frying pans, chopping boards . . . There are three sizes of covered saucepans; from 1¾pts. to 5¼pts. (shown here, price £4.59). The kitchen tool set comprises a potato masher, mixing spoon, measuring spoon, 3-prong fork, slotted turner, spatula, and the ladle drawn here (price 48p each) and has a five-place hanging rack to get them up on the wall (99p). The note pad holder is £1.69 and the range can be seen or ordered from Barkers of Kensington, Alders of Croydon, all branches of Lewis's Ltd, and Timothy White Housewares Shops.

drawing by Barbara Brown

هكذا من الأصل

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NEOJUVEN
BY CYCLAX OF LONDON

THE GUARDIAN

London Wednesday October 6, 1971

The alternative society

Of course the Tory record is terrible. But Labour's was not much better. That is where Mr Wilson's massive indictment fails. Prices were going up under Labour, unemployment was going up, and social services were being pared. "Ata-stroke" was going to reduce the rise in prices, cut unemployment, and increase production. On two of the three he has totally failed. But is anyone truly convinced that under a Labour Government Britain would be much better off? No. Some things would be different: unemployment would probably not have risen so far, but the rate of inflation might have been worse; big industries would be getting more aid and more government intervention, but not such a sharp stimulus to competitive efficiency: the regions would be receiving more direct help, but their prosperity would still be well below average. The biggest question is growth. Labour says that in 1970 it was about to achieve the long-promised expansion, after six years of holding the economy down. Perhaps it was. But in its desperate search for expansion and for bigger markets, it was about to take Britain into the European Community. Now it has turned its back on that: so how far can anyone credit its silver-lined prospectus? "Agenda for a Generation," like that "Better Tomorrow," is another of those Dead Sea scrolls.

That said, and apart from the Common Market, Labour shows signs of a sensible approach to future policy. Mr Wilson yesterday called for a compact with the trade unions, so that the next Labour Government could go forward boldly with its economic policies. It was time to begin talks now, he said, so that voluntary agreement could be reached. He is right: if only there had been adequate discussion and preparation in 1963-4 or for that matter in 1969-70, how much better Labour's prospects and performance could have been. There were talks, of course, before 1964 but the intense pressures under which an inexperienced Government found itself took it eventually to an enforced freeze. Next time it is in office, whenever that may be, it must allow beforehand for the fact that it will be navigating in a stormy sea. The compact with the unions—if it is to cover industrial relations and a prices and incomes policy, as Mr Wilson implied yesterday—will have to be sturdy to stand the strain. Even though Mr Jack Jones now speaks in a constructive tone, not all his big trade union brethren are ready to damp down the fires of suspicion. But it is right to try to reach an understanding on what could be done to break the wage-price spiral and to make economic expansion possible in a less unstable setting. Mr Wilson said yesterday that the workers as producers and the workers as consumers must not be set at each other's throats. One man's wage increase is still another man's price increase. Expanding markets make prosperity possible, but next time there has to be better planning of how the expansion will be achieved and how the proceeds will be shared.

Successful talks, which must need many months, would be a long step towards restoring Labour's reputation. Such talks must inevitably give ammunition to the Conservatives — for if the unions are ready to talk with Labour's leaders in terms of voluntary restraint why not also with the Government? The reply, of course, is that it depends on what sort of social and economic climate the Government offers in return. No social justice, no deal. Labour's careful preparation, nevertheless, may be overshadowed and eclipsed by the knock-down, drag-out fight over the Common Market. If the October 28 vote is clearly in favour of joining Europe — as is strongly probable — Mr Wilson now promises fifteen months of unrelenting opposition to the consequential legislation. So, if he marshals his forces well, Britain will have signed the treaty but will reject the necessary legislation on taxation, transport, and other detail. That will bring a nasty stalemate, and so, if Mr Wilson gets his way, a general election. It won't happen, but if he seriously thinks that it will, he had better hurry his forward planning. The sunshine of Bromsgrove and Macclesfield could prove short-lived.

Bengal: money and diplomacy

The week has been thick with gloom about Pakistan's displaced nine million. At Brighton, Labour publishes a peremptory statement expressing grave concern over "the totally inadequate response of the world community to Bengal's vast refugee problem." Oxfam announces, with open desperation, that "tens of thousands of children face slow death." In Geneva, Prince Sadruddin Khan, keeper of UN refugees, proclaimed acute and appalling crisis: unless world aid to Bengal (which has dwindled to a "trickle") rapidly swells once more, India expects death tolls to make Bihari famine seem a vicarage tea party.

Of course such prophesies never precisely come to pass. The aid officers on the spot who predict catastrophe tomorrow will always find their instant doom turning to slow and complex disaster —disaster stripped of glib dramatics, numbing disaster which exhausts public patience because there is no single down payment to make it go away. Nevertheless, the Prince and Harold Wilson and Oxfam are, in essence, right. Bengal is a crucial test of world civilisation. If the children die we are all indicted. Perhaps nobody can sell enough charity flags. Perhaps an airport in Essex excites more voluble mass condemnation. Perhaps no coherent means exists to pressurise Whitehall. Nevertheless, the guilt is there and the guilt is shared. Nevertheless.

Yet it must also be said that Sadruddin Khan and his fellow UN committeemen cannot be allowed to escape with pure exhortation; and that no nation, or world community, can realistically be expected to succour nine million refugees indefinitely. We must pay today, but governments and international forums must not rest content with mere cash flows. West Bengal's camps of squalor represent, starkly, a country in tatters, the rubble of united Pakistan. These refugees are not the result of some unimaginable natural phenomenon, a flood to dwarf last December's. They are the direct result of political and military action—action that can be reversed. Yahya's army drove them from their pitiful paddy fields. Now Yahya must get them back. Without this hope, in the context of Calcutta and its already abject environs, the millions face gradual disintegration.

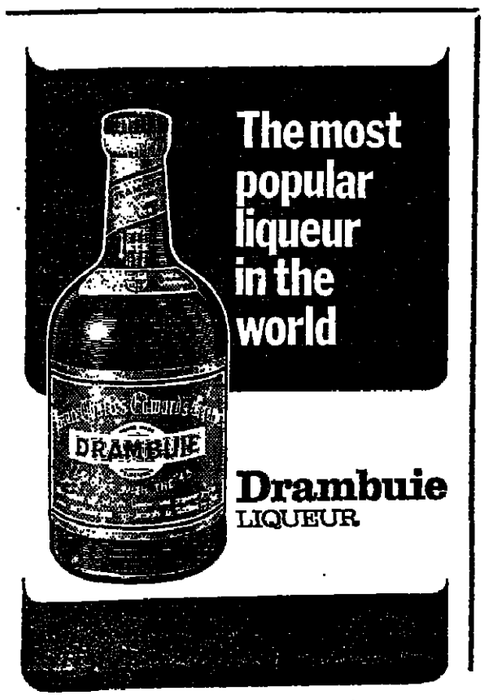
There are tardy but distinct signs from Islamabad that the enormity of the blunder and the situation are sinking in. Gradually a bloody, desperate predicament in the backlands of Bangla Desh is forcing reappraisal. But the United States, as Senator Kennedy revealed this week, is still supplying millions of dollars worth of military hardware to Yahya's army. The United Nations has not even formally addressed itself to a world political crisis which could yet lead to sub-continental war. Pakistan, as Oxfam believes, can be moved. But only by unrelenting diplomatic attack. Without this attack, all the money to save the starving may merely prolong a frightful agony. Governments must find the money and keep up the diplomatic pressure.

Thoughts in a dark green shade

Hardly anyone has a kind word for the Forestry Commission. But it is hit so hard by a Ramblers' Association pamphlet published today ("Forestry: Time to Rethink," 15p) that mere contra-suggestibility provokes a little support for this belaboured underdog and its associated private enterprise foresters. The ramblers do not like forestry and afforestation. They ask the Government to reassess the social and economic costs and benefits, to prevent further expansion meanwhile, and to bring forestry under planning control. They are complaining about what they call the "monocultural gloom" of the conifer plantations, planked down on mountains and moorland at uneconomic cost to the taxpayer on the suspect strategic grounds of maintaining indigenous timber resources. All of which is good popular stuff, guaranteed to stir fanciers of the bare, the bleak, and the depopulated.

There is a lot in what they say, but the foresters have a case too. The Forestry Commission was set up by Lloyd George in 1919 to grow pit props, and that is what it has been doing, by and large, for fifty years. It has not yet made money because a tree is by definition a long term investment. But to chide the Forestry Commission for operating in the red, and at the same time to argue that it ought to be producing hardwoods or not producing at all, is self-contradictory, for that is not the way to make money quickly either. The community is going to have to pay one way or the other, whether to support hill farmers to tend sheep rather than trees, or to manage Britain's wilderness for recreation or leisure, or to diversify afforestation.

Here, of course, is the case for the rethink. More attention ought to be paid to the visual aspect of large scale afforestation, to the use of forests for recreation, to the planting of deciduous hardwood trees (now fast disappearing as farmers fell their woodlands, and grub out their hedgerows), and to the economic costs and benefits of this aspect of land use. As it happens, just such a rethink is in progress, and some official conclusions are to be expected before the end of the year. Meanwhile the Forestry Commission itself has been pioneering some new developments by the opening up of forest parks, with rides, footpaths, nature trails, camping sites, and so on. It is stuck with its conifers, becaues a lot of them are only now coming to maturity, but it has also been experimenting with mixed planting and better landscaping. Anyway, who would really say Britain is over-endowed with forest? Proportionately it has less forest, much less, than any other European country except Holland. With the trend towards prairie-style mechanised farming in the lowlands, our grandchildren, and their children, will be needing more forest, not less, if some balance in our ever-changing landscape is to be preserved.



A COUNTRY DIARY

OXFORDSHIRE: Although both swallows and house martins are still quite plentiful, it seems probable that birds of passage, rather than left-overs from the local breeding stock, are responsible for the illusion that no mass departure has yet occurred. It seems significant that there are now blank periods during the day when no birds of these two species can be seen overhead, and then suddenly, alerted by the twittering calls of feeding parties, one discovers that the upper air is again swarming. Careful watching, however, soon reveals that the parties apparently circling around a fixed point are in fact on the move, and eventually drift away, usually to the South-west, and once again the sky is clear and silent. But no doubt exists as to the status of a bird which caused excitement in this country some 10 days ago: a young birdwatcher telephone me from Dorchester, describing a bird "like an immature herring-gull, but with conspicuous white wing-patches" which had been seen to attack a duck at a gravel pit. It could only have been, as the observer suspected, a great skua or bonxie. A few minutes later, during a telephone conversation with a fellow ornithologist, I was informed that a few hours earlier another watcher had been observing what was presumably the same bird causing consternation among the wildfowl on the lake at Bleinheim, even paying aggressive attention to a goose. Inland this bird, now working its coastal passage from the North to the open Atlantic, is a rare vagrant. The only other Oxfordshire record is of a specimen found dead at about this date in 1934.

W. D. CAMPBELL

STOP or Go, the British economy (and probably today's Labour conference debate) seems to bog down continually on the dilemma of balancing out the pressures of prices and wages. Here, W. E. J. McCarthy, Fellow of Nuffield College and a leading advisor on labour affairs, argues the case for a "new" solution emanating from Congress House.

On the threshold of sense on prices and incomes

LIKE A QUEST for the Holy Grail the search for an agreed prices and incomes policy is never quite abandoned by any government. And now that the present administration had adopted an annual growth target of between 4 and 4½ per cent, and the CBI has responded with a pledge to try to contain prices within a 5 per cent ceiling, we are about to see another pilgrimage in pursuit of wage restraint.

This month officials of the CBI and the Government will meet representatives of the TUC under the chairmanship of Sir Frank Figgures, the Director-General of NEDC, to try to agree on a possible route. It is already obvious that everything depends on the acceptance of a novel idea developed in the back rooms of Congress House: the notion of threshold agreements.

As the TUC explains it, a threshold agreement can take many forms. At its simplest it involves a move towards two-tier wage settlements. The first tier, say a rise of 8 or 9 per cent, would be paid out immediately. The second tier, a further 5 or 6 per cent would depend on whether or not the index of retail prices rose above a given threshold — say the CBI figure of 5 per cent in 12 months.

The idea of linking wage and price movements is not new. Agreements of this kind were once established practice in industries like printing, baking, footwear and construction. But they usually took the form of so-called "sliding scale" arangements, which provided automatic and full compensatory wage increases each time the price index moved. The Labour Government regarded such arrangements as inflationary, since they placed a ratchet under wages that was not amenable to incomes policy influence. Consequently, the Prices and Incomes Board tried to secure the removal of sliding scale arrangements in any industry it investigated, replacing them where possible with a link between wages and productivity.

Of course, threshold agreements do not involve such automatic and fully compensatory increases — so long as prices can be kept below the defined threshold. As a result it can be argued that if they are introduced generally, as part of a top level agreement between the TUC and the CBI, they may act as a further restraint on price increases, since manufacturers are also employers.

Theoretical

But it must be stressed that the case for threshold agreements remains largely theoretical. There are very few examples of such agreements in Britain at the moment, and none that I know of that have operated for any length of time.

Moreover, very little can be learned about them from the experience of other countries. It is true that links of various kinds exist between wages and prices in many European countries — for example France, Belgium, Italy, and Denmark. They are also a well developed feature of collective agreements in Canada and the United States.

But in these instances they have not usually been linked with the operation of a prices and incomes policy. More recently, links between wages and prices have been introduced in association with price restraint — for example, in Norway and New Zealand, but it is still too early to decide on their impact and difficult to distinguish their influence from the effect of other policy measures taken at the same time. (In New Zealand, for example, legislation was introduced imposing an overall wages ceiling and a limit on profits.)

It seems to me that in Britain at the moment the disinflationary effects of a move towards threshold agreements depends on the existence of three pre-conditions. First, workers must be prepared to lower their sights in relation to immediate settlements in exchange for protection if prices rise by more than 5 per cent over the next months. (In other words, where conventional or "single tier" settlements are negotiable at, say, 12 or 13 per cent, threshold agreements should be available at 8 or 9 per cent on the lower tier.)

Secondly, employers should be willing to offer more than token compensation if things go wrong. (For example, second tier offers that propose a mere 1 per cent rise for every 2 per cent increase in prices over 5 per cent, will not provide the necessary sanctions to restrain prices.)

Thirdly, the Government must feel it can prevent developments likely to destroy the credibility of the CBI's pledge — such as a rapid increase in import prices. It should also be reasonably hopeful about the prospect of further CBI co-operation to restrain prices after the next 12 months.

It is easy for an academic who is no longer responsible for giving advice to Ministers, who could conceivably take it and blame him for the result, to say that he is in favour of a general move towards threshold agreements. But is my view, for two main reasons.

First, workers are no longer fooled by the "money illusion." They now anticipate expected or feared price increases when lodging wage demands.

Escalation

This is the best explanation of the unprecedented escalation in the size of union claims over the past two years. The threshold agreement offers the best prospect we have of dealing with the effect of these expectations and fears. It offers a measure of real wage security in exchange for a de-escalation of immediate money wages. I am convinced that so long as employers do not try to obtain this bargain on the cheap, workers will respond.

Secondly, and in the long run still more important, threshold agreements are a form of what may be termed "predictive bargaining." In predictive bargaining attention is directed at the future rather than the past. Employers and unions agree on certain targets, designed to act as monitors of their future claims on each other. I believe that it is mainly through the development of predictive bargaining that we shall eventually develop a more democratic and responsible system of industrial relations. I also think that in the wages field it constitutes an essential first step towards that holy grail.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

PRICE: Not disloyal

Questions of loyalty

Sir,—The one certainty about the Common Market debate was that the Left-wing of the Parliamentary Labour Party would deploy arguments about loyalty, the sanctity of conference decisions and the necessity to abide by three-line whips.

What I cannot altogether follow is this: why is it that when these self-appointed guardians of the Party's conscience oppose majority decisions, they are patriots. Yet when others do it, as I shall on the Common Market, we are disloyal?

Michael Foot made his position clear at the weekend—the Party had a right to expect loyalty. So it has but, unfortunately, the record of Michael Foot and his colleagues does not stand public examination.

What happened to his vision of loyalty during the 1966-70 Parliament when the Tribune group regularly withheld support from the Labour Government, leaving it to the rest of us to trudge through the lobbies, whether we liked it or not?

They were able to console their consciences with the certain knowledge that others, often holding views just as strong, would sustain the Government. That is just what we did, time and again.

It now comes ill from that source to lecture us on a single issue, admittedly one of profound importance, on which we find ourselves unable to support the Party view. Michael Foot, a renowned defender of minority rights, ought to know better.—Yours, etc.,

W. G. Price.

House of Commons.

FOOT: Ought to know better

Part of the team

Sir,—John Torode (October 1) is in some danger of projecting a myth as to the part played by the Trade Union Research Unit in the current local government manual workers' claim.

Claims represent the policy priorities and "style" of the trade unions concerned. The NUGMW as the largest union involved on the trade union side has the major responsibility for drafting the claim: perhaps John Torode should look there for his "radical academics."

The background analysis for the claim has been handled by the cooperative effort of the research staffs of the three unions most heavily involved (the NUGMW; NUPE; TGWU); the Research Unit has been helping in that work.

The comprehensiveness of the analytical and research studies undertaken may well represent a new level of effectiveness in the combined use of trade union research resources. At the Research Unit we are grateful for the privilege of helping within such a team. My point is that John Torode in exaggerating the rôle of the Research Unit is being less than just to others.—Yours sincerely,

John Hughes.

Trade Union Research Unit,
Ruskin College, Oxford.

A royal gesture

Sir,—The detrimental effects to health of cigarette smoking have been demonstrated beyond reasonable doubt. Bronchitis, coronary thrombosis, and lung cancer are among the diseases in which cigarette smoking is implicated as a causative factor. Cigarette packets now bear the legend, "Warning by HM Government: Smoking can damage your health." Should not Her Majesty endorse the wisdom of her Government by withdrawing the "By Appointment" tag so prominently displayed by certain tobacco and cigarette manufacturers? — Yours faithfully,

G. R. Martin.

26 Parkway,
Exeter, Devon.

Time, gentlemen

Sir,—Although I do not disagree with the assertion by S. Miller (October 2) that a lot of nonsense is talked in the amphitheatre at Covent Garden, this area does have an advantage over the stalls of the same theatre: in the amphitheatre the talkers have enough consideration for other patrons to wait until the interval before talking.—Yours faithfully,

Donald Rich.

Furlong, Tangley,
Andover, Hants.

Oleg—and a respect for the law

Sir,—During the past decade a small but significant number of people who protested against nuclear arms, germ and chemical methods of warfare, etc., were prosecuted and given terms of imprisonment. I was one of these people.

Until I had personal experience of magistrates' courts I held a very deep respect for their fairness and justice in dealing with all those who were brought before them. I now have certain reservations as a result of my experiences and these have been increased as a result of reading that a Russian member of the Trade Delegation, named Oleg Lyalin, who should have appeared in Marlborough Street, magistrates' court, failed to appear upon a police charge of drunken driving. This man had previously been released on £50 bail.

Driving whilst drunk is a criminal charge and rightly so. I was, therefore, considerably shocked, as many other normally lawabiding pacifists must have been, to read that, when the police made a statement in court that the accused driver either would not, or could not, appear, the response from the magistrate was "very well"....

This man was not a diplomat and could not claim immunity and, even if he had been, it would have been, in my opinion, wrong that he should be allowed to drive a potentially lethal weapon on the roads in such a condition and not appear in the courts to answer to the charge made against him. Fear of the power of the law may continue but, if any semblance of respect for it is to continue to be held by people like myself, certain penetrating questions should be asked in Parliament of the Home Secretary in this case.—

Margaret O'Connell.

27 Warminster Road,
South Norwood, SE 25.

What price freedom?

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...ur last chance for a place in the stars?

ANTHONY TUCKER on British astronomy's big shake up

...RE are rumblings of ...prehension at Green... ...nd Hurstmonceux. The ...tment of Professor ...ret Burbidge as Direc... ... the Royal Greenwich ...vatory will be taken as ...diction that the Com... ... for Scientific Policy, ... the Science Research ...Il, have persuaded the ...nment to knock the cob... ...off British optical ...omy. Professor Bur... ...is regarded as the ...optical astronomer of ...me.

...if that is the case, ...there have been appre... ...n at the Civil Service ...ishments which com... prise the Royal Greenwich Observatory? Almost three years ago, when the separation of the traditionally linked posts of the Greenwich directorship and that of Astronomer Royal was first mooted, the Observatory staff petitioned the Queen seeking assurance that no seperation would occur. No assurance was given. There was an indication from the Science Research Council however, that the staff would be consulted. In July, when the separation of posts was announced there was, allegedly, no consultation.

To the Civil Service staff this seemed sinister, for it implied that Greenwich was to be downgraded and would not therefore be able to attract a strong director. The Government's position was that on the contrary, the change would open up the possibility of making a foreign appointment which was not possible under the old arrangement. In the event, and in spite of the sad fact that measured against world optical astronomy Greenwich is at a low ebb, the newly separated appointment has attracted a stronger candidate than anyone would have thought possible. Astronomers outside Greenwich are not only pleased but astonished.

The Royal Observatory, set up almost 200 years ago for "the advancement of navigation and nautical astronomy," has outlived its original purpose. It is still involved in routine tasks such as the preparation of the Nautical Almanac, although the main work for this is now done in Washington. The Observatory's golden era in astronomical research dwindled away half a century ago as the new big telescopes—sited in climatically better areas—began to come into operation. These, like the later instruments for radio and other astronomies, have been tied not to Government establishments but to university departments.

The Royal Observatory has been left far behind and the retiring director and Astronomer Royal Sir Richard Woolley, spent much of his time and energy fighting a rearguard action to get the Observatory equipped with a first-class instrument. This meant the expenditure of a few million pounds, and when it was finally sanctioned both the decision and the instrument were flawed.

Since, if one excludes the advances in automation being made at the Royal Observatory, Edinburgh, all major new developments in observational astronomy are taking place outside the Greenwich Observatory, there is every reason to wonder why Professor Burbidge accepted the directorship. The only possible conclusion is that there is a powerful intention to restructure the Observatory, perhaps eventually forming in its place a university-based research organisation not unlike the one which exists in California.

This would be capable of integrating the use of all the Northern and Southern hemisphere instruments which Britain either operates or in which she has a share. This would mean hiving off the routine activities of Greenwich which reappear as a much smaller and less important unit. No one in research would doubt that this would involve moving the Isaac Newton telescope from its English garden and putting it down on some distant mountain top.

Such a development although inevitable in the long run, will cast great gloom on the comfortably settled Civil Service staff of Greenwich for to them it will mean contraction and loss of prestige. Prof. Burbidge would need all her skill and charm to achieve a smooth transition, although the gain to British astronomy would be enormous. Since it is certain that she will want to continue as an active observer it is inconceivable that she would have accepted the post without an assurance that major changes of this kind would be supported.

This still leaves two unanswered questions. Who will be the next Astronomer Royal, and what will happen to Prof Geoffrey Burbidge, Margaret Burbidge's partner in science as well as marriage, who is apparently to be left behind in California? The elegant notion of an appointment of Professor Geoffrey Burbidge as Astronomer Royal, which would solve two problems at once, is too good to be true. But there are chairs of theoretical astronomy to be filled from time to time, and when the great Professor McRae retires, one will come up at Sussex in the not too distant future. That would seem to fit the pattern of development. But what about the Astronomer Royal? Maybe there will be no appointment at all for his empire could have declined. But traditions die hard, and since it would have to be a Briton it seems quite likely that the post would go to one of the pioneers of the new astronomies, Sir Bernard Lovell or Sir Martin Ryle.

PETER JENKINS IN BRIGHTON

...izard Wilson

...HAROLD WILSON, in ...very long speech at the ...r Party Conference, ...l his party a compro... ...which could just con... ...ly work. Everybody ...to study the small print ...e laundry ticket very ...lly indeed before being ...to the cleaners. But ...ilson did seem to be ...iting that he might be ...ed to put his telescope ...blind eye on October ...en the House of Com... ...votes on the principle ...common Market entry, pro... ...he, England and the ...r Party can expect ...man, Roy Jenkins ...ed, to do his party duty ...fter.

...reaction from the ...r "Europeans" was a ...xed. One said: "If we ...e end we must will the ... We might well ...on the enabling legis... but if the issue of join... Europe is in doubt we ...ave to cast our votes in ..." But other Marketeers ...ndicating that they saw ...ssibilities for a deal in ...Mr Wilson had said. ...stressed that it had ...been their intention to ...omfort to a Tory Gov... ...nt, one which apart ...all its other sins now ...ready to sell out to ...sia. And they saw no ...why, in supporting Bri... ...national interest in join... ...the Community, they ...give the Tory Govern... ...its business. And as one ...e turncoat tacticians ...ed: "It may be illogi... ...ut it's politics. The ...peans' can vote in ...on October 28, but then ...vith the party in oppos... ...ve enabling legislation."

...re are still many ...ds in the way of such a ...romise. The "Euro... " sense that their ... position in the party ...reatened, not only the ...y-leadership of Mr Roy ...ns but everything that ...presents. Some of the ...hearted anti's see the ...tunity to inflict upon ...right-wing of the party ...me pain and disappoint... ...as they have on many ...ions experienced. Never... ...s, Mr Wilson's sensitive ...cunning basis of com... ...ise will tempt both fac... ...and is closer to the ...of this conference than ...r the tone struck by Mr ...s Callaghan on Monday ...e brave talk of the more ...ant Europeans.

...e position of the Labour ...opeans"—and the unity ...e Labour Party, which ...Mr Wilson's chief theme ... speech of more scope ...more constructive sense ... any he has made to a ...erence since the cele... ...d technology speech at ...borough in 1963—now ...nd upon the party, and ...ally the Parliamentary ..., being sensible on a ...ber of scores.

...irst of all, it must recog... that the notion of precipitating a general election on the Common Market issue is pure day dream. All the politicians of more than a few day's standing know this to be the truth, but some have been unscrupulously encouraging conference delegates and television viewers to mistake the legitimate slogan demand for a general election for an actual possibility. This apart from encouraging general delusion, puts the Labour "Europeans" in the position of being potential traitors to their party. The harder their backs are against the wall the less ready they will be to compromise.

Second, and once it has rid itself of wishful thinking about general elections—for, in any case, it is now almost certain that the Tories can carry the crucial Market decision with their own votes unaided—the Labour Party in Parliament ought to make some endeavours to accommodate the Labour "Europeans." They may have been outnumbered and outshouted here in Brighton, but they can decimate the Opposition frontbench, and on any accountacy of merit more than decimate it. They can bring about a major split in the party where none is necessary. A free vote would still be the best answer and Mr Wilson's speech could be read as offering ambivalent support to this solution. Even if the PLP won't accept a free vote a "Shadow Cabinet" recommendation would help to lower the temperature to the point at which the party whip could fall softly on tender backs.

In these circumstances it might seem not unreasonable for the labour "Europeans" to adjudge that honour has been done, that in spite of the Labour Party leadership's unprincipled and opportunistic switch against the Common Market, and in spite of, in their view, the overwhelming merits of the case for entry, it is up to the Conservative Government to get its own legislation through.

We might rightly dismiss the nonsense idea of precipitating a general election but to suppose the continuation of a cross vote on a major issue of party politics over a period of eighteen months is to begin talking about a major realignment of British politics. Whoever thinks it may be desirable must recognise that it could freeze the present power position for a very long while.

Mr Wilson said a lot else in his speech—he had important things to say to the trade unions and about the Labour Party's policy preparation for office next time round. If he meant what he said, there is a prize to be played for and his "shoddy, shabby, dirty compromise" — as someone once said—seems worth the consideration of the Labour "Europeans."

IF Parliament ratifies the Treaty of Rome on October 28 this will be the beginning, not the end, of the parliamentary struggle against Britain's entry into the Common Market on the Government's terms. Mr Wilson proclaimed this to the Labour Party Conference here today.

The struggle, say Labour's legal experts, could last two years, would involve parliamentary scrutiny of three major bills, and would require Parliament to change three major principles of the British Constitution. The amount of time this would take, the lawyers say, would depend upon the determination with which MPs opposed these requirements.

The first major principle which would have to be changed is that of the House of Commons sole right to raise taxes and spend the proceeds. This dates back to well before John Hampden and was known in Norman times as "De tallagio non concendendo," no taxation without consent. The second principle is that Parliament has the sole right to pass laws that are enforcable in Britain. The third is that the British courts are supreme in Britain and there is no right of appeal against their final verdicts. These principles are fundamental to the British parliamentary system and could not be changed or abolished without thorough Parliamentary consideraton.

The "consequential legislation" needed before Britain could join the EEC would consist of a very long Bill to give force to the rules of the Common Market, a Bill of some complexity to bring in a value-added tax and to make it legal for HM Customs to collect the money on behalf of the authorities in Brussels, and a third Bill to modify or abolish the existing laws on agricultural prices and subsidies.

The main Bill would have to include a very large number of schedules designed to give the force of law, not only to the thousands of existing EEC laws but also to EEC legislation that has not yet been enacted on the Continent but which will have been enacted by the time Britain joins.

But the main constitutional points, Labour lawyers believe, must be the delegation to the unelected authorities in Brussels of the right to raise taxes in Britain—the levy on food imported from third countries and a part of the value-added tax—and the right to spend the proceeds. Parliament would also have to delegate to the same unelected authorities the right to make more rules which would be enforcable in Britain, and the European courts would have to be given the right to hear appeals against the rulings of British courts.

The Government would probably not be able to accelerate the pace of legislation by using statutory instruments (which can be debated but not amended) because these have to be discussed on the floor of the House and cannot be sent upstairs to committee.

Apart from these three main, wide-ranging principles, however, the consequential legislation would cover—albeit extremely thoroughly—only those legislative fields which are subject to Common Market rules or which will be subject to them when Britain joins. These main fields are food and agriculture, marketing, tariffs and trade, transport, and labour legislation. One well-informed source suggests that the Bill would need to have about 1,000 clauses. I am told that the advice given to the present Government is that the number of major parliamentary divisions could be as high as 80, either because the issue at stake would affect the condition of the people or would change the Constitution.

The value-added tax will probably require the filing of extra tax returns four times a year by about a million people who do not file purchase tax returns at present. The tax is likely to be controversial and has always been rejected by Labour MPs, whether they are pro- or anti-Market. The changes required by Common Market rules in British agricultural legislation would mean the abolition of a number of existing payments to persons and would also be controversial.

If this Labour analysis of the Parliamentary programme is right, Britain's decision to join might not become final and legal until after Mr Heath's promised date of January 1, 1973, or until after a possible general election. Moreover, Britain would not have decided to join until after the other three applicants—Norway, Denmark and the Republic of Ireland—had completed their referenda and their legislative programmes.

Mark Arnold-Forster in Brighton and Michael Lake

The long haul

THE Government are relying on the good theory that it would be untenable for Labour marketeers to stick their necks out on the substantive issue and then, as Mr Wilson seemed to be inviting them to do yesterday, to vote against the detailed legislation, thus sabotaging their own declared policy. One cannot, for instance, imagine Mr Jenkins, or Mr Lever, Mrs Williams or George Thomson, standing firm on a plank of consistency on October 28 and subsequently going chicken on the farm levy system, writes Michael Lake.

Yet even Mr Jenkins has his weak points. He has consistently opposed the value-added tax which is now the compulsory taxation system standard throughout the Community. It will be interesting when this particular, separate Bill comes up to see how Mr Jenkins reacts.

As time goes on the whips of both parties will be grinding away at their rebels to join the party line. About 15 Tories who have always opposed entry have been forgiven in advance, at least for the October 28 vote. But such special dispensation may become eroded by time and tension, especially if at any stage the Government looks like losing a division.

Some Tory knights who came into Parliament at the same time as Mr Heath, and who have cordially detested him ever since his maiden speech advocating British membership of the European Coal and Steel Community, claim they are prepared to see him defeated on any enabling clause.

They believe the Government will be forced, through pressure of time, to introduce the guillotine, and that this would be unanimously resisted by the Labour and Liberal parties and the Tory rebels, thus wiping out the Government's majority. The Government could get a vote of confidence, but would remain stranded on the issue of the guillotine, and Mr Heath would have to resign. This may be wishful thinking, but it is apparent that the Government will be extremely reluctant to use the guillotine. It would at least cut heavily into their Common Market majority.

The Government whips are not complacent about the future, but they hope that a decisive vote on October 28 will take a good deal of steam out of the Opposition, and they are placing more reliance on Tory party workers in the constituencies who are now almost solidly behind Market entry, even in seats where the local MP is against.

But the possibility remains, openly admitted, that the Government will be defeated on certain issues. The Government's fallback position on this brims with delicious irony. Immediately following such a defeat the Government would demand, and win, a vote of confidence. By this time everyone would supposedly resume their basic positions as of October 28 and the blockage would be removed.

But if the deadlock remained, Tory circles admit, the Government would have to go back to Brussels and seek a re-negotiation. That is precisely Mr James Callaghan's policy.

Adam Raphael from a crime haunted Washington, Tuesday

The ugliest shadow

KENILWORTH COURTS is one of the toughest neighbourhoods in Washington — grim rows of grey, garbage-strewn public housing projects where hundreds of children run wild dodging heaps of broken glass. The few shops are mostly boarded up, the victims of riot or burglary: there are almost no facilities, services or entertainments; the 3,000 who live there, the majority fatherless families on welfare, are cut off by poverty, geography and fear from the rest of the community in Anacostia just across the river from the Capitol. The only viable institution, according to those who live there, is a crowded sports and recreation centre, the home ground of the Kenilworth Jets.

Back in 1967 the Jets were proud of their reputation as one of the best football teams for miles around. "We were the best, we were the champions. We were unbeaten. We had discipline," recalled full back Allen Greene. That year the Jets won the city championship in the Police Boys' Club League.

Today nine of its 22 members are in gaol, others are out on probation, still others are on heroin — only a few have made it safely out of Kenilworth and are on their way through college to a career.

Though an extreme example, the downfall of the Kenilworth Jets reveals how difficult it is to grow up safely in Washington's black ghettoes or indeed in any of the poorer districts of America's major cities.

Soon after President Nixon arrived at the White House in 1969, the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence warned that life in major American cities would become intolerable unless the basic causes of violent crime were eradicated.

If Americans failed to do anything about slums, the breeding ground for crimes, then the commission warned they would soon face a situation where downtown business districts would be safe only in daylight, where the black ghettoes would be places of "terror with widespread crime, perhaps entirely out of police control during the night-time hours." where middle and upper income city dwellers would live in "fortified cells protected by private guards and security devices."

It is now two years since the violence commission delivered this bleak prediction and every day that passes confirms its essential accuracy. Already many things have come to pass.

In Washington, for example, much of the downtown business district is unsafe for pedestrians at night. Bus-drivers and garages carry no change, many shopkeepers lock their doors permanently day and night, and the majority of the city's residential apartments are protected by armed guards and electronic devices.

Only the prediction with regard to the ghettoes has not yet been fulfilled. Though dangerous, they are not yet places of "terror with widespread crime — entirely out of police control during the night-time hours."

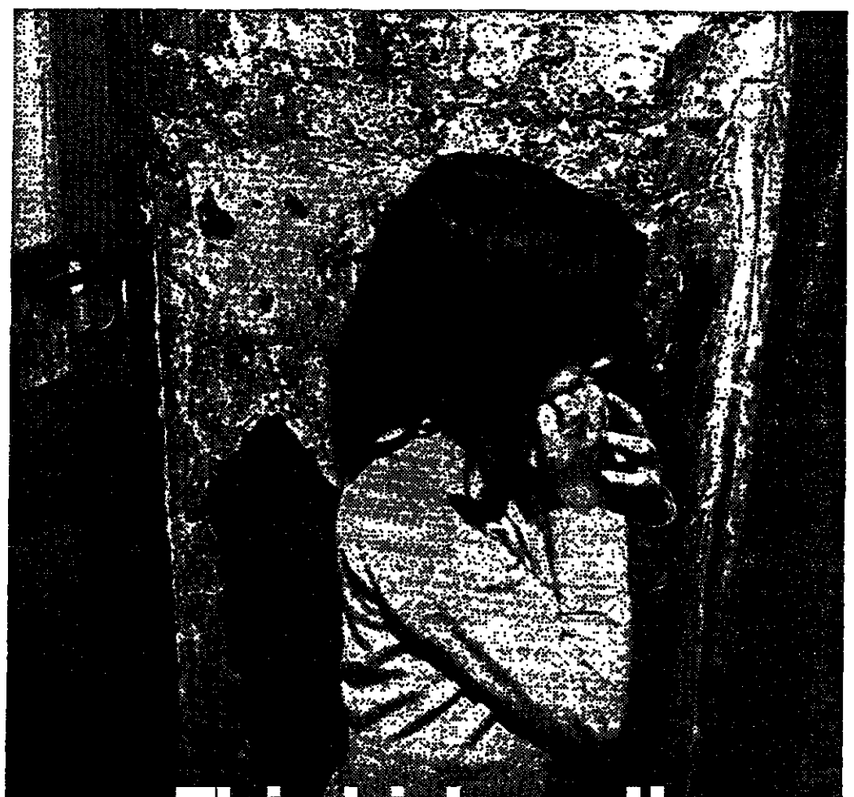
In the suburbs the violence commission's predictions are also coming home to roost. As crime has shifted in intensity from the centre, suburbanites have become increasingly nervous. This week businessmen in Alexandria, a suburb of Washington, joined together to provide for a citizen crime patrol in which residents would patrol the streets in their own cars.

For years now, of course, armed guards have had to ride shotgun on New York's subway trains. It has been only recently, however, that Washington's schools have had to have armed policemen permanently assigned to patrol them.

If crime is common, fear of crime is even more so, and not only for those who live in the city. In one national survey half of the women and one fifth of the men said they were afraid to walk outdoors at night even near their homes, and in some urban areas nearly one third of the residents wished to move because of high crime rates.

How justified is this fear? All I can add here is a subjective note. Since coming to Washington two and a half years ago, I have personally known three girls who have been raped

In 1968 President Nixon made effective use of the law and order issue, charging successive Democratic Administrations with laxness and softness towards crime. It is in issue that could well bounce back in his face in next year's campaign.



This kid can't wait to get to school.

Because school is warm. School is clean. School is calm.

Home is anything but. Home for a lot of kids like this is one room in a slum.

Home is a mother with more worries than you've ever dreamed of, and not much patience to spare.

Home is somewhere where there's more mould on the walls than wallpaper. Where the lavatory is used by six other families. And even the bed is shared.

SHELTER'S Report on Housing and Poverty in 1971 will open your eyes to a lot of things. It shows how slum life in Britain, a breeding ground of misery, disease and delinquency, has been made even more desperate for many families by rising prices and unemployment.

9-16 OCTOBER IS SHELTER WEEK

It's your chance to show you really care about the future of Britain's homeless families.

Please give all you can spare.

And help us give a few more kids another chance in life — out of the slums and into a decent home.

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AGN5

MISCELLANY

...rty views

...VING STRUCK its pre...tive blow against the ...ted broadcasting council ...establishing its own com...nts committee, the BBC ...ow training its sights on ...despised party political ...adcasting. The governors ...preparing proposals to ...e viewers a choice ...ween, say, the people's ...rold on Channel I, Shos...ovich from the Proms on ...annel 2, and other cops ...l robbers on Independent. ... three would carry the ...ty political at some stage ...ring the evening but it ...uld no longer be beamed ...ultaneously on to unwel...ming hearthrugs.

The scheme would have to ... first to Lord Aldington's ...C general advisory coun... ... which embraces every ...own interest from the ...rds Butler and Harewood ... Stanley Rous, John Schle...ger, Uncle Vic Feather and ...l. After that it would pre...mably be referred to the ...oadcasting committee which ...eets in great secrecy every ...nuary, bringing together ...e three main parties and ...e two broadcasting autho...ties.

One thing is certain. All ...e parties will fight the ...BC's proposal. They see it ... the ...use of the Trojan ...orse. Before long the broadcasters would be parading figures to show that nobody actually watched the party politicals and that the best thing was to abandon them in favour of Robin Day.

The party politicals may be bad TV, the parties concede, but they are good politics; the only chance Ted and Harold and Jeremy have of addressing the nation on their own terms. In any case, they are limited to one hour a year each for Tories and Labour and 20 minutes for the Liberals. Shostakovich can spare that.

Parlour games

THE POINT about the chairman of the Labour Party is that he has no power. The advantage therefore of being chairman of the Labour Party is that you can say what you like without worrying too much about the consequences. Such, at least, is the remorseless logic of Tony Wedgwood Benn who will be elected today to succeed Ian Mikardo for the next 12 months.

Benn's first chairmanly campaign will be in the cause of party democracy. Watch out for speeches on how the rank and file can transmit their views to Westminster. Benn will also continue to promote the influence and status of Transport House. For the past year, either Mikardo as chairman or Benn as vice-chairman has attended the regular meeting of departmental heads. Benn and his heir-presumptive Bill Simpson of the Foundry Workers will do the same. Somebody cares, chaps. The new chairman sees himself as a sort of mayor of the Labour Party. Like the best of mayors, he will soon be looking for a parlour. At present, the chairman does not even have a desk, let alone a secretary, in Transport House—but where would they find the room? And what about the precedents?

● *PLATFORM apocrypha: Barbara Castle, blackballed by the trade union members of the national executive, leaned over to Chairman Mik during yesterday's Labour conference debate on industrial relations. Time, she suggested, to wind it up. It was all getting so boring.*

Green lights out

IT MAY BE all right for the leaders to get together over a simple problem like peace in Ireland, but it's a different matter with a thorny one like the Common Market. British officials held a cocktail party in Brussels on Monday for a visiting delegation from Northern Ireland. In a spirit of cordial intent they invited the Southerners along. Their invitation was refused.

● *IT'S NOT really all that surprising that rumours of the abdication of Emperor Hirohito should come out of Paris. While he was there the Emperor had ample opportunity to discover what being throneless was really like from our own Duke of Windsor.*

Speak volumes

WE HELP trap the culprits (exclusive). Miscellany's sad little item about books missing from the Howard League for Penal Reform Library has produced results, illustrating once again the awesome power of this column. A Dorset probation officer has written to the League saying he has found 11 books in the office and will return them forthwith.

This, however, is but a small part of the empty space in the League's bookcases. True to its aims of liberty and justice, the League has changed its mind over appropriate punitive measure, and has declared a general amnesty for all books returned at the annual general meeting on October 28. If they don't all reappear, Miscellany may take up the scent again. Be warned.

Litter lout

THE IRASCIBLE Pattakos, who has just been legally nominated as next Greek prime minister—in case anything should happen to Papa Dop—is fast gaining a reputation as one of Europe's more eager conservationists. Having cleaned up the country politically he is turning his attention to the iniquitous beaches and streets. Mayors tremble at his footfall, and several have been sacked on the spot because their municipality did not sparkle to greet him.

His ever-vigilant eye recently fell upon three Athenian drivers who had dropped cigarette ends from their cars. The Flying Squad hauled them in, Pattakos dressed them down, and they were sent back to pick up any other litter near where they sinned.

"Now that the State and citizens are fighting together," he exherted, "to protect nature for the health of our environment and the cultural evolution of our nation, such deeds must disappear. They are an offence to our civilisation and we become degraded in the eyes of the foreigners who are flooding into our country." He seems to have forgotten that last year it was an American woman he had stopped for the same offence.

'A random sample of women in Holloway Prison showed that two thirds of the first offenders had not been represented at their trial. One prisoner had offered a defence that she was actually serving a prison sentence at the time of the alleged offence, but this was rejected by the court . . .'

Holloway Prison

What's wrong with the law: Dickensian justice

In the second of his articles, Harold Jackson analyses court-room anomalies and absurdities.

IMAGINE A SITUATION in, let us say, Ruritania, where a British girl is arrested on a charge for which she can be imprisoned. She does not speak the language but the court refuses to appoint a lawyer to assist her. The case is heard immediately, she is fined heavily, and expelled from the country without ever really having had an opportunity to state her side.

It would cause an outcry, with newspapers calling on the Foreign Office to intervene, readers announcing that they will no longer take their holidays in Ruritania, and possibly a few stones through the windows of the Ruritanian Embassy. Yet such things happen unremarked every day in the West End of London.

In a recent study, Professor T. C. N. Gibbens of the Institute of Psychiatry in London looked at all the 763 women who appeared before two West End courts. Two fifths of them were charged with shoplifting and, of that number, 60 per cent were foreign girls between 17 and 25. Detailed study showed that they were normal, honest, and well brought-up but were suffering from poverty and alienation from the society around them. This may not excuse their behaviour, but it does help to explain it.

Many shoplifting cases are heard at Great Marlborough Street magistrates' court, which last year rejected 62 per cent of the legal aid applications made to it. This compares with a rejection rate of 12 per cent at Bow Street and 41 per cent at Wells Street. The previous year Marlborough Street rejected 68 per cent, Bow Street 17 per cent, and Wells Street 20 per cent. During last year more than 2,000 people were sent to prison for shoplifting.

The whole question of legal aid is a running sore. By law anyone facing a criminal charge is entitled to apply for it, but it is left to the discretion of the court whether it is granted and there is no appeal against the decision. But the problem is not confined to *the rejections: the number of applications is pitifully small.* Last year applications for legal aid were made in only 3.8 per cent of the cases in the magistrates' courts. This figure must be modified with the observation that the bulk of magistrates' work is concerned with minor motoring offences, but it still represents an oddly low figure.

The fact is that many defendants just do not know that they are entitled to apply for aid, often even though they face serious charges, and not much is done to tell them. In the standard work on the subject one judge has said quite flatly: "It is no answer for the court to say that the prisoner has not asked for legal aid, since it is the duty of the court to make sure that the prisoner has every assistance."

Yet one research team discovered a case of three youths, who were sent by the magistrates to quarter sessions for sentencing, who said they had not been told of their right to legal aid either before their trial or when they were sent for sentence. It was clear, the team said, that in one case the youth pleaded guilty through ignorance when there were mitigating factors which were not put to the court.

Even those who do appreciate their rights are then faced with application forms which even one lawyer told me he had difficulty in understanding. The young, the confused, and the dim really need some sort of professional help in completing the form, particularly since the refusal of aid is sometimes based on their misunderstanding of the questions. A number of justices' clerks were asked to give their views of prisoners' understanding of the longest form, and their replies showed that they thought that well over half the applicants understood them either "*not too well*" or "*hardly at all.*"

It is fundamental in the adversary system of justice that we operate that the accused should be at least as well-equipped as the prosecution, and the right to a lawyer is certainly a basic part of this. He may not opt for that right, of course, but he should not be deprived against his will. With the pressure on some magistrates' courts there have been instances where an unqualified assistant clerk has been on duty so that, if the defendant was not represented, the only qualified lawyer in the court was the one presenting the prosecution case.

If it happened in Russia we would all be leaping around in protest, but few people get excited here. In a recent appeal the judge remarked that the sentence passed by the magistrates was itself illegal, so we are not dealing with an academic problem. And there seems to be considerable quirkiness about granting legal aid to those who apply. The overall average across the country is that 82 per cent of applications are granted and 18 per cent rejected. But that disguises considerable variations.

If you are poor and have a tendency to attract the attention of the police you would be well-advised to stay away from parts of the North-west. Certainly you should never put a foot wrong in Bootle. The court there rejects 94 per cent of the legal aid applications put before it. Others in the league table of rejections are:

Blackpool	69 per cent
Birkenhead	48 per cent
Wigan	48 per cent
Blackburn	46 per cent
St Helens	46 per cent
Liverpool	46 per cent

In Bury, on the other hand, they granted every single application in the period concerned. Warrington granted 89 per cent, Oldham 93 per cent, Preston 92 per cent. The stock answer to this is that different courts handle different types of case, but it is hard to believe that human nature changes that much at the borough boundary.

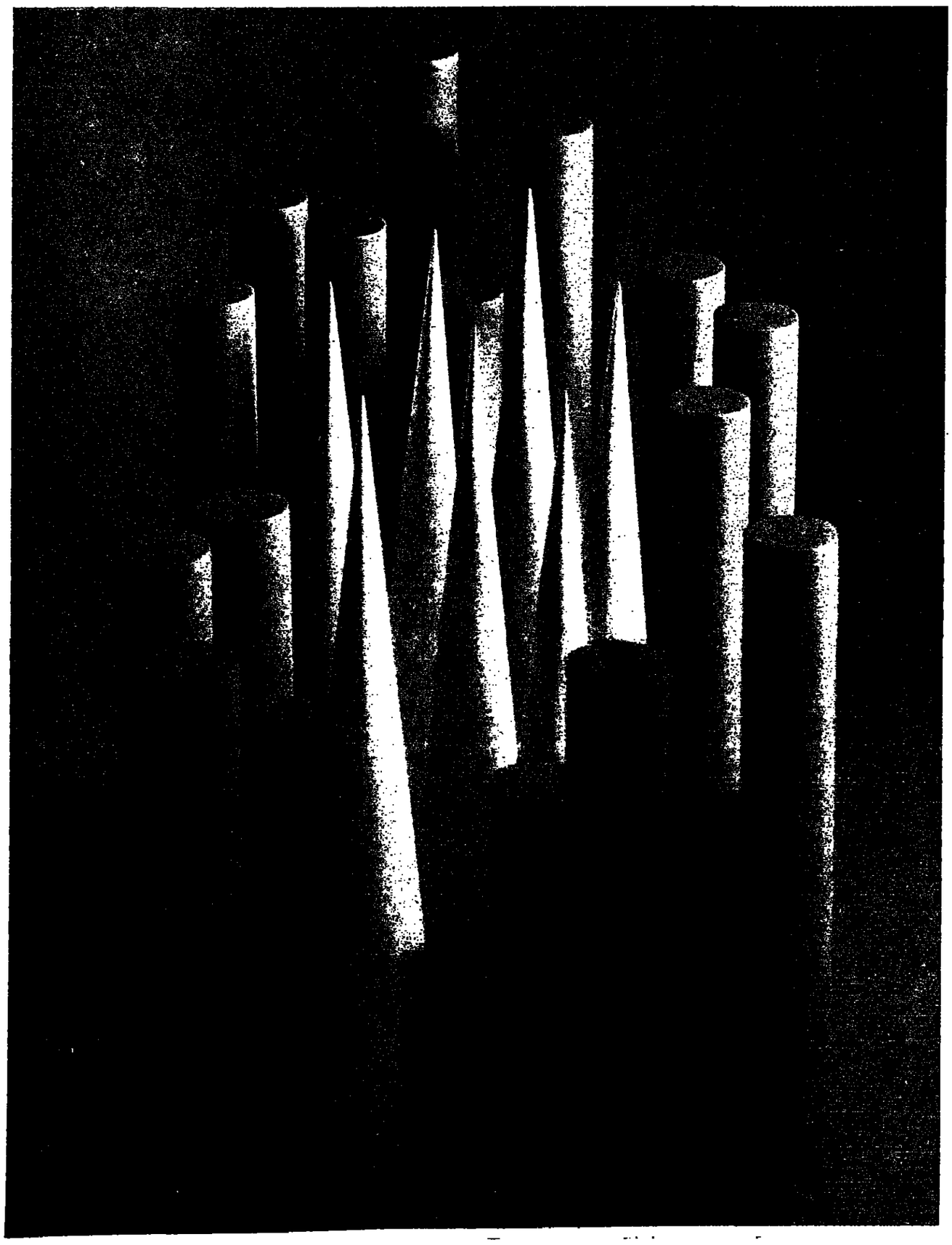
The standard charge against legal aid is that it allows a lot of crooks to waste the courts' time at the taxpayers' expense, but it does not stand very close examination. Last year the total cost of criminal legal aid (which must be clearly separated from civil aid for divorce and the like) was £1,866,567, or an average of £28 a case for the 69,000 who received it. Considering the sums that regularly disappear down the memory hole on dubious technology, we are a long way from a crooks' paradise yet.

The question of time-wasting is hard to assess, if only because of a paucity of reliable material. Professor G. J. Borrie, of the University of Birmingham's Institute of Judicial Administration, conducted a small survey. He questioned 32 people in receipt of legal aid at summary trial; 19 said that they had been advised to plead guilty by their lawyer, and 15 of them actually did so.

This finding hardly bears out the strictures of Lord Parker when he was Lord Chief Justice that too many defendants were being encouraged to plead not guilty because of the availability of legal aid. It may be administratively inconvenient, but it remains a principle of our law that the accused is entitled to defend himself in the best possible way.

A random sample of women in Holloway prison showed that two thirds of the first offenders had not been represented at their trial. One prisoner had offered a defence that she was actually serving a prison sentence at the time of the alleged offence but this was rejected by the court. A lawyer would hardly have let that pass. Four fifths of the women who were found to have some sort of mental disturbance were not allowed a lawyer either, which sounds like something out of Dickens but is going on right now.

It is too easy to see those appearing before the courts as case-hardened criminals easily conversant with every twist and turn of the legal system. It doesn't bear much relation to the rather hapless actuality. A woman facing the court at Billericay recently on false representation charges was remanded in custody for 14 days, though she was a first offender and the charge only carried a fine. There was a row and she was released, but what she really needed was a good lawyer rather than public indignation after the event. The public is not always that conveniently stirred.



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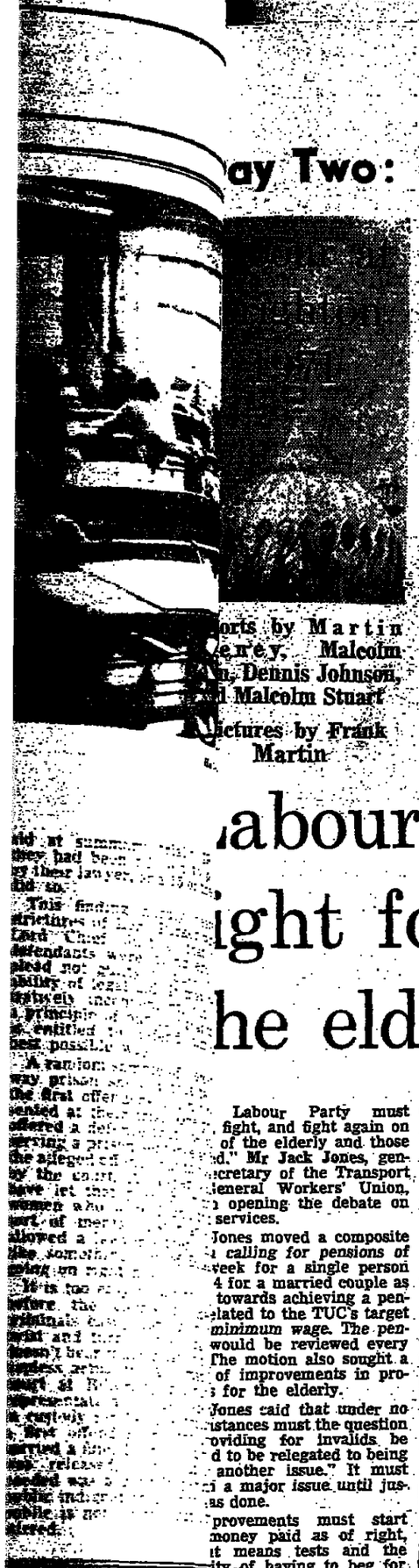

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n, Dennis Johnson,
d Malcolm Stuart

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Martin

Anger and fear dominate nation today, says Wilson

Mr Wilson brought his speech to the conference to a climax by calling on all sides of the Labour Movement to unite and fight as it had never done before. "Not just against the consequences of Tory rule but against the whole basis of Tory policy, a policy based on a doctrine which is essentially evil, and to fight back as one people against all that we have condemned this week, and those who created it."

Mr Wilson's speech, which took an hour, was a bitter and wide-ranging attack on the Government and all whom Mr Wilson believes give them support. He began with a long condemnation of the unemployment situation. "For the first time since the thirties it is anger, it is fear which dominates the nation's life," he said. "Anger that the men who have climbed to office with a pledge to reduce unemployment at a stroke have, by their actions, their coldly calculated policies, headed Britain back again toward the unemployment of the thirties."

Millions were wondering when the axe would fall on them. Not only industrial workers but also thousands of white-collar staff were learning to fear that everything they had taken for granted—their home, car, holidays—were suddenly at risk.

"But what we condemn most of all as the first fruits of Tory rule is the treatment of school-leavers . . . unwanted youth, and as the 15-year-olds turn in frustration from the labour exchange, can't you see the pompous and the pundits preparing and polishing their pontifications about juvenile crime two or three years hence?"

Mr Robert Carr, Mr Wilson said, had expressed his surprise at the unemployment figures. "The other day, I heard his speech when he opened a training centre to add to the pool of skilled unemployment by training bus drivers as tool room operators while unemployed tool room operators queue up at the exchanges for jobs driving buses."

Mr Carr's one contribution to the unemployment problem had been to perfect arrangements for British craftsmen to sign on with German employers. "They admit they have no answer. Sir Keith Joseph, speaking in Macclesfield, said: 'I have to tell you that jobs in this country depend on joining Europe.' Could not Mr Heath draw Sir Keith's attention to the words of Mr John Davies expressing pessimism about the early years of entry into Europe?"

But what, Mr Wilson asked, of the man who presides? "The million unemployed are the legatees of his deliberate testament." Mr Heath's policy was based on an obsession with a free market, Mr Wilson said.

But this free market excluded collective bargaining. It could not work unless the freedom Mr Heath proclaimed was denied to workers. The pursuance of this policy had seen the destruction of the Prices and Incomes Board and the dismantling of the Industrial Reorganisation Corporation. The scrapping of investment grants had destroyed an essential weapon in getting new factories built and jobs created, but the Government had refused "in one Budget or mini-Budget after another" to accept Labour's demands for more rapid expansion.

"This obsession with the free market doctrine has made Conservative promises on prices as much of a deception as their pledges over unemployment. Last October, on television, I asked you to list the prices you were then paying, and put them behind the clock on the mantelpiece. Take them out today, and you'll think you're reading the Dead Sea Scrolls."

Mr Wilson recalled how, during the general election campaign, Mr Heath had tried to frighten electors with such price "bogies" as a 3s loaf and the 1s bus fare. These, in fact, had proved to be a frighteningly accurate prediction of what had happened, or was happening under the Conservatives.

He pointed out that the Conservative Greater London Council was already talking about a 10p minimum fare for the Underground. This week, London Transport had decided to abolish half fares for children during the rush hour. "When else are they supposed to go to school? Even Mrs Thatcher hasn't announced night shifts in schools yet."

Mrs Thatcher came in for an angry attack over her policies on school meals and milk. "The Selsdon woman herself gloried in brandishing the meanest little bill Parliament has seen since the war, a Bill whose effect was to impose pains and penalties on any who prepared to make milk available to young children."

15 pc rise

A free market policy in housing, Mr Wilson said, had meant that prices were rising by 15 per cent this year, and that the rent of every council house would be going up by 50p a week from April.

Mr Wilson then gave a little display over what he said was a price increase which caused him great concern—the price of newsprint. This must be the reason, he said, why Conservative newspapers had been able to devote far less space to rises in the cost of living now than they did to lesser rises while Labour was in power. And with a swift movement he produced his first prop—a photo copy of the front page of the "Daily Mail" of May 21, 1970, in which the main report was about a rise of 2.1 points in the cost of living. But exactly a year later, an increase of 3.2 points was reported on page nine—and Mr Wilson produced the cutting.

As for the "Daily Express," Mr Wilson thought that even a heavenly hot line to Lord Beaverbrook himself must have failed to produce enough newsprint—which was why it, last month, devoted only two inches to reporting "Rise of only 5.6 per cent so far this year." Mr Wilson concluded his price review with:

"The housewives who trusted Mr Heath have been betrayed, and now he asks us to believe that entry into the European Common Market will not mean an unacceptable further increase in prices."

Mr Wilson said that the conference, on Monday, had taken a clear and unequivocal decision on the party's attitude to entry into Europe on "the humiliating Conservative terms." He would not go over the previous day's arguments, but the party did not apologise for the fact that, on such a fundamental issue, it had been so deeply divided. "But now we have taken the decision I have the right, the duty to enjoin this movement to close ranks. I respect those who have argued that this country's destiny lies within Europe just as I respect those who have argued that Britain should not join on any terms." What had divided the Labour Party was an important policy issue, not an article of faith.

"I reject reprisals. I do not believe in recriminations. I do believe in a united party which evaluates and evokes the talents of each member on the part he can play in this Socialist movement of ours."

The Conservatives, Mr Wilson said, had made an unscrupulous and improper use of the taxpayers' money for the political purpose of issuing their policy document through the Post Office.

The second point he wanted to emphasise on the Market issue was that Mr Heath had committed himself in the general election to the proposition that a Conservative Government would not go forward into Europe against the wishes of the British people." Mr Wilson added: "In the circumstances of October 1971, this can only mean a general election.

"In default of that he must expect no help, no aid, no support from any Labour member of Parliament in getting through Parliament the necessary legislation on which he has refused to seek the view of the British people in a general election."

Mr Heath had negotiated entry into Europe from the strength Labour had bequeathed to him. "Last year, I warned this conference that there was one argument we would never accept—that whatever the terms, we would have to go in because we cannot solve our own problems without doing so. This is precisely what the Conservative Government is arguing today, the same escapist doctrine it peddled in 1962."

The Government's obsession with the Common Market had caused it to neglect more vital issues, from unemployment to Ulster. Mr Heath was terrified to take any decisive action over Ulster because he had to court the eight Ulster Unionist votes at Westminster to support his Common Market policy. Likewise, hints of a Rhodesian settlement acceptable to Mr Smith were designed to appease the Right wing of the Conservative Party for the same end. Home priorities such as health, education, and housing all had to play a low rôle to Mr Heath's obsession.

"During six years, Labour succeeded in transferring the biggest balance of payments deficit in 150 years of history into the biggest surplus. Our condemnation of Mr Heath and the Tory Government is that they have refused to use that strength to make Britain a better place to live in with full employment and rising standards in private expenditure and social expenditure.

"We never regarded economic strength as an end in itself. For us it was the means to a better quality of life for our people and for the creation of a socially just society."

This meant a policy which held inflation in check while ensuring full employment and higher real income through both rising family wages and a rising social wage.

Agreement

Labour had come to power in 1964 without a prior agreement with the trade union movement on mutual responsibilities. "With such an agreement, whatever the difficulties, we would have been in an immeasurably stronger position, and the international brotherhood of moneymakers would have found it difficult to penetrate the joint front of trade unions and Labour Government working together."

This was a world problem, Mr Wilson said, and would certainly not be aided by the Government's legalistic, inhuman, and fundamentally unworkable Industrial Relations Act which Labour was pledged to repeal. The time had come to prepare for a future Labour Government by starting meetings to work out an essential mutual compact between the party and trade unions so that they would speak together and work as one.

"It means not only that the party, in Opposition and in government, must understand the problems of the unions and their members; it means equally the responsibilities we face in government."

The partners had to establish the perimeters of their policy for extending public ownership. "The Conservatives fall over themselves to hand over public assets to provide profits for their friends. Where they pillage, we will restore. In making their petty calculations let them realise that every publicly owned asset the Conservatives sell off to their friends will be restored to the public, and every speculator who enters the field, attracted by quick profits, will burn his fingers. They have been warned."

There would not just be renationalisation but also the establishment of a State holding company with clearer power than the IRC to ensure that where society invested in private industry society would stake a claim in the profits.

Mr Wilson said the Labour Party was proud of the progress it had made for Britain during its years of office. "Now we have seen all that we sought to achieve put sharply in reverse with a Government seeking not the welfare of a people but a system of society characterised by the smart young men of the unit trusts in a land fit for profiteers and speculators to live in." He added:

"It is more than a truism to call our nation a family because a stable society is a family composed of families. Place the family under strain and stress, and you impose those strains and stresses on society. That is what we have to fight—and we shall not fight it by speeches in conference, or by the multi-tasselled fringe of conference, by resolutions or amendments or card votes.

"This movement must now unite. Still more, it must fight as it has never fought before—not just against the consequences of Tory rule but against the whole basis of Tory policy, a policy based on a doctrine which is essentially evil." That was why he was calling the movement to fight back as one people.

"Firstly, I call on all my colleagues in the parliamentary party to unite, spearhead the attack on the Conservatives in the wide exposed front of Tory policy and administration. We have no room for passengers or faint hearts."

The Common Market vote on October 28 was only a beginning, and the whole parliamentary party would fight against the mass of consequential legislation. "I cannot imagine a single Labour member who, faced with this legislation, would lay down conditions under which every family in Britain had to live and work for generations to come, and the constituency parties had to carry this fight to the people.

'Fight back'

"Not by local or byelections only, but all the year around. Educate, teach, organise, get rid of our reliance on exclusive and select groups, reach outwards. In every constituency, create an integrated relationship with the trade unions and their members.

"We want an active political and industrial fighting organisation in every city and town, every constituency, every ward and village. Fight back there and feed back here."

Mr Wilson's other appeal was to trade union members to ensure that what the party was seeking by consultation and comradeship at national level became equally a reality at local level. He called on local councillors to recognise that they were members of one movement and to play their parts fully, or to give up their council work.

"This movement is arrayed against power, not popular, but the power of wealth and privilege, the power of the press, an insolent power asserted now as it has not been in our lifetime for the perpetuation of economic power."

The Labour Movement had been created by humble men who in their day fought a more powerful and cruel, though not a more arrogant, establishment. "We are here to express our resolve to fight back against a vulgar Establishment, effete in all save their ability to manipulate the levers of power."

Labour was determined to insist that those who had created the wealth and influence of the nation should inherit that wealth and use it to create a greater Britain.

Shop floor—the best industrial anchor

An appeal for the closest possible liaison between the party and the trade unions to fight the Industrial Relations Act and to work out new progressive policies of "voluntary reforms" was made by Mr Jack Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, at the start of the debate on industrial relations.

Mr Jones was moving a composite motion calling for the repeal of the Industrial Relations Act during the first session of a new Labour Government, and for an undertaking from the parliamentary party that future proposals would not provide for State interference with trade unions, or permit legal sanctions.

The Act also sought to replace the British system of industrial relations with one worse than that in America. The American system resulted in five times more days lost for each worker than in this country.

"The trade unions and the Labour Party, in unity, must project a new initiative for industrial peace including the development of comprehensive industrial agreements which are related to the place of work, and which seek to solve problems before they become strikes," he said. The day of unfettered managerial control was over, and nothing could contribute to industrial peace more than the recognition of this.

Mr Jones asked the party for a pledge to repeal the Act and restore the position the trade unions had held for the past 100 years. This was in the interests of the people and not just of the trade union movement.

"The time is ripe. The unions and the party leadership are closer than for many years and will remain firmly united. It is possible for the party and the TUC to work together on this issue because every trade union in the TUC is united in wanting this Act repealed. The entire trade union movement is against it including NALGO and the NUT. There is no reason at all why a joint policy cannot be worked out. Let us have the closest possible liaison."

Many years of struggle had gone into establishing rights of representation at work, and the Act would be used to hold back the movement's advance. It threatened the existence of a free trade unionism in the one country where it was essentially and fundamentally democratic.

Mr J. Seabrook (Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers), seconding the motion, echoed Mr Jones's appeal for continuing unity on the issue, and said that they must avoid the clash between the unions and a Labour Government which was only narrowly averted a couple of years ago.

The conference went on to debate the composite and three further motions. The first, from the National Union of Public Employees, called on the National Executive to include specific and legislative proposals for industrial democracy in its programme for the next general election. The second, from the Streatham constituency Labour Party, sought statutory control over the conduct of public companies and Stock Market activities, and the appointment of "consumer representatives" on boards to be concerned with issues such as pollution, planned obsolescence, consultations with shop stewards, worker incentives, and participation.

An accepted amendment called for some direct elections from shop floor to boards, and the allocation of some share capital to trusts owned by the workers.

The third motion, from the Solihull CLP, called for reform of the Companies Acts to broaden ownership and control of companies.

Mr Alan Fisher (National Union of Public Employees) said that in our civil society with its democratic institutions there existed the authoritarian society of the workplace. From the moment a worker punched

Mr Eric Heffer

the clock card he was subjected to a degree of control which he would not tolerate in any non-working environment.

What was disturbing was the extent to which this dominated the civil society outside, where management's decisions were crippling the lives of tens of thousands of ordinary families. Participation by workers in decisions must be a cornerstone of any really democratic society.

Miss Ann Taylor (Colne Valley CLP), speaking on an amendment which had been accepted to the NUPE motion, said that new programmes of industrial democracy should be applied in "viable new fields" and not in industries that had failed under private enterprise.

Mr Eric Heffer, MP for Liverpool Walton, after paying tribute to Mrs Barbara Castle's fight against the Industrial Relations Bill, warned any future Labour Government against repeating its attempt to bring in regulatory legislation against the trade unions.

"We were in some difficulties sometimes in fighting the Industrial Relations Bill because to some extent our hands were tied behind our backs, because it was our party which got led up a byway, and to some extent opened the door to this Act. This, comrades, must never happen again."

There was plenty of legislation which could be introduced—to deal with safety at work, for instance, or the protection of shop stewards. He added:

"Let us build a socialist economy, then let us talk about incomes, but not before we have eliminated the bastions of capitalism."

Mr Fred Simmons, general president of the National Graphical Association, one of the major printing unions, gave a warning against competition between unions as a result of the Industrial Relations Act.

Some unions would register, others would deregister. But unions must not invoke the provisions of the Act at the expense of another union. The NGA had wanted, in accordance with TUC instructions, to deregister. But it had been informed by lawyers that it could not alter its rules to permit this primarily because of the Income Tax Act. "If any union seeks to take action to the detriment of our members, we will take action against any such move, even if it means direct withdrawal of labour," he added.

Mr John Grant, a former industrial reporter and now Labour MP for Islington East, spoke of the doubts which some trade unionists still held about the commitment of the Parliamentary Labour Party to repeal totally the Industrial Relations Act. It was important for the Parliamentary Party to dispel these doubts and demonstrate that it was not "boxing clever" in its last declaration against the Bill.

Mr Tom Litterick (Warwick and Leamington) said the movement had to beware of authoritarianism within both industry and the Labour Party. There had been people even within the Labour Movement who had believed that the key to industrial management was a technical grasp—it was not a technical matter but a human and social matter.

Summing up for the executive, **Mr Bill Simpson**, general secretary of the foundrymen's section of the Amalagamated Engineers, said the Labour movement had moved on from its programme of opposition to the Industrial Relations Bill to think positively about the future and the possible shape of industrial relations.

It had discounted a legalistic straitjacket for "an organic policy that starts on the shop floor, a dynamic policy because it is flexible and voluntary, and can be bent to the developments in industry—a policy that is likely to be successful because it is based on consent and mutuality."

He said the first place to look was the shop floor. There were several mundane improvements to be made. Shop stewards needed facilities for holding meetings and collecting fees, and some administrative assistance.

There had to be a sensible division of collective bargaining between what could best be done at national level and what best at local level. "Having done that let us try and get model agreements for sensible domestic procedures with the lines of negotiation clear so that again we can really move forward to the benefit of our members.

"The main thing at this stage is not to have either an arbitration procedure or some decision written into procedure agreements which imposes settlements on either party or even suggests a predetermined course of action. The main thing here is that arbitration and conciliation services have got to be available if required."

There were three ways to do this. The Industrial Disputes Tribunal, abolished by the Conservatives in 1959, could be brought back. It was true that the tribunal did have a bias in favour of the trade unions, but this was no reason for the trade union movement to be against the tribunals.

Second was a new form of voluntary arbitration. "Why cannot groups of unions and groups of employees agree on a panel of arbitrators who would be paid a retaining fee by the unions and employers, and by nobody else? A kind of panel in waiting. A panel, by the way, picked in cold blood, and not in the hot blood of a dispute.

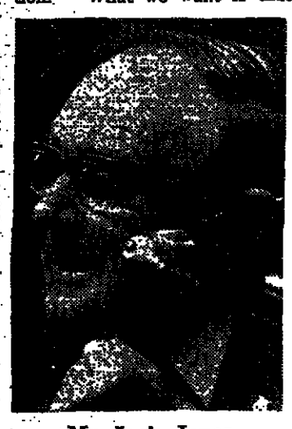
"Probably, most important of all, I think we need a new look at the third arm of conciliation, and that is a new kind of conciliation service to bring sides together independent of Government at all."

The new mediation service should be divorced from the Department of Employment, and be administered through 50 regional offices, in which the staff would have a knowledge of the industries and people in their region. They would have no power to settle, but they would have power to bring sides together as required.

The only other parts of the new apparatus that was needed was the Commission on Industrial Relations, back in its old investigatory rôle, and the courts of inquiry available as instruments, if required. The TUC would always be available to deal with inter-union disputes. Mr Simpson added: "This is what I believe is the shape of a new industrial policy, a policy which is firmly anchored at shop level, where the workers' rights are guaranteed, where we have got fair grievance procedures, the right division of bargaining, a say in decision making, arbitration, and mediation services available if required, and the CIR or the court of inquiry to carry out such investigations and dish up whatever information is necessary."

The conference carried the composite motion by Mr Jack Jones instructing the executive to formulate new progressive industrial relations proposals with the TUC's general council and to repeal the Industrial Relations Act in the first session of a new Labour Government.

It also passed the motion calling for specific proposals in the party programme for more democracy in industry. It remitted to the National Executive resolutions on control of public companies and amendment of the Companies Act.



Mr Jack Jones

when we return to power we will legislate just as ruthlessly for our class," he said. "This conference is now aware that the class war is a reality again. It never was dead: it was just swept to one side. Consensus politics is dead, and will never revive."

Mrs Susan Neary, a full-time officer for the National Union of Agricultural Workers, reminded the conference that local authorities were permitted to subsidise rural bus routes. "How many have done so?" she asked. "Surely this should be made mandatory. The rural areas are being drained of the basic amenities they must have if they are to survive."

Mr Michael Meacher, MP for Oldham West, said the last year had been one of attack on the welfare state on a scale even unprecedented for Tories." The object was to give tax rebates to the rich. To get the few crumbs that fall from the rich man's table, people now have to crawl through a means test. The Tories have taken from our children and the nation's future to pick up extra privileges for the bosses.

The Government had given each surtax payer 80 supplementary benefits. "They are bringing at least one-third of the nation's families within the means test net. We are seeing the stigma of the new poor."

Mrs Shirley Williams, replying to the debate on behalf of the executive, said the elderly were the group most betrayed at the last general election. Many had voted Conservative in the belief that they would get a better deal, but they were not only worse off than under Labour but had been treated in a most cynical way. The recent increase in the pension would disappear in rising prices by December—"one of the most ironic Christmas presents anyone has ever been given."

One of the tragedies of the last election, Mrs Williams said, was that the proposed national superannuation scheme had not been put on the statute book. She wanted to make sure that one of the first priorities of the next Labour Government would be to end once and for all poverty in old age.

The Labour Party was now committed, through a decision of the National Council of Labour, to campaign for better pensions, with an annual review to give protection against inflation.

Mrs Williams, accepting the motions that had been moved, reminded delegates of the late Aneurin Bevan's saying that "the language of priorities is the language of socialism." One of the traumatic experiences of the last Labour Government was to impose charges for social services, against all its convictions.

All the motions were carried without dissent.

Executive elected

The following were elected to the National Executive Committee:

DIVISION 1—Trade Unions
T. G. Bradley, J. Chalmers, J. Gormley, W. Simpson, L. Forden, G. W. Chambers, W. E. Padley, A. Cunningham, A. H. Kitson, F. W. Mulley, J. Diamond, J. M. Forrester.

DIVISION 2—Socialist, Co-operative, and Professional Organisations
J. Cartwright.

DIVISION 3—Constituency and Central Labour Parties and Federations of Labour Parties.
Ian Mikardo, Anthony Wedgwood Benn, Mrs Barbara Castle, Miss Joan Lestor, Frank Allaun, Denis Healey, Tom Driberg.

DIVISION 4—Women members
Elrene White, Judith Hart, Lena Jeger, Renee Short, Shirley Williams.

TREASURER
James Callaghan.

Today's agenda

Debate on unemployment and onomic strategy to be opened Mrs Barbara Castle. Also bates on public ownership, ipbuilding, regional develop- ent, housing, and the new wns.

Guardian pamphlet

THE GUARDIAN reports of the Labour Party Conference and leading articles will be reprinted as a pamphlet. This will be available at the end of next week (price 25p post free) from the Circulation Manager, Room 24, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR; or from the trade counters at 164 Deansgate, Manchester; or 192 Gray's Inn Road, London WC 1.

The Guardian pamphlet on the 1971 TUC is now available price 25p.

ENTERTAINMENTS GUIDE

ADELPHI (836 7611). Evgs. 7.30. Mats. Thur. at 3.0. Sats. at 4.0. THE MUSICAL OF A LIFETIME
SHOW BOAT
with the immortal Songs of KERN & HAMMERSTEIN

ROYAL SHAKESPEARE CO.
ALDWYCH 836 6404 Joyce's
EXILES
(Tomorrow 7.0, Fri. 7.30, Sat. 2.30 & 7.30, Oct. 18, 19, 20, 21). Etherege's THE MAN OF MODE (Mon., Tues., Oct 13 m & e). Pinter's OLD TIMES (Oct. 14, 15, 16 m & e) A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM (Oct. 25, 26, 27 m & e). Gorky's ENEMIES (Nov. 8 & 9: last perfs).
THE PLACE. Dukes Road, Euston. 387 0031. From 11 Oct.: 3-play special season: All tickets 90p. (plus 10p non-members R.S.C. & Place Clubs): Repertoire leaflet available, enclose s.a.e.

AMBASSADORS (836 1171). Evs. 8. Sats. 5 and 8. Mats. Tues. 2.45.
AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
THE MOUSETRAP
NINETEENTH BREATHTAKING YEAR.

APOLLO (437 3663) Evenings 8.0. Fri. & Sat. 5.30 & 8.30.
"FUNNIEST PLAY IN TOWN."—D.T.
FORGET-ME-NOT LANE
By PETER NICHOLS

ASHCROFT, Croydon 688 9291. Until Sat. Eves. 7.45. Sat. 3 & 8. CAMBRIDGE THEATRE COMPANY
THE THREE SISTERS

BASEMENT THEATRE, 49 Greek St W1. 437 5413. PINTER'S NIGHT AND THE CLINIC. A new play by Peter Creighton Williams. 1.15 p.m. Refreshments.

CAMBRIDGE. 836 6056. Opens Tnt. at 7.30. Subs. 8.0, Sat. 5. 8.40.
RALPH RICHARDSON, JILL BENNETT
WEST OF SUEZ
by JOHN OSBORNE

COMEDY (930 2578). Evs 8.15. Sat. 6.0, 8.40 (Wed. 2.30). (Red. prices 25p to £1). Charles Tingwell, Gay Singleton, Richard Coleman in 6th GREAT YEAR. Terence Frisby's
There's a Girl in My Soup
LONGEST RUNNING COMEDY HIT OF ALL TIME

CRITERION (930 3216) Evgs 8, Sat. 5.15 & 8.30.
ALAN BATES in BUTLEY
by Simon Gray. Dir. Harold Pinter. BRILLIANT PLAY.—"ONE OF THE DELIGHTS OF THE YEAR." E. Stan.

DRURY LANE. (836 8108) Evs. 7.30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2.30 "A SUMPTUOUS MUSICAL." D Tel.
THE GREAT WALTZ
A MUSICAL ROMANCE on the life of JOHANN STRAUSS. "HUGELY ENJOYABLE"—S. Times Reduced Price Mat Today 2.30.

DUCHESS (836 8243). Evenings 8.30 Friday and Saturday 6 15, 8.30. "It's true it is."—Sun THE
DIRTIEST SHOW IN TOWN
"MAKES 'OH CALCUTTA!' SEEM LIKE 'LITTLE WOMEN' AND IT'S FUNNIER THAN BOTH."—N.Y.T.

FORTUNE (836 2238). Evgs. at 8.0. Sats. 5.30 & 8.30. Mat Thur. 2.45 GERALD HARPER in FRANCIS DURBRIDGE'S Thriller Triumph
SUDDENLY AT HOME
"FIRST RATE PLAY WITH INGENIOUS MURDER PLOT." D. Tel.

GARRICK (836 4601) Evs. 8. Sat. 5.15 8.30. Mats. (red. prices) Wed. 2.45.
BRIAN RIX ALFRED MARKS
'In pursuit of bedworthy birds' SM.
"DON'T JUST LIE THERE, SAY SOMETHING!"
'Side-splitting smash hit' BBC.

GLOBE (437 1592). Evenings 7.30
ALAN BADEL as KEAN
A Comedy by Jean-Paul Sartre Hilarious Comedy, acting sensation. Sk

HAYMARKET (930 9832). Evgs. 8.0. Mats. Wed 2.30. Sats. 5.0 & 8.15. ALEC GUINNESS, JEREMY BRETT
A Voyage Round My Father
by JOHN MORTIMER

THEATRES

HER MAJESTY'S (930 6606). Previews from Sat. next. 7.30. Opens Oct. 19, 7.0. Subs. 7.30. Wed. & Sat. 2.30.
HOWARD KEEL DANIELLE DARRIEUX
in a New Musical
AMBASSADOR

KING'S HEAD, Islington. (226 1916). David Mowat's
ANNA-LUSE AND THE DIABOLIST
8.30 dinner optional 7.30

LYRIC (437 3686). 8.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. Mats. Wed. 3.0 (red. prices). ROBERT MORLEY
Mary MILLER and Jan HOLDEN
HOW THE OTHER HALF LOVES
New Comedy by Alan Ayckbourn, author of "Relatively Speaking" "VERY, VERY FUNNY."—Standard NOW IN ITS SECOND YEAR!

MAY FAIR (629 3036). Evgs. 8.15. Saturdays 6.15 and 8.45. GEORGE COLE in the BEST COMEDY OF THE YEAR.—E. Standard Award.
THE PHILANTHROPIST
by Christopher Hampton. BEST PLAY OF THE YEAR.—Plays & Player Award

MERMAID 248 7656. Rest. 248 2835. Evenings 8.0. Mat. Th. & Sat. 3.0.
OTHELLO

THE NATIONAL THEATRE
NEW THEATRE. 836 3878. Evgs. 7.30. Mat. Thu. & Sat at 3. Until Sat.
THE RULES OF THE GAME
"Paul Scofield—a masterly performance." Oct. 12 to 18. TYGER "A real celebration—will be the talk of the town."
OLD VIC. 928 7616. Evg. 7.30. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. at 2.15 Until Sat.
THE NATIONAL HEALTH
"Stingingly funny." Oct. 13 to 18: A WOMAN KILLED WITH KINDNESS. Reduced price Mat. Thur. Seats available. Book now.

OPEN SPACE. 580 4970. (Members) Peter Handke's MY FOOT, MY TUTOR Walser's HOME FRONT 8 ex. Mon. Also YOUR HUMBLE SERVANT McGonagall and his works Lunchtime 1.15 Tues. to Fri.

PALACE (437 6834) 2nd YEAR. Evs 8.0. Fri., Sat., 5.30 and 8.30
DANNY LA RUE
AT THE PALACE
with ROY HUDD

PALLADIUM (437 7373). Ntly 6.15, 8.45, Sat. 2.40 "To See Such Fun." TOMMY COOPER, CLIVE DUNN, ANITA HARRIS, RUSS CONWAY. October 11 for 3 weeks: THE CLIFF RICHARD SHOW Nov 1 for 2 weeks: VAL DOONICAN Dec. 21: CINDERELLA. Book now.

PHOENIX (836 8611). Mon. Thurs. 8. Fr., Sat. 5.15 (25p to 140p) & 8.30 4th YEAR OF LONDON'S LONGEST RUNNING MUSICAL
CANTERBURY TALES
"RACIEST, BAWDIEST, MOST GOOD-HEARTED and GOOD-HUMOURED SHOW IN LONDON."—Sun. Times.

PICCADILLY (437 4506). Evs. at 7.45. Mats Weds. and Sats. at 2.30. JUDY PARFITT, MARGARET TYZACK
VIVAT! VIVAT REGINA!
by Robert Bolt with MARK DIGNAM

PRINCE OF WALES 930 8681 8.0. Fri. & Sat. 6.10, 8.45. Return of
ERIC SYKES JIMMY EDWARDS
BIG BAD MOUSE
NEVER STOPPED LAUGHING E.N.

QUEEN'S. (734 1166). Evenings 8.0. Thurs. and Sat. 6 0 and 8.45. "Warren Mitchell is frantically funny."—N o w.
JUMP!

QUEEN'S 734 1166. Opening Oct. 14.
KENNETH MORE
in GETTING ON
by ALAN BENNETT

ROUNDHOUSE. 267 2564. Redcd-pr. Preview Sat. & Mon. 8. Opens Tue 7 then evs. 8. Only 17 pfs. Le Theatre du Soleil
1789
"A revolutionary event."—Gdn.

ROYAL COURT (730 1745). Evenings 7.30. Sat. 5 & 8 HARRY ANDREWS in EDWARD BOND'S
LEAR

ROYALTY 405 8004. Mon., Tu., Th., F. 8.0. W. St. 6.15, 9.0. Adults only SECOND FANTASTIC YEAR.
OH! CALCUTTA!
"AMAZING & AMUSING."—D. Exp. "THE NUDITY IS STUNNING."—D.T. "BREATHTAKINGLY BEAUTIFUL." ST

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, Rosebery Ave. (837 1672). Nxt. wk. Evs. 7.30 Sat. 5 & 8.15 DYLAN THOMAS'
UNDER MILK WOOD

ST MARTIN'S 836 144. Evgs. 8.0. Sat. 5, 8.30. (Wed. 2.45 red prices). MARIUS GORING JOHN FRASER
SLEUTH
Now in its Second Thrilling Year. "Best for years."—Evg. News.

SAVOY (836 8888). 8.0. Sat. 5.0, 8.0. Wed. 2.30. 3rd Yr Jeremy HAWK, Muriel PAVLOW in W. D. HOME'S Greatest ever Comedy Success.
THE SECRETARY BIRD

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE (836 6596). Evs. 8 Fri., Sat. 5.30 & 8.40. 4TH BEAUTIFUL YEAR
"HAIR"
A few good seats available tonight.

SHAW THEATRE, Euston Rd 388 1394. TIMOTHY DALTON in PETER TERSON'S new play
THE SAMARITAN
Last week: Evgs. 7.30; Sat. 5 & 8. Under 21s: 25p to 50p.

STRAND (836 2660). 8.0. (Thur. 3.0 Reduced prices). Sat. 5.45 & 8.30. Michael CRAWFORD, Linda THORSON, Tony VALENTINE and Evelyn LAYE
NO SEX PLEASE—WE'RE BRITISH
"HYSTERICALLY FUNNY."—S. Tms.

VAUDEVILLE (836 9988). Evgs. 8. Mat. Tues. 2.45 Sat. 5 and 8. MOIRA LISTER, TONY BRITTON, LANA MORRIS, TERENCE ALEXANDER and CICELY COURTNEIDGE in MOVE OVER MRS MARKHAM "LAUGHTER HIT of the Year. I never stopped laughing."—People.

VICTORIA PALACE (834 1317) Nightly 6.15 and 8.45 £100,000 Spectacular Production of THE BLACK AND WHITE MINSTREL SHOW
MAGIC OF THE MINSTRELS

WHITEHALL (930 6692/7765). London Theatre of Adult Entertainment. Mon. Tues., Thurs., Fri. 8.30. Wed. 6.15 and 8.45. Sat 7.30 and 10.0 London's Controversial Sex Comedy
PYJAMA TOPS
THIRD FANTASTIC YEAR

WYNDHAM'S (836 3028). Evgs 7.45. Sat. 5.0 and 8.15. Thurs. 2.45
CORIN REDGRAVE CIARAN MADDEN
ABELARD and HELOISE
"Ronald Millar's very fine play."—Sun. Times. "A vivid mind-stretching experience." Dly Tel.

YOUNG VIC (by Old Vic). 928 7616. Tonight & Fri. 8.0. Beckett's ENDGAME Tomor. 8.0. Sat. 5 & 8.15 Little Malcolm & . . . the Eunuchs Wed. next 7.30. Le Theatre de Bourgogne in Les Fourberies de Scapin. 40p

TALK OF THE TOWN (734 5051). Fully air-conditioned. from 8.15 dining and dancing at 9.30 revue. TONIGHT'S THE NIGHT and at 11
VINCE HILL

CINEMAS (Outside London)

ABC 1 and ABC 2, Shaftesbury Avenue. 836 8861. Now in both theatres. THE GO-BETWEEN (AA). 2, 5 & 8 p.m. Bookable.
ACADEMY ONE (437 2981.) Luis Bunuel' TRISTANA (A). Progs. 2.0, 4.10, 6.25, 8.45.
ACADEMY TWO. 437 5129. Bo Widerberg's The Ballad of JOE HILL (AA). Pgs. 1.5, 3.30, 6.0, 8.35.
ACADEMY THREE (437 8819) Kurosawa's SEVEN SAMURAI. Toshiro Mifune. Showing 5.30, 8.25.
ASTORIA, Charing Cross Road (580 9562). THE GREAT BATTLE (A) 70mm. Sep. progs. 2.30, 8.0. Bkble.
CAMEO POLY, Oxford Cir. 580-1744. STRANGE LOVE AFFAIR (X). Virna Lisi. Prg 1 5, 3.0, 5.30, 8.0. Tomor: 2001—A SPACE ODYSSEY (U).
CAMEO ROYAL, Ch X Rd (930 6915). KAMA SUTRA (X) PERMISSIVE (X)
CARLTON 930 3711. WILLARD (X). Progs. 1.3, 3.0, 5.30, 8.5. (WILLARD starts at 1.20, 3.30, 6.25, 9.0). Late Shows Fri. & Sat. 11.15.
CURZON (499 3737). Last 8 days. Louis Malle's DEAREST LOVE (X). Daily 1.40, 4.0, 6.20, 8.40.
DOMINION, Tott Ct Rd (580 9562). OLIVER! (U). Sep. progs. 2.30, 8.0. Bkble. NOW BOOKING: FIDDLER ON THE ROOF (U). OPENS Dec 10.
EMPIRE, Leic. Sq. (437 1234). David Lean's RYAN'S DAUGHTER (AA) At 2.25, 7.25 Late Sat 11.30. Bkble.
LEICESTER Square Theatre (930 5252) Mike Nichols, Jack Nicholson, Candice Bergen, Arthur Garfunkel, Ann-Margret and Jules Feiffer. CARNAL KNOWLEDGE (X) Colour. Cont. progs. 11.45 a.m., 1.35 p.m., 3.55 p.m., 6.10 p.m., 8.30 p.m. Suns 3.55 p.m., 6.10 p.m., 8.30 p.m. Late show Fri. & Sats. 11.15. Royal Circle seats may be booked in advance.
ODEON, Haymarket (930 2738/2771). THE MUSIC LOVERS (X). Richard Chamberlain, Glenda Jackson. Sep. progs. Bkble. 2.0, 5 15, 8.25. Sun. 4.30, 8.0. Late show Sat 11.45.
ODEON, Leicester Square. 930 6111. Walt Disney Production's SCANDULOUS JOHN (U). Cont. progs. 2.0, 3.55, 6.15, 8.38.
ODEON, Marble Arch (723 2011) BLIND TERROR (X). 1.30, 4.45, 8.15. Bkble.
ODEON, St Martin's Lane (836 0691). Milos Formanis Brilliant Comedy TAKING OFF (X). Screenings each day at 2.0, 4.15, 6.30, 8.50. Plus Sat. 11.15. Weekday Prgs 2.0, 3.40, 5.55, 8.15. Sun. Prgs. 3.40, 5.55, 8.15.
PARAMOUNT, Regent Street. 839 6494. LOVE STORY (AA). Progs. 2.10, 4.20, 6.30, 8.40.

PARIS-PULLMAN Sth. Ken. 373 5898 Paul Scofield in KING LEAR (A). Today 3 10 5.45 8.20. LAST WEEKS
PLAZA, Regent Street 930 8944. UNMAN, WITTERING & ZIGO (X). Progs. 2.45, 4.40, 6.45, 8.55.
PRINCE CHARLES, Leic. Sq. 437 8181. Last day—must peel off tonight! Woody Allen's BANANAS (AA) Sep. perfs. 2.30, 6.15, 9.0. Opens tomorrow THE TOUCH (X). Sep. perfs. 3.30, 6.15, 9.0. Bkble.
RITZ, Leic. Sq. (437 1234). Joe Cocker MAD DOGS & ENGLISHMEN (A) 2.0, 4.10, 6.35, 8.40. Late Fri/Sat 11.15
STUDIO ONE, Oxford Circus (437 3300) Steve McQueen LE MANS (U). Progs. 1.35, 3.45, 6.0, 8.25.

VENUS 485 9658 Off Kentish Town Rd. NW1. Godard's TWO OR THREE THINGS I KNOW ABOUT HER (X) 6.15, 9.20, TO DIE IN MADRID (A) 4.45, 7.50.
WARNER RENDEZVOUS, Leic. Sq. 439 0791. THE DEVILS (X). SEPARATE PERFORMANCES. Wkdys 1.30, 3.50, 6.10, 8.40. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11 p.m. Sun. 3.30, 5.50, 8.20. NO ONE WILL BE ADMITTED AFTER THE FILM STARTS. Normal prices. £1.10 seats bookable.
WARNER WEST END, Leic. Sq. 439 0791. SUMMER OF '42 (X) Progs. 2.0, 4.10, 6.20, 8.40.

ART EXHIBITIONS

COMMONWEALTH ART GALLERY (602 3252). EILEEN AGAR, Retrospective Exhibition of Paintings until 24th Oct. Wkdys 10-5.30, Suns. 2.30-6.
DRIAN GALLERIES, 5-7 Porchester Place, W.2. LACASSE, Belgian Artist.
FURNEAUX GALLERY, 23 Church Rd., Wimbledon, SW 19. The English Landscape in oils and watercolours by PETER NEWCOMBE. Closed Weds. & Suns. Tel.: 01-946 4114.
GIMPEL FILS, 50 South Molton Street, W.1. 01-493 2498. LOUIS LE BROCQUY—New paintings.
HAYWARD GALLERY (Arts Council). Two exhibitions, 11 LOS ANGELES ARTISTS and TANTRA, until Nov. 7. Mon., Wed., Fri., Sat. 10-6; Tues., Thurs. 10-8; Sun. 12-6. Adm. 40p. Tues., Thurs. 5-8, 20p. (admits to both exhibitions).
MALL ART GALLERIES, The Mall, S.W.1. Paintings by Field Marshal Earl Alexander of Tunis Mon-Fri. 10-5, Sats. 10-1. Free until 16th.
MARLBOROUGH FINE ART 6 Albemarle Street, W.1. BEN NICHOLSON—"New Reliefs." Daily 10-5.30. Sats. 10-12.30. Until October 30.
MARLBOROUGH GRAPHICS LTD., 17/18 Old Bond Street, W.1. OSKAR KOKOSCHKA Original graphics 1963-1971. Daily 10-5.30. Sats. 10-12.30.
ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS. ENSOR TO PERMEKE. — Nine Flemish Painters, 1880-1950. Admission 50p. Mondays 25p. Season tickets £1.25. Students and pensioners half price. Weekdays 10-6. Sundays 2-6.

THACKERAY GALLERY, 18 Thackeray St., Kensington Sq., W.8. 937 5883. JOHN BRATBY, R.A. Until Oct. 25. Tues.-Sat. 10-6, Wed. 10-8.
TRAFFORD GALLERY, 119 Mount Street, W.1. JOHN LACOUX.

OPERA & BALLET

COCHRANE THEATRE 242 7040 Evs. 7.45. Sat. Mats 2.30
BALLET RAMBERT
'Tis Goodly Sport/Metaflow/Solo/Dark Elegies.

COLISEUM. Sadler's Wells OPERA. Tonight & Sat. at 7.30
CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA AND PAGLIACCI
"Vivid performances all round" Tomorrow at 7.30
IOLANTHE
Fri. & Tue. next at 7. Oct. 15 at 5. Few seats avail. last 3 perfs.
CARMEN
Box Office Tel.: 836 3161.

COVENT GARDEN. ROYAL OPERA. Fri. & Oct. 12 at 7 p.m. AIDA. Oct. 15 at 7.30 FIDELIO. Seats available Oct. 15 (240 1066).

COVENT GARDEN. ROYAL BALLET. Sat. & Oct. 11, 13 at 7.30
ANASTASIA
Seats available except Oct. 9. (240 1066.)

THEATRES (Outside London)

Manchester

LIBRARY THEATRE COMPANY FORUM THEATRE 437 9663. Wythenshawe Town Centre Tues.-Fri. 7.30. Sat. 8.0 Patricia Heneghan and Mike Fran in LORNA AND TED By John Hale. Until Oct. 9. LIBRARY THEATRE 236 7406. Mon.-Fri. 7.30. Sat. 8.0. Wed. Mat. 2.30 Kenneth Farrington in WAITING FOR GODOT By Samuel Beckett. Until Oct. 9. Full Brochure from Box Offices.

PALACE 061-236 0184. 7.30. Sat. 5 and 8 p.m. Agatha Christie's greatest mystery play WITNESS FOR THE PROSECUTION. Book now. Stalls 75p, 65p, 50p. Circle 75p, 65p. U Circle 25p. Party prices, also OAP's (on pension book) all shows exc. Sat. 8 p.m. 30p. 18 Oct wk. Evgs. 7.30 and Matinee Wed. 3.30. OLDE TYME MUSIC HALL with Ken Platt, Bruce Trent. Stalls 60p, 50p, 40p. Circle 60p, 45p. U Circle 20p. Party and OAP's (30p on pension book) all shows except Sat. 18 Dec. on Freddie Davies, Anita Harris in ALADDIN.

REX THEATRE, WILMSLOW
Oct 18-23 at 8 p.m. Sat 6 & 8.40 p.m. This Week (See Cinemas)
ROY DOTRICE BEATRIX LEHMANN
Charles Dyer's
MOTHER ADAM
A new play from the author of "Rattle of a Simple Man." Prior to London. 80p, 70p, 60p, 50p. Advance Booking. Wilmslow 22266/24850

UNIVERSITY THEATRE
Box Office Tel. 273 5696 (10.15-6 pm). Nightly at 7.30. Mats. Sats. at 2.30. 69 Theatre Co. presents
JOURNEY'S END
R. C. Sherriff's famous War Drama.

Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM REPERTORY THEATRE Broad Street
From 14 October
FIRST IMPRESSIONS
Musical of Pride and Prejudice Monday - Friday 7.30 Saturdays 5 & 8.30, Wednesdays 2.30 Box Office: 021-236 4455: Open 10-6.

Bolton

OCTAGON THEATRE (20661). Until October 9.
ARMS AND THE MAN
by Bernard Shaw. Evenings at 7.30 p.m. (not Mons.). Tickets 30p, 45p, 60p from Frames, Oxford Street, Manchester.

Chester

GATEWAY THEATRE, CHESTER
Telephone 40393
AUTUMN SEASON, 1971
Until Sat., Oct. 9
"ALL MY SONS"
by Arthur Miller
Tel. Box Office for all further details.

Leeds

LEEDS PLAYHOUSE. (0532) 42111. Evenings 7.30. Saturdays 3.0, 7.30. LAST FEW PERFORMANCES Tonight and Oct. 21, 22, 23 NOEL COWARD'S "FALLEN ANGELS"
LAST 8 PERFORMANCES Thurs. and Oct. 8, 9, 18, 19 ALFRED BURKE as STRINDBERG in PICTURES IN A BATH OF ACID.

Liverpool

LIVERPOOL PLAYHOUSE 051-709 8363 DIAMOND JUBILEE SEASON Until October 16
BORSTAL BOY
by Brendan Behan
BRITISH PREMIERE
Commences October 20
ST JOAN
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Evs: Oct. 15, 19, 21. Mats: Oct. 14, 20
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING
Evs: Oct. 20, 22.
MERCHANT OF VENICE
Evs: Oct. 6, 12. Mats: Oct. 13, 16, 21
DUCHESS OF MALFI
Evs: Oct. 7, 14, 23.
TWELFTH NIGHT
Evs: Oct. 13, 18. Mat: Oct. 6.
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Mat: Oct. 9.
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Symphony No. 5 .... MAHLER
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Overture, Prince Igor ...... BORODIN
The Sorcerer's Apprentice ...... DUKAS
Capriccio Espagnol RIMSKY-KORSAKOV
Symphonie Fantastique ...... BERLIOZ
Sunday, October 17, 7.30 pm
Overture, La Gazza Ladra ... ROSSINI
Violin Concerto in D ... TCHAIKOVSKY
Symphony No. 2 .... WALTON
Suite No. 2, Daphnis & Chloe .. RAVEL
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JAMES LOUGHRAN
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SCHUBERT Mass in A flat
ELGAR Serenade for Strings
DVORAK Czech Suite in D
JILL GOMEZ SYBIL MICHELOW
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HARRY BLECH
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Manchester

ABC ARDWICK. 273 1141 Richard Burton, VILLAIN (X) 1.30 4 pm 6.25 8.50
ABC DEANSGATE 832 5252 CLINT EASTWOOD KELLY'S HEROES (A). 2.30 & 7.30.
GAUMONT, Oxford Street. 236 8264. THE MUSIC LOVERS (X) 2.30 & 7.30. All seats bookable.
HALE (Licensed Bar) 928 2218 VALDEZ IS COMING (AA) 9 pm A MAN OF VIOLENCE (A) 7 pm
MANCHESTER FILM THEATRE, Oxford Street, 257 0497. Public perfs. 6.0. Costa-Gavras' eZscene political "trial" and "confession" — L'AVEU (AA). Can YOU take the warning? Also RACHEL, RACHEL (X). Mats. W.-Sat. 1.40. Educ. mats.: GREAT EXPECTATIONS (phone). Next week: POOKIE (THE STERILE CUCKOO).
NEW OXFORD, Oxford St. 236 8264 THE ANDROMEDA STRAIN (AA) 2.5, 5.10, 8.15 (S.F. Drama)
ODEON, Oxford Street. 236 8264 THE OWL AND THE PUSSYCAT (X) 1.40, 5.10 8.45. Barbra Streisand.
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THE HATFIELD POLYTECHNIC
Mathematical Model Building in Economics
Three lectures by Professor F. G. Pyatt (Professor of Mathematical Economics, University of Warwick). ON FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1971 Details from the Secretary and Academic Registrar, The Hatfield Polytechnic, P.O. Box 109, Hatfield, Herts. Quote ref.: 609/G.

HOME NEWS

Call for new measures on aircraft noise

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

Aircraft noise will increase rather than decrease during the next decade and will mean a vast increase in nuisance for many thousands of people, Mr Geoffrey Holmes, chief public health inspector for New Windsor, told the Association of the Public Health Inspectors at its conference in Eastbourne yesterday.

He said the whine of jet aircraft saturated whole districts, and recurring at intervals of every one or two minutes, was akin to the Chinese water torture. Public amenity and health around airports had long been subordinated to the interests of air transport and the future was bleak unless urgent measures were taken.

Mr Holmes suggested that airlines should fit noise suppressors to jet aircraft likely to be in service for the next seven years. New aircraft should be fitted with quieter engines or effective noise suppressors after an agreed date. A new concept of airport certification should be introduced, based on a maximum nuisance as measured on the noise and number index scale.

The noise and number index shows nuisance levels around airports and is a compound of the number of aircraft over a particular place in a 12-hour period, and the average peak noise level of aircraft.

Mr Holmes said the rapid rise of air traffic was becoming costly for people living near an airport. It had been estimated that the noise costs to the community around Heathrow airport were about £66 millions a year from loss of house values and amenities.

Grants for sound proofing homes should be up to 100 per cent of the cost. At present, the British Airports Authority paid 60 per cent up to a maximum of £150 of the cost of soundproofing up to three rooms. The scheme at Heathrow Airport-London was an abject failure because it applied only to houses built before 1965 and even with grants was still too expensive for most people.

Mr F. Reynolds, chief air pollution and noise abatement inspector for Birmingham, said new legislation should be established to give local authorities more power to make industry reduce the amount of noise in its area.

He said the new idea of noise control areas, which would be extended to suppress or eliminate excess noise gradually, would be too slow. Instead, authorities should be required to make noise surveys of whole areas to decide where action should be taken, and to allow future improvements to be monitored. Industrialists should be given a time limit of possibly three years to cut down the noise and vibration from existing plant.

Mr Reynolds said vibration from industry was a particular problem. It was a peculiarity of human nature that a person would accept a higher noise level in his home when he knew the source was remote from his own building. He was not likely to accept a noise or vibration from near by when it became structure-borne so that it was propogated from all surfaces and appeard to surround him so that he could not escape it.

PO criticised by magistrate

The Post Office was criticised by the West London magistrate, Mrs Nina Lowry, yesterday for prosecuting a postman but not dismissing him. She said: "I remember the time when fraudulent postmen were automatically dismissed and they went to prison. That does not seem to be the view any more."

Luther Jasal Dorant, of Links Road, Tooting, was conditionally discharged for three years for dishonestly withdrawing money from his Giro account during the postal strike. Mrs Lowry said it was pointless to give anything but a conditional discharge.

Dorant admitted obtaining money by falsely representing that he was entitled to draw the money against a Giro account. He used it for housekeeping. Mr R. C. Halse, prosecuting, said Dorant made four withdrawals of £20 each during the strike and by the end of it was overdrawn by £82.45.

He said: "The Post Office takes the view that servants who are perhaps rather unwise during a strike should be considered rather differently from other people who steal from the post. The final decision will be made by the Director of the London Postal Region."

Mr Patrick Bucknell, for Dorant, said all the money had been paid back. When Mr Bucknell said Dorant went to Giro officials before any inquiries were made, the magistrate commented: "I cannot for the life of me understand why they bothered to bring it to court."

Students to squat

By our own Reporter

The Union of Liberal Students is to draw attention to accommodation problems by squatting in empty houses this week in Manchester, Leeds, and London.

Peter Hain, the chairman of the Young Liberals, speaking at the London School of Economics yesterday, said he hoped the move would serve as the first stage in a wider campaign for *student accommodation* and against homeless families.

"Students must respond to their accommodation crisis by going on to the offensive and occupying empty property in *their localities.* Short-life housing awaiting redevelopment is ideal for students. To shake the complacency of the accommodation authorities, we must be prepared to stage a concerted campaign."

Mrs Thatcher, the Secretary for Education, had to be made "forcibly aware" that, unless something urgent and drastic was done, university and college towns faced a series of "student squats" on a large scale, he said.

Sleep 'a cry for help'

By our Correspondent

A 56-year-old homeless man told the magistrates at Northwich, Cheshire, yesterday that it was a desperate need for a place to sleep that had led him to try to break into a bookmaker's office. He said he had done it, "not to steal anything but just to get arrested and get a bed for the night in a police cell."

John William Crowe, of no fixed address, pleaded not guilty to attempting to break into the office with intent to steal and to carrying a crowbar for the purpose. He said that for 10 weeks he had been sleeping in cars, and in a railway station, a park, and a council yard.

He said that when his wife became ill last year he had to take time off to look after her. As a result he had lost his job, had got behind with his rent, and had been evicted from his council flat at Hattersley, near Hyde. His wife and 14-year-old son had been admitted to a council home at Northwich but he had had to fend for himself.

He said he had got a job with Northwich urban council, paying £13 of his £15 wages to help to maintain his wife and son in the home. He had looked in vain for rooms and a council house, supported by a doctor's note confirming his deteriorating health.

Mrs Jean Westall, the deputy director of the Northwich Samaritans, said that Crowe was in danger of contracting pneumonia through sleeping "rough." She had made 30 telephone calls and had been to 15 houses in an effort to find accommodation for the family, but without success.

Mr Graham Humphries, defending, said Crowe's act was in effect a cry for help; he desperately wanted somewhere to sleep and at the same time to draw attention to his plight, hoping that it would help him to be reunited with his wife and son.

Dismissing both charges, Alderman Norman Aitchison, the chairman, said: "The Bench accept that you didn't intend to steal. You just wanted to get inside for the night."

A spokesman for Cheshire social services department said later that approaches had been made to local housing authorities and there was every likelihood that one of them might be able to help.

Magazine hit

The magazine "New Scientist" will not be published this week because of a labour dispute. IPC Magazines said the dispute was over new working arrangements at Southwark Offset, Southwark, London, which included the transfer of some journals, including "New Scientist," to other IPC plants.

Secrets remand

Sub-Lieutenant David James Bingham, RN (31), of HMS Rothesay, was further remanded in custody for a week at Portsmouth yesterday, accused of passing to another person a sketch which may have been useful to an enemy.

A king's checkmate

THE KING meets a new set of queens. Keith Michell, who played Henry VIII in the television series "The Six Wives of Henry VIII" met six new wives in London yesterday. He is to play the rôle again in a film version, the wives are to be played left to right—Jane Ash[illegible], Jenny Bos, Frances Cu[illegible], Charlotte Rampling, Barb[illegible] Leigh-Hunt and, at the [illegible]tom, Lynn Frederick

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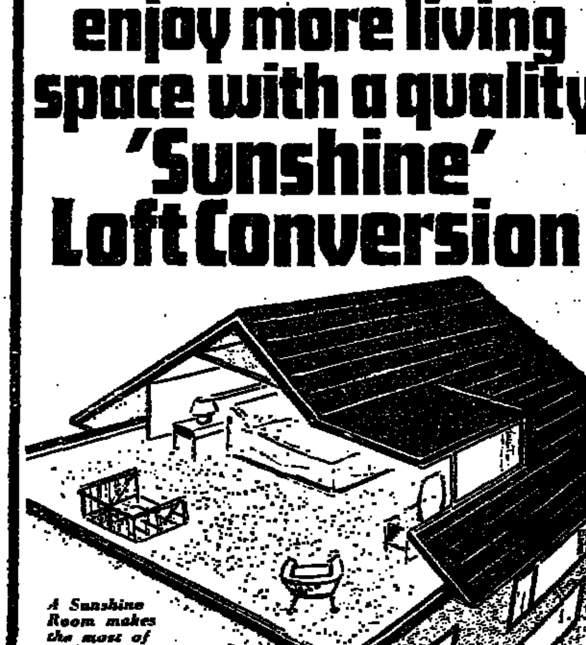

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BELL'S SCOTCH WHISKY "Afore ye go"

BUSINESS GUARDIAN

Guardian City Offices: 831 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2
Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw

BELL'S SCOTCH WHISKY "Afore ye go"

…overnment protests …o US over capital …oods tax credits

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

…he Government has lodged a strong protest with the United States Administra- …ver the proposed introduction of a tax credit for American-made capital goods … could have a disastrous effect on exports of British machinery which amount …ore than £200 millions a year.

…An "aide memoire" sent to the US Government on September 13—the text of …h was released yesterday to the Confederation of British Industry—bluntly warns that a combination of tax credits and the 10 per cent import surcharge would create a "virtually prohibitive" trade barrier.

Under the proposals a tax credit of 10 per cent (currently being amended to 7 per cent) would be available to US taxpayers who purchase US-made machinery and equipment. The measure is an unashamedly "Buy American" move which the British Government claims is in direct violation of Article 3, Paragraph 4 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Warning

In a thinly veiled warning about the dangers of recriminatory measures the Government document says: "A discriminatory tax credit in favour of domestically produced goods will, if enacted, seriously undermine the fundamental principles of world trade and would weaken one of the major safeguards which protect trading countries against the widespread adoption of unfair trading practices."

The "job development tax credit" is being considered by Congress. The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives has voted in favour of a provision which would change the proposed tax credit from 10 per cent in the first year and 5 per cent subsequently to 7 per cent for each year. It has also suggested that some foreign goods might be allowable for tax credit in certain limited circumstances.

It is difficult to say exactly how many British goods might be affected but exports of electrical and non-electrical machinery, which last year came to £207 millions out of total exports to the US of £933 millions, are obviously at risk.

The Government's feeling was revealed yesterday to the CBI which had expressed its fears to the Government. In a letter to Mr W. O. Campbell Adamson, director-general of the CBI yesterday Mr John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry said the Government shared the CBI's concern but had not yet had a reply to the letter sent on September 13 to the US Government. Mr Davies added that the possible reduction in the credit from ten to seven per cent did not alter the Government's concern over the discriminatory aspects of the proposed measure.

In an explanatory document issued by the White House press secretary on August 15 the intention of the measure was clearly stated. It said: "The limitation on the credit for *machinery and equipment which* is predominantly produced abroad will create a preference in favour of United States produced machinery and equipment. This will give our capital goods producers an opportunity *to strengthen their capacities to* meet the increased level of foreign competition they are experiencing."

The pound

	Closing Market Rates	Previous Market Rates
N. York.	2.48 11/16-2.49	2.49 7/8-2.49
Montr'l.	2.50 3/4-2.51	2.50 13/16-2.51 1/16
Amstrdm	8.38 1/2-8.39 1/2	8.37 1/2-8.38 1/2
Brussels	117.10-117.30	117.02-117.10
C'hagen.	18.0725-18.0825	18.07 1/2-18.08
Frankft.	8.26 1/2-8.27 1/2	8.27 3/4-8.28 1/4
Lisbon...	67.35-68.35	67.75-68.25
Milan...	1,523-1,534	1522.50-1523.50
Oslo....	17.03 3/4-17.04 3/4	17.04-17.03 1/2
Paris....	13.75-13.76	13.74 1/2-13.75 1/2
Stckhlm.	12.48 1/2-12.49 1/2	12.47 3/4-12.48 3/4
Vienna...	60.00-60.30	59.85-60.25
Zurich...	985 1/2-986 1/2	9.85-9.86

Bank of England official limit on US dollar 2.38-2.42. Investment dollar premium 21 1/2 per cent (previous 21 11/16 per cent).

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Montreal 0.15c to 0.31c. discount.
Amsterdam ¼c. to 1c discount.
Brussels 7c. premium to 3c. discount.
Copenhagen 2¾ to 5¾ ore discount.
Frankfurt 120 to 170 pfennigs discount.
Milan 1 premium to 1 discount lire.
Oslo 9¾ to 5 ore premium
Paris 5c. to 2c. premium.
Stockholm 130 to 230 ore discount.
Vienna ⅞ premium to ⅛ groschen dis
Zurich 3½c. to 2½c. premium.
Gold $42.45

The spin-off myth

By Peter Rodgers, Technology Correspondent

ONE OF THE common arguments for economically dubious prestige ventures is the way in which they are supposed to "spin-off" new products and processes into industry.

According to a survey published today, about one third of the sub-contractors on Concorde have had some spin-off benefits, but the surprising thing is that only a very small proportion — 14 per cent — have actually obtained new products from their involvement in the programme.

This seems to confirm American doubts about whether the spin-off theory is all it was cracked up to be. In public opinion terms it can even backfire, as NASA's *embarrassing experience with the* non-stick frying pan illustrates. In many eyes it was one of the few tangible, homely spin-offs from the space race, and a rather expensive one at that.

The survey, by the recently formed Centre for the Study of Industrial Innovation, does find that many more companies benefit from the less tangible effects of spin-off including the need to introduce new methods of quality control, materials and processes—such as electron beam welding and ultra-sonic cutting.

There are also a variety of *incidental* but *important* managerial, commercial and technical benefits from involvement in a big and sophisticated project.

About 19 per cent of Concorde contractors found that some of their other products were improved by their work on the project. 29 per cent had to do some of their own research and development to fill the orders, and two-thirds of these judged that their "R and D" *benefited last*ingly.

Thirty-one per cent found that they could manufacture to more stringent technical specifications than before, and some of these were able to make products they *had* not previously tried.

A parallel interview study of spin-off from British Rail's advanced passenger train broadly confirmed these results, which were based mainly on questionnaires.

For the majority of companies supplying the Concorde programme the work was straightforward and did not involve anything out of the ordinary. The survey says: "This must qualify the view that there is a universal impact on the network of suppliers to a large project, that there appears a kind of *spin-off association. This does* not appear to be so."

Another point is that unless Concorde goes into large scale production many of the existing spin-off benefits, especially the intangile ones, may disappear. So *if* Concorde is cancelled, spin-off will not be even a partial justification for having spent all that development money.

Among the product spin-offs from Concorde are weather radar for the Boeing 747, PTFE bearings (the same substance is used in non-stick frying pans), lightweight cables, servo-components, and miniaturised gearing systems.

But the successful development and marketing of these can be a long process, and is one of the reasons why the survey has not attempted to count up the money benefits.

In fact some contractors found disruptive problems caused by the continual slipping of the programme.

Many of the 14 per cent of companies who found spin-off products admitted that they were merely improvements to products and processes already known, rather than distinctive new developments, which is another reason for looking for spin-off benefits in more subtle areas such as management, and also in the "web" of second-tier contracts and in exchange of experts.

Eleven per cent of Concorde contractors felt that some benefits had fed through to their own suppliers. Not unexpectedly, the contractors who did best were those who supplied major systems and assemblies.

In the advanced passenger train, there were other important technology transfers because experts from aerospace, motor industry and railways engineering were involved in throwing together three complementary disciplines.

The study criticises the use of spin-off to justify advanced projects, and questions whether the value of spin-off will ever be sufficiently quantifiable to be brought into cost benefit analyses of large-scale programmes.

"Defensive appeals to spin-off *may, on the one hand,* be understated if they assume that product spin-off is the only thing in question, and on the other, be overstated by an assumption that all product spin-off is of an equally glamorous type."

Altogether more than 600 British companies are involved as supplier firms to BAC for the Concorde airframe. Two hundred and sixty seven were asked for their views *and 60 per cent* replied, representing over a quarter of the total. Their contracts ranged from £320 to £3.7 millions, averaging £159,000.

Surprisingly, only a small *proportion were heavily* dependent on Concorde. About a quarter of the companies had total Concorde contracts representing more than one-sixth of their annual turnover, but these contracts were *spread over several* years.

"Aspects of Spin-Off." Centre for the Study of Industrial Innovation, 162 Regent St., London W1.

Chrysler credit link

IN WHAT promises to develop into a multi-million pound venture, Chrysler (UK), the former Rootes Motors, and Mercantile Credit, *are setting up two new instal*ment credit companies.

Chrysler Acceptances, in which the two firms will have an equal stake, will provide instalment credit on both new and used cars for customers *of the 800 Rootes dealers* throughout the country.

The other new company, Chrysler Wholesale, will be wholly owned by Chrysler UK, and it will offer cheap credit for stock building and *capital investment to Rootes* dealers.

Both British Leyland and Ford have close ties with recommended instalment credit firms, (Ford through a wholly owned subsidiary). *Mercantile Credit's new* move can be seen as filling a gap in its marketing schemes.

Pound hits new peak in wake of spending spree

Share prices, *Government* stocks and the pound all leapt yesterday in the wake of the first real sign of a consumer spending spree shown in the hire purchase and retail sales figures for August.

The "Financial Times" index was pushed up 7.8 to 412.6 as buyers came in for equities after being conspicuously absent for the past seven trading days, *during which* time the index has slid by more than 25 points.

Gilts too made progress, though trading was on a quieter scale than of late. Interest switched to the "shorts" where the tap (Treasury 6 per cent 1975) was reported to be virtually exhausted. The market price of the tap stock moved up 5/32 to 99⅞.

In the currency markets too, *the pound overcame an adverse* technical position, and rose to a new peak as it nudged the $2.49 mark. *This level would* represent a 3⅞ per cent revaluation on its old official fixed parity level more than half way towards the 7½ per cent revaluation recommended by the International Monetary Fund.

August was the first full month reflecting the July 19 mini-Budget, and it was against this background that the HP figures (the best for any single month since 1966) and the retail sales (a record for the year) were interpreted.

The continuing strengthening of the official reserves, even in the abnormal conditions currently pertaining, was yet more encouragement for the share buyers to return.

Naturally enough the main beneficiaries were to be found in the stores and hire purchase sectors of the stock market. In hire purchase, Mercantile Credit led the rise with a 7p advance to 194p, while in stores, gains of up to 10p were scored *by British Home Stores, Currys* and Hepworth.

Other leading shares often finished with gains in the five-to-eight pence bracket. Glaxo was particularly good at 413½p, up 14p. Engineerings and electricals *established a lengthy list* of rises. Even EMI managed to recover 7p at 144p as "Bears" ran for cover ahead of tomorrow's results.

Stores scored numerous gains that stretched to nearly 10p in places, and furniture issues, too, were in good form. In sharp contrast with the rest of the market, Benson's Hosiery slumped 11p to 24p on the downward revision of the May profits forecast.

Banks shared in the general advance, and insurances made headway after early caution.

Kaffirs recovered more ground but Australians made another drab showing. Leading oils put on as much as 7p. The number of bargains marked totalled 11,206 compared with 12,226 on Monday and 13,118 the previous Tuesday.

Many professional investors, citing these low turnover figures argue that this upturn may be purely the technical rally which is only to be expected after a seven-day, 25 point fall in the index. Few expect it to be carried too much further yet, particularly with Wall Street still weak.

Triumph buys into jobbers

Triumph Investment Trust has paid £400.000 cash for a 10 per cent interest in Smith Brothers, probably London's third biggest firm of stock jobbers.

The investment will be of a long-term nature, says Triumph. Under present Stock Exchange rules, 10 per cent is the maximum interest permitted to "outsiders" in the shares of member firms.

Triumph's equity, acquired mostly from a retiring partner, Mr Antzen, is thought to be the biggest single holding in Smith Brothers. Around 60 per cent is by directors, their families and employees *while some 15* institutions own the balance. All shareholders were fully informed of the Triumph transaction.

Smith Brothers, which deals in more than 600 stocks over a *wide cross-section of the market,* moves into the gilt-edged sector next year with the purchase of R. H. Prance and Company, an old-established firm of gilt jobbers.

£63M rise in National Savings

National Savings rose £63 millions to £5,920 millions in the 1970-1 financial year. In the previous year there was a net outflow of £161 millions.

The improvement, which reflects the rise in the population's propensity to save, was most marked in the National Savings certificates branch. Compared with a net withdrawal of savings certificates of £104 millions in 1969-70, last year the public invested £22 millions in savings certificates.

National Savings bonds continued to attract substantial new investment (£153 millions compared with £156 millions in the previous year). There was also a rise in funds flowing into Save As You Earn, and into National Savings Bank invest*ment accounts.*

But the net withdrawal of savings from NSB savings account continued (at a much reduced rate) as too did the withdrawal of funds from National Development bonds *and defence bonds. Premium* Bond investment totalled £43 millions compared with £50 millions in the previous year.

Agreement on receiver for Maclen

City accountant, Mr James William Clement, was yesterday appointed receiver and manager of Maclen (Music), the song-writing company of Paul McCartney and John Lennon.

The appointment was made in the High Court by Mr Justice Foster on an application by Mr David Hirst, QC, for Mr McCartney.

The application was consented to by counsel for Mr Lennon and Apple Corps, the other shareholders in the company. Mr Hirst said that because of disagreements Maclen had no effective management.

The appointment of Mr Clement will continue until trial of a pending action.

CITY COMMENT

DISCOUNT HOUSES

RIT shows them how

THE "less conventional investment policy" pursued by Rothschild Investment Trust is certainly paying off handsomely and is foxing the market in the process.

Last April RIT acquired 20 per cent of Gillett Brothers, the discount house company, and as it already had a large stake in Clive Holdings, some analysts put two and two together and whispered that RIT would promote a merger between the two. Up went the shares of both companies and the move helped to lift the whole discount houses sector.

But RIT has no such ambitions. It treated the deal as an investment situation. It has now sold most of its stake in Gillett, about half to Britannic Assurance and the rest to other institutions and made a very good profit in the process. Since mid-April the Gillett shares have risen by more than 16 per cent and RIT should have made at least £150,000 capital profit.

All this will help the RIT shares to be rated at a premium. According to the weekly list from broker Myers and Co., they now stand at 11 per cent premium over the asset price while the average for the investment trusts sector is a discount of around 10 per cent.

The reason for this is certainly not the name because RIT never made much of a mark in its duller days. What seems to keep the shares high is the investment philosophy. It consists of taking large stakes in relatively few quoted or unquoted service companies.

This strategy is only new for the old-fashioned investment trust world where a large number of small holdings seems to be the rule. Yet the 1965 Investment Trusts Act permits them to keep as much as 15 per cent of their assets in a single company which for smart and quick moving operators could produce very large profits indeed, especially remembering that tax is only 30 per cent.

So far only RIT has used the potential. But others have caught on and there has been a flurry of takeovers in the past few weeks. The Slater Walker Investment Trust has been launched; Pat Matthew's First National Finance Corporation has taken over the £5 millions Direct Spanish; Mr Lavy, who built up Simo Securities, has *just bought control of the £1* million Northborough Trust; while Sterling Guarantee has taken over the £750,000 Lothian Investment Trust.

All of these will probably be used for quicker deals in the market and possibly for direct acquisitions. Much, of course, will depend whether the Inland Revenue will allow profits on short-term deals to be taxed at only 30 per cent.

UNIT TRUSTS

Institutional booster

ASK MOST stockbrokers and they will tell you that the rise in share prices over the past year has been sustained largely by institutional buyers such as the insurance companies and pension funds. The unit trusts too have been able to supplement their meagre diet of private investors' funds from the same source. M and G's Pension Exempt Fund has pulled in £527,000 over the past 12 months while the outflow of repurchases has been £312,000. The larger M and G Charifund, which is specifically designed for charities, has pulled in £2¼ millions *over the past year and repur*chases have been only £314,000.

With the Government now planning, in its proposed pensions legislation, to encourage the private occupational pension these unit trust groups who can show a satisfactory investment performance may find this line of trade progressively more lucrative. Jessel Securities for example has recently launched a unit trust designed for pension funds and intends to promote it actively. It is also busy trying to sew up package deals with a number of trade associations. Those members too small to run their own pension funds would be free to join a trade scheme which would have the advantage of easy transferability of pension rights from firm to firm. Jessel is also hoping that more large firms will follow the ex*ample of US companies such as* Ford and farm out pension contributions to several specialist investment management companies.

Jessel intends to value its exempt fund daily so that investors will be able to follow the performance of the fund *and if they want, cash in their* investment. It claims that one of the principal difficulties with insured pension scheme is that they are difficult to get out of.

MOWLEM

Riding the cycle

THE RESULTS from John Mowlem were expected to be good not only because the economic situation had turned for the better, but also because of the reorganisation that has been *taking place in the past few* years.

In the event the interim figures were better than expected. Pre-tax profit amounts to £684,000, including a 12 months' contribution from the *recently acquired Australian* subsidiary. Ex-Australia profit would have been £510,000 compared to £261,000 previously. Sales amounted to £24 millions.

Mowlem is only now emerging from a rather lean three years—and the building cycle takes about that long to make a useful turnaround. Margins on the home sector have improved steadily, although the company will not reveal how much. But *last year they were about 1.8* per cent for the whole period.

If the estimated £6 millions of overseas sales are excluded, margins must have gone up to about 2.5 per cent on home sales. The other favourable factor was the completion of contracts within interim period.

The company expects a "similar level of profits" for the rest of the year. This would imply about £1.2 millions at the pre-tax level and a prospective PE ratio of around 15 on the shares which leaves scope for some improvement.

WRIGHTS BISCUITS

The case for holding on

CAVENHAM'S chances of winning Wright's Biscuits on the present terms looks negligible now that a determined shareholder is rallying opposition.

Since Mr John Malthouse, a Liverpool-based shareholder, announced his plans to form an opposition group, Wright's shares have rallied 9p to 55p, so obviously no one is going to accept an offer worth only 44p.

But should readers who went into the shares on the recommendation of the Growth Fund, now take a profit in the market or stay in and fight? The Growth Fund tipped the shares at 31p, so the current 55p represents a capital appreciation of over 77 per cent, and even allowing for a mark up after publication, most readers must be sitting on hefty profits.

Even so, I think there are fatter gains to be made by staying in the shares and fighting the bid, even at the risk of being locked in as *minority* holders.

The case against accepting is simply that the break up value of Wright's is 92p at book value and after allowing for the effects of this year's forecast loss. This allows for no appreciation on the underlying property assets, and the scope here is so enormous as to leave the 92p as a reasonable base figure, even with all the associated *expenses of a* break up operation.

In fact with Cavenham also bidding for Moores Stores at 36p, this makes the break up value 112p, and half the job is already done.

If shareholders present a united front, then Cavenham can be persuaded to raise its bid terms substantially. Indeed considering that it picked up the *chairman's* holding at such a knock-down price it could afford to pay a little over the odds for the remaining holdings and still come out at a reasonable average cost.

Certainly there is no reason why shareholders should hand over their assets to Cavenham at a discount of at least £3½ millions, and probably much more on an up-to-date revaluation.

Mr Malthouse wants shareholders to lend support so that as a cohesive group they could command better terms. It should prove profitable so I would advise contacting Mr Malthouse at 727, *Corn Exchange Buildings,* Fenwick Street, Liverpool L2 7RB.

COURAGE

Birth pangs problem

THE PROBLEM facing Courage is that it is in the birth pangs of its emergence as a national brewery. This, in part, reflects the reaction of the stock market yesterday which, after the brewery had announced an impressive increase in interim profits, marked the shares down 2p to 123p.

Pre-tax profits increased from £5.7 millions to £6.9 millions for the six months ended July. This takes into account estimated profits of John Shith's Tadcaster for the first half of last year but not Plymouth Breweries and so suggests a growth rate of just under 20 per cent. The interim dividend goes up from 5 to 5¼ per cent.

Like Whitbread, Courage points out that higher costs and in particular wage increases *will affect earnings in the* second half and so profits are not expected to grow at the same rate.

This was not unexpected but the point to be remembered is that it was not until Courage acquired John Smith's at the end of last year that the group started retailing its beers on a national basis.

The second point is that only 15 per cent of the group's sales *comes from spirits and the* booming wines trade and so as a result Courage is particularly dependent on its beers.

The group confirmed last night that, like Whitbread, it is *considering making selective in*creases on its beer prices over the next few months which it almost certainly will have to do to maintain its recent growth record.

But can Courage afford to raise its prices when it has no particularly strong brand names? And if it does Scottish and Newcastle, Watney, and Bass will certainly be tempted to maintain their prices in order to catch a larger slice of the market.

Assuming profits of around £15.25 millions for the full year the shares are on a prospective price/earnings ratio of around 16.5 *This looks fair enough but* a 10p rise could signal the time to sell.

BARCLAYS BANK INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

(Formerly Barclays Bank DCO)

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the holders of the Ordinary Stock of Barclays Bank International Limited was held at 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3 on Tuesday, 5th October, 1971. Sir Frederic Seebohm, Chairman of the Bank, presided.

The Meeting passed the two Special Resolutions presented to it:—

(a) amending the Articles of Association of the Company, empowering it to reduce its capital.

(b) to give effect to the Scheme of Arrangement dated 19th August, 1971 and *further amending the Articles* of Association by (i) reducing the quorum necessary at a General Meeting to three members and (ii) cancelling the requirement regarding a Director's qualification holding of Ordinary Stock.

The Meeting of the holders (other than Barclays Bank Limited) of the Ordinary Stock *convened by an Order dated* 21st July, 1971 made by the High Court of Justice then followed.

Sir Frederic Seebohm presided.

The Meeting approved the Scheme of Arrangement under Section 206 of the Companies Act 1948 dated 19th August, 1971. *If the Scheme is sanctioned by the Court it is expected* that it will become effective on 5th November, 1971.

…s checkm…

…ussia …vites …legation

…our Industrial Staff

…am of British container …sts has been invited to …ssia, following a ten-day … a Russian trade delega- …hich arrived on the day …py expulsions were …ced.

… apparently unconcerned …s of the Russian delega- …d the return invitation … that the spy row might …e much serious effect on …oviet trade.

…delegation told the Con- …ion of British Industry … had been impressed by … containerisation deve- …ts, and had found the …teresting.

…te the smiles, it will be …e before Russian hard- …ness and unconcern for …on the trade front is …ied. No date has been …et for the return visit …is still not clear exactly …he commercial results of …egation's tour will be.

…CBI said: "At no stage … envisaged that orders …uipment would be placed … the delegation's stay."

…Russians are to report … to their Government …ments, which are plan- …ig container projects as …f the 1971 to 1975 five- …lan.

… eight-man delegation … two British Ministries …day, the Department of … and Industry and the …ment of the Environ- … It has already toured … companies and five ports …g at containerisation deve- …ts.

… equipment and strategies …iscussed, and one of the … delegation's main …its was the container land … which is planned from … to Europe through …

…lay-long symposium was … at which British indus- …ts heard about Russian …ner plans, and the Rusians …isited the Interfreight '71 …tion in London.

… tour, at the invitation of …BI, arose out of intensive …sions the CBI has had … the past two years with …viet State Committee for …e and Technology.

…y were accompanied last …n in the signing of wide …g trade and technology …nge agreements between …ussian and British Govern- …, and intensified discus- …of big projects such as a …an copper mine in which …a wants the West to partici- …

… far, there has been very … more talk than action over …greements.

…uilders …ant VAT …etails

…is vital to the construction …try and its clients that the …rnment should give full …ls as soon as possible of …cope and effects of its pro- …l valued added tax, accord- …o the National Federation …uilding Trades Employers.

…Until this information …mes available clients will …rally be uncertain about … effect of VAT on their …ets for proposed construc- … work and there is there- …a danger that the planning … placing of contracts may …elayed," the NFBTE says in …tement.

…y such delay could have …us consequences—"not … for the industry but for …economy as a whole."

…e statement adds that the …BTE has strongly recom- …ded that private house- …ding should be given relief …he point when houses are …veyed to the purchasers

…epers …ing Z-Z-Z-Z-Z …Wales …e West coming back

LEND TO …ITY OF MANCHESTER TRUSTEE SECURITY BONDS 7¼%

Bowthorpe's half year profit jumps

The pre-tax interim profits of Bowthorpe Holdings, the electronic and telecommunications equipment manufacturer, rose by 22 per cent to £980,000 for the six months to the end of June. The interim dividend has been raised from 8¼ to 9 per cent.

The chairman, Mr Jack Bowthorpe, says that the results would have been better but for the initial losses on setting up a new cassette factory for Hellerman Data Packaging. Because of the uncertain economic situation the board refuses to make a forecast but suggests that the outcome for the second half could be "in line" with the interim results.

Last May the group announced that it was having preliminary discussions about a possible takeover from International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, the American financial giant. It now says that ITT will not be making an offer.

Streeters raises earnings 20 pc

Streeters of Godalming, the public works contractors and tunnelling specialists, has lifted pre-tax profit by 20 per cent for the six months ended June 30, from £86,000 to £103,000. Interim dividend is up to 10 per cent from 7½ per cent.

Yesterday the directors said trading profits are better than at the same time last year and the trend should be maintained for the rest of this year.

They expect "at least to maintain the total dividend" on capital increased by a proposed one-for-ten scrip issue announced yesterday.

Fram returns to profit list

Fram Group is still plagued by the problems of its precast concrete division which last year sent the group into losses of £104,000 against profits of £882,000 for the previous 20 months.

The group reports a six-month profit of £51,000 against a loss of £69,000 but once again there is no interim dividend.

The group's building and engineering divisions between them increased trading profits from £137,000 to £320,000 but the concrete business made a loss of £134,000. The board now intends to close some of the remaining concrete factories and this should be completed by mid-1972.

A. and S. Henry opts for UDS

The prolonged struggle for control of A. and S. Henry, the £11-millions Manchester-based mail order and textile group, took a new turn last night when Henry cancelled its recommendation of the Great Universal Stores offer in favour of the latest offer from United Drapery Stores.

United raised its offer last Friday—for the third time—and terms of 200p cash or one United share and 55p cash are better than those from Great Universal, whose offer document containing Henry's recommendation went out last week.

Henry says a merger with either Great Universal or United, which takes in the John Collier and Richards Shops, will be beneficial to the company. The United offer is being recommended because of its value and income content.

Amalgamated Inv. results on target

Preliminary results from Mr Gabriel Harrison's Amalgamated Investment and Property Company are in line with the forecast at the time of the abortive £8,000,000 takeover offer for Edger Investments in August.

Pre-tax profits have increased from £1.14 millions to £1.48 millions pre-tax in the year ended March on rental income up from £2.57 millions to £3.4 millions.

As forecast the board is to raise the dividend total five points to 25 per cent with a final payment of 14 per cent.

US group seeks London quote

The US-based Eaton Corporation has applied to the Council of London Stock Exchange for permission to deal in and for quotation for all its issued common shares.

Banker to the introduction is J. Henry Schroder Wagg and Co., and Broker is Hoare and Co., Govett.

More than 4,000 crates of the type pictured above made from Bexpand structural foam have replaced the traditional wooden crates previously used by Poole Pottery to carry semi-finished and finished forms around its Dorset factory. The structural foam crates, made by Bakelite Xylonite Limited, reduce the risk of damage to the pottery

Goldman Sachs in Euromarket

Goldman Sachs International Corporation, the international investment banking affiliate of Goldman Sachs and Company of New York, has entered the Eurodollar commercial paper market.

Among those companies whose paper will be offered initially are Borg Warner Corporation, Bristol Myers, Continental Can, Goodyear Tire and Rubber, and Woolworth International Credit Corporation guaranteed by F. W. Woolworth.

Recent changes in US law now permit a US parent company to borrow abroad directly rather than through its finance or foreign subsidiaries. Eurodollar commercial paper will be sold only to foreign buyers and will not be offered publicly in the United States or Canada.

The primary purpose of most Euro-dollar commercial paper borrowing will be to meet Office of Foreign Direct Investment requirements regulating the flow of US capital abroad. Delivery against payment in New York clearing house funds will be made in London.

Eurodollar commercial paper will offer investors a choice of specific maturities ranging from 30 to 360 days. Discount rates will be based on established credit ratings of the issuers as well as their overall market acceptance. Goldman Sachs International plans to operate a secondary market in the Eurodollar commercial paper it handles, a departure from the American company's practice which is not to maintain a secondary market in its domestic commercial paper.

Goldman Sachs and Co, which began its dealing in commercial paper in 1869, is the largest commercial paper dealer in the world with more than $4.7 billions of commercial paper outstanding. It is also one of America's leading underwriters and investment bankers. Its affiliate Goldman Sachs International provides a broad range of financial services throughout the world for American and foreign companies.

Memorex plant order

Memorex Corporation, of the United States, will build a $3.5 millions plant in South Korea which will be able to produce 7,000 sets of computer input-output communication terminals annually, the Korean Fine Instruments Centre has announced.

Memorex will be the seventh US company to build and operate an electronic plant in South Korea. A spokesman for the centre said construction of the plant will begin in mid-October and will be completed in eight months.

Woodside Oil makes a strike

Woodside Oil, shortly to become a subsidiary of Burmah Oil and its partners, announced it had struck oil in the Rankin No. 1 well on the northwest shelf off the West Australian coast.

The well flowed up to 1,500 barrels of oil a day from an interval of 9,685-9,690 feet, directors said.

The flow was accompanied by up to 10.5 million cubic feet of gas a day. After five hours, the oil flow decreased to 1,000 barrels a day, and the gas flow was 10.5 million cubic feet a day. This was accompanied by 350 barrels of water a day.

Directors said flow rates together with an interpretation of test data indicated the presence of a thin oil column 10-12 feet thick between the main gas zone and underlying water.

Further tests would be made to determine the thickness and extent of the oil pay zone and flow rates from the gas reservoir, the statement said.

Other partners in the well, each with a one-sixth interest, are British Burmah Oil Group, California Asiatic Oil, Shell Development Australia Ltd. and British Petroleum Development Australia Ltd.

Strike benefit to Japan air cargo

The United States west coast and east coast dock strikes have resulted in a drastic increase in air cargo shipments both to and from Japan, industry officials said yesterday.

Japan Air Lines (JAL) reported that cargo carried from Japan to the US jumped to 2,629 tons in September from 2,384 tons in August. Only 1,159 tons were carried in April, when the effects of the then-anticipated west coast strike first were felt.

JAL officials said the sharpest monthly increase occurred in July in anticipation of a strike on the US east coast on October 1. In mid-September, the airline reduced cargo service to Southeast Asia, diverting this capacity to the US, but still JAL has about 150 tons of goods on hand each day awaiting available space, and the total is growing daily.

Flying Tiger Lines reported it is operating at capacity both ways across the Pacific between Japan and the US because of the dock strikes. An official said the airline is carrying cargo of nearly every description, although electronics, optics, ready-to-wear apparel and light machinery make up the bulk of shipments.

JAL noted auto parts and bicycles as two new items that were not previously moving by air, as well as Christmas toys and ornaments.

Meanwhile, Japanese manufacturing companies reported they are taking various measures to deal with the dock strikes.

Sony Corporation said it had built up inventories to fairly substantial levels in anticipation of the east coast walkout. It expects to use air freight to overcome any shortages that might develop. The company is also looking into the possibility of surface shipments through Canada to serve US east and midwest regions.

Nissan Motor said it had anticipated the likelihood of an east coast strike for some time. The company, like other Japanese car producers, had been routing vehicles through Vancouver, Canada, and Ensenada, Mexico, to get around the west coast strike, and an official said Nissan is looking into the possibility of shipping cars across Canada by rail from Vancouver to dealers on the US east coast.

Kawasaki Steel Corporation said the Japanese steel industry has reached agreement not to alter shipping schedules because of the dock strikes. Steel cargoes will be allowed to pile up in US ports awaiting strike settlements or an end to the strike through an injunction, an official said.

He said the steel producers and trading companies had agreed to share the cost of keeping ships stranded in US ports, and also to share any losses resulting in failure to meet delivery dates specified in US contracts.

At Nippon Yusen KK, a leading shipping company, an official said most Japanese exporters expected the US east coast strike and rushed to get shipments off early in August. However, there was not enough capacity available to handle the demand, so a certain number of goods did not make the deadline, he added.

In the US stockpiling has softened the immediate impact of the two strikes that have laid idle almost all of the soft coalmines in the country and frozen shipments at most eastern and Gulf of Mexico coast ports.

"We knew the dock strike was coming, so we have a two-month supply, double the normal store," said a spokesman for Volkswagen of America Inc., the US unit of Volkswagenwerk AG.

Prepared, too, is Koppers Inc., the Pittsburgh-based producer of coke, chemicals and a wide range of other items, many of which require huge amounts of coal. "A strike of relatively short duration, say a month or two, wouldn't cause us any great problems," an official said.

Not that the strikes by the International Longshoremen's Association and the United Mine Workers (UMW), which also began on Friday, will not take an economic toll.

The walkouts have pulled some 80,000 coalminers off the job and cut off paychecks to most of the 45,000 dock workers who normally unload ships from Maine to Texas.

US railroads that depend on coal for much of their revenue will be hurt. Penn Central Transportation Co, the Penn Central Co subsidiary, said a coal strike could cost it $17 millions a month. The Chesapeake and Ohio-Baltimore and Ohio railways said that reduced coal traffic on their combined lines will force layoffs of about 950 men in the next week.

Magnifying this impact is the continuing longshoremen's strike at West Coast ports that began on July 1. Prospects for quick settlement of either the coal or East-Gulf coast dock strikes appeared remote.

But even as the coal and dock strikes entered their sixth days, major US industries said they were well stocked for walkouts of perhaps a month, or so.

Electric Utilities, for instance, burns more than 50 per cent of all the coal consumed in US to produce almost hal[f] electricity generated in [the] nation. But it does not [pose] any immediate concern. [They] traditionally carry huge s[tocks] of coal, and some have [in]creased these hoards becau[se of] the long-known threat of a strike.

Steelmakers in the US [say] they also expect little diff[iculty] from the coal strike. One company executive esti[mated] the steel-mill coal suppl[y at] three to six weeks, about d[ouble] the normal two-to-three [week] stock.

US Steel Corporation [would] not give any figures, b[ut a] spokesman indicated that [com]pany owned mines had be[en in] full production before [the] strike, even though steel operating rates had been [run]ning low. "We haven't [been] chewing up coal at a m[ajor] rate, so, as a result, suppli[es are] more than adequate at the [present] level," he said.

Armco Steel Corporation [said] its combined coal and stockpile is "substanti[ally] over the normal 30-day s[upply]." Inland Steel Co said it h[as a] normal 30 days of coal on [hand] and is not worried.

"It isn't any imme[diate] problem," said a Republic [Steel] Corporation spokesman [in] Cleveland. "We just aren't [mak]ing steel that fast, our operation is slow."

As for industries h[eavily] dependent on shipping for transit needs, they, too, in[dicated] they knew a strike was c[oming] and were well prepared.

One informal tally sh[owed] only a handful of ships d[ue to] arrive in the port of New [York] during October. Most [sought] quick passage to clear p[orts before] the strike's deadline, or [were] rerouted to other ports.

In the pre-strike rush [ship]pers said, warehouses [were] jammed to capacity with i[ncom]ing goods as major users r[ushed] to ensure adequate suppli[es].

General Foods Corpor[ation of] White Plains, New York, [has] built up supplies of coffe[e and] other imported commodit[ies in] the event of a strike. "We [don't] expect any disruptions i[n our] operations unless the str[ike is] of long duration," a spok[esman] said.

Some shippers of bulk [com]modities don't even have [to be] concerned. Some such [ships] are not handled by ILA [men] and thus are not involv[ed in] the current dispute. Oil [is] flowing from tanker to po[rt]. Coal, too, is free to move [if it is] dered. But then, it is coa[l pro]duction that is cut off [by the] miners' strike.—AP [Dow] Jones.

CLOSING PRICES

Account: October 15
Settlement: October 26

British Funds		
Transport		
3pc 68-73..	97 3/16	
3pc78-88..	65⅝	
4pc 72-77..	90¾	+⅛
Consols		
2½pc........	29⅝	
4pc........	47¼	
Conversion		
3½pc........	41¼	
5½pc 74......	98¾	+1/16
6pc 72......	100 13/32	
Exchequer		
5pc 76-78..	91⅞	
6½pc 72......	101 5/32	+1/32
6¾pc 76......	100 7/16	+3/16
6½pc 73......	101 13/32	+1/32
Funding		
4pc 60-90..	87¼	
5½pc 78-80	92⅝	
5¾pc 87-91	78¼	
6pc 93......	77¾	-¼
6½pc 85-87	87¼	-¼
3½pc 99-04	51⅝	+⅛
5½pc 82-84	88⅛	
Savings		
3pc 65-75..	91⅝	
Treasury		
6¼pc 76......	100⅞	-1/16
6¾pc 95-98	82⅝	-⅛
8½pc 80-82	106⅝	-⅛
8¼pc 84-86	104½	-⅛
8¾pc 97......	101⅞	-⅛
8¾pc 97 A.	102⅝	-⅛
9pc 94......	106⅝	
9pc 92-96..	103⅞	-⅛
2½pc 75......	29¼	
3pc........	34½	
3½pc77-80.	83½	
3½pc 79-81	81¼	
5pc 86-89..	73¼	
5½pc 08-12	68⅛	
8pc 75......	99⅝	-3/32
6¾pc 74	102 7/16	+⅛
Victory		
4pc........	97½	
War Loan		
3½pc........	42⅞	
Electricity		
3pc 68-73..	97 3/16	
3pc 74-77..	88⅝	+¼
3½pc 76-79	84¼	+¼
4½pc 74-79	87	+¼
Gas		
3pc 90-95..	33½	+½
4pc 69-72..	99 3/32	+1/32
Redemptn		
3pc 86-96.	54¾	+¼
Commonwealth Bonds		
Australia		
2½pc 70-75	86⅝	-⅛
5½pc 76-79	83¾	+½
5½pc 81-82	81½	
6pc 74-76.	94½	
East Africa		
5½pc 77-83	74	
N Zealand		
3½pc 81-84	64⅞	+¼
4pc 76-78.	81¾	
6pc 76-80.	[illegible]	+⅛
7¼pc 83-86	94¼	+¼
S Rhodesia		
2½pc 65-70	65	
Jamaica		
7½pc 77-79	93½	-¼
Corporations and Boards		
LCC		
3½pc 68-73	94⅞	
5pc 80-83..	76⅞	
6pc 75-78..	85¼	
6pc 72......	100¼	+⅛
Ldn Crp		
9¼pc 76-80	108½	
G.L.C.		
6¾pc 76......	97⅝	+⅛
9¼pc 80-82	107¼	-¼
Birmingham		
5¾pc 74-76	89⅞	
6¼pc 72-73	99⅛	
Bristol		
5¼pc 74-76	93¼	-⅛
7pc 74-75.	99⅞	
Liverpool		
4¾pc 70-74	95	
5¼pc 71-75	94⅝	+¼
5¼pc 76-78	88⅝	+⅛
7pc 76-77.	97¼	
Manchester		
3pc........	31¼	-¼
5¼pc 74-75	93¾	
6pc 73-74.	99¼	
Middlesex		
6¼pc 75-77	94¾	
P.L.A.		
6¼pc 72......	99½	
Met.Water		
3pc "B"......	29⅞	
Ireland		
7½pc 81-83	88¼	+¼
Banks and Discount Houses		
Alex Dis......	310	-5
Aln Hvy......	330	+5
A Lthm......	270	-5
ANZB......	280½	
Bnk Irl......	415	
Bnk NSW..	337½	
Bnk Sctld..	315	
B'clays......	367	+10
Br Bk Com	96	+1
Brn Ship..	307½	-5
Burston......	161	
Cater R......	335	-5
Cedar......	58	
Clive......	385	
Com Aus......	169	

Dalton......	256	
Gerrard......	970	
Gillett Dis.	282	
Guin MH......	187	
Hambros......	361	-4
Hll Samuel.	137	+7
Hong Sh......	114¼	+¼
Keyser U	300	
King & Sx..	225	
Kleinwort..	128	
LBI......	238½	
Lloyds......	319	+6
Ldn C Sec..	190	+10
Merc Sec......	175	
Midland	309	+6
Minster As.	86	
Montagu T.	204½	
Nat Com......	148½	+1
N & Gndly.	280	
Nat West......	337	+14
Rea Bros......	285	
Schroders..	617½	
Slater W......	288	+1
S.. St Aub	160	
Std Chtrd..	308½	
Union Dis.	455	
Breweries		
Allied......	128¾	
Bass Ch......	129¾	
Bddgtons..	118	
Brn Matt......	378½	-½
Bulmer......	99	
Burtnwd......	81	-½
Cameron......	160	
Cty Ldn Tr	110¾	+½
Courage......	122	-2
Dvenpts......	160	
Devenish......	255	
Distillers......	132¼	+1½
Greenll W..	170	
Greene Kg.	345	
Guinness......	174	
Hghld Dis..	166	
Higsons......	139	
Hull Brew.	187	
Int Dis Vnt	61	-1
Invgdn Dis	70	
Marston Th	113½	-2
Sc & Nctle.	98	+2
T'chers......	268½	
Tollemche.	135	
Vaux......	337½	-3
Watney M..	147	
Webster......	229½	-13½
Wtbrd 'A'.	64¼	+1½
Wtbrd Inv.	262½	
Wlvptn Dly	160	
Commercial and Industrial		
AAH......	141¾	-1¾
AC Cars......	15	+1
AD Int......	89	
AGB Res......	162½	
APV Hdgs.	215½	+1
AVP Ind......	128	
AW Secs......	39½	+4
Aaronson..	317½	
Aberdare......	141½	+1¼
Aberthaw..	135	-4
Acrow Ord.	312	
do 'A'......	307	+1
Ada (H)......	77	+1¼
Adams But	211½	
Adeptn......	107½	+1½
Adv Elec......	139¼	
Adv Laund.	27	+¼
Adwest Gp.	127½	
Aerialite......	84¾	+½
Airfix Ind..	391	-1
Albrght&W	98	+1
Allen......	300½	
All Alders..	20½	
All Coll......	129¼	+1½
All Eg Pot.	33½	
All Insltrs..	52	
All Poly......	59½	+½
All Suplrs..	34½	+1
Alwyn......	43	
Am Metal..	138	
Am Pwr......	38¾	
Amey Gr......	97½	+½
Anchor Ch.	36	-2
Ands. Mvr.	93	
Adrt Force.	81½	
Ang TV-A..	118¼	
Ang. Food.	45	+1
Ang. Swiss	48	
Angus Rest	72	
Appleyard.	93	
Arenson......	39	
Armtge Sh.	111¼	
Amstg. Eq.	82	-½
A & Nvy S.	217¼	
Ash & L......	38	
Ashe Ch......	41¼	
Ass Bisc......	33½	-3
Ass B.Eng.	8	
Ass B.Fds..	67½	
Ass B.Matt	98¾	+¼
Ass Dairies	330	-1
Ass Eng......	34½	-½
Ass Fish......	60½	-1½
Ass Fd......	88	+1
Ass Hotels.	101¼	
do 'A'......	101¼	
Ass Leis......	18	+¼
Ass News..	151	+3
Ass Paper	43	
AP Cem......	363¼	+6¼
Ass Spray..	59	
ATV 'A'......	152	
Astra Sec..	25½	-1
Atlas St......	164	
Ault & W......	41½	+1
Aust-Hall..	135½	
Auto-Prod.	112¼	+12¼
Avana......	11	
Avon Rbr..	289	+1
BBA......	121¼	
BHD Eng......	134	-1

BPB Ind......	171	-1
BSR......	428½	-9
BTR Leyl..	301½	
Babcock......	218	
B Bailey......	25	
Baird (W).	146	+5½
Baker P......	66½	
Balfour D..	79	
B'berger	76	
Bank Brdge	42½	
Bnk & Com	14¾	
Barclay Sec	131¾	+1
Bardelin......	25	
Barrow H..	144¼	-1
Barton......	66½	
Bassett(G)	117	-1
Bath & Pll.	35½	
Baxters......	87	
Beatson Ck	139	+1
B'tility......	131	-1
Bvrbrk 'A'.	82½	-1
Beech Aus.	31	
Beecham......	332¼	+8
Bellami Kt.	58	
Bentalls......	33½	+2
Bersf'd SW	131	-3
Beresfords.	75	
Berry Wgn	44¾	+⅛
Bwick Tpo.	120	-5
Bestobell......	132	
Bibby (J)......	76	
Bfcated Eg.	28	
J. Biliam......	25	
Birmid Q......	101	-4
BSA......	26	-½
Blwd Hdg..	242½	-6
Bkwd Mor.	45	
Blakdale......	27	+1
Blundell P.	58	
Bdman M..	11½	+⅛
Bolton Txl.	38	
Booker M..	113	-2
Boosey H..	224	+5
Boots......	285	+5
Brne & H......	34	
Bovis......	212	-1
Bowater......	156	+5
Bowthorpe	31	+2½
Bowyers W	147½	
C. Brady-A	92	
Braid Gp......	31	
Branmer......	245	
Brierleys......	62	+3
Bright J......	37½	+2
Bristol St......	131	-5
B A Metal..	65	
BATS......	271½	+10
Brit & Can.	21½	+6½
Br Anzani..	31	+1
Br Bz Cbn.	57½	
Br Cotton..	20½	
Br Enkln......	193¼	-1
BHS......	323½	+9
BICC......	188	+3
BLMC......	43⅞	-½
Br Match......	161½	-2
Br Mohair.	34	
Br Oxygen.	83	+1
Br Ptng Cp	39½	-1½
Br Relay......	38¼	+1¼
Br Rollmks	36	-1½
Br Ropes......	103	+6
Br Sugar......	235	
Br Tar Prd.	37	-3
Br Tmgs......	35	
Br Vendg..	38	
Br Vita......	250	-3
Britton......	26½	
JB Broadly	85	
Brockhse..	226½	
Brocks......	170	+2
Brook St......	156½	-1½
Brooke Bd.	58	
Brooke Th.	260	
Brown & J.	58	
Brn. Bros..	114½	
Brown (J.)	166	-3
Brown. M..	121	
Brunning..	197	
Bryant Hg.	59	+½
Bunzl......	87½	+½
Burco......	86	
Burns And.	42	+2
Burt. Bltn.	131½	
Burton Ord	230	+12½
do 'A'......	231¼	+8½
Butlins......	174	
Btfield Hvy	31	
Bydand......	37	
Cdbury Sch	83½	+1
Camrex......	197½	
Canning......	58	-1
Cape Asb..	134½	-1½
Capper-Nl.	38½	
C'vans Intl	71	+5
Cbn Elec......	56	
Card Cloth	34½	
Carlton Ind	169½	
Carpets Int	134	+1
Carreras'B	38½	+¼
Crgin Viyll	33½	-½
Cashmore..	170	
Cavenhams	127	+10
Cawoods......	138½	-3
Cent Mfg..	59	+1
Centy Secs	13	
Chbtain Cp	38	-1
Chlain Php	49½	-1¼
Channel Tu	60½	
Chaseom......	22	
Chrgn Gdr.	64¼	+⅛
Chide Elec.	178	
Chubb......	117	-5
Clarke. Ch.	43	
Clarke (G)	32	
Cliksn Inter	87¼	+1
do 'A'......	86¼	+1½
Clay Cross.	128½	-2
Clay (R.)..	81	
C Dewndrs	111	
Clevo Drs..	157	-8
Coalite Ch.	87½	-3
Coates Ord	189	
do 'A'......	186	
Coats Pat..	65	+1
Cohen 600.	86	+2½
Coley Rtn..	40	
C-tt. Dicks.	100	
Collins Ord	74	+4
do 'A'......	151½	+2½
Comb Eng..	52½	+½

Compton W	61	
Concentric	58	
Concrete......	89½	
Cope Almn	47½	-1
Corah (N)	17	
Coronet......	17	
Cory (Wm.	235½	-2
Costain (R	219½	-5
Court Bros	124½	-1
Courtaulds	127¾	+2
Cox H......	34½	
Crabtree......	155½	
Crane Frhf	58	-1
Crest Hms.	138½	
Creda Intnl	248	
Cros. Hlns	11	+¼
Crossland..	15	
Crown Hse	39	
Currys......	272	+9½
Cussons Gr	46	+1
Cust'magic	28	+½
Dallas (J)..	93	
Darnall......	83	
Davis (G)..	137	+1½
Davy-Ash..	37½	+2
D & Barlos	57	
Dwsn (J)..	58	
Dwsn Jos......	27	-1
do 'A'......	26½	-½
De La Rue.	276	+2
De V Hols..	179½	+5
Dn Smith......	33	
Dbnhams..	216½	+6½
Decca Ord.	277½	+2
do 'A'......	287½	+2
Delta Met..	181½	
Denbyware	109	
Dennis Mi.	107	-3
Deritend St	121	
Desoutter..	145	
Devi Secs..	118	
Dew C......	57	
Dexion C..	30	-1
Diamond S	11	
Dicknsn R.	146	-3
Dimplex In	291½	
Dixons Ph.	148	+1
do 'A'......	105	
Dobson Pk	49	-½
Dorman S..	145	
Douglas R.	121½	
Doulton......	368½	
Dowty Gp.	134	
Doxfd & S.	38	
D & Cubitt.	56¼	+1¼
Drakes......	111¼	+1½
Drmld Elec	38	
Ductile Stls	178	
Dunhill (A	119	
Dunlop......	117	+5
Duport......	65¼	
D-Forshaw	98½	+6
EMI......	144	+5
ERF (Hds)	107½	
E. Lancs P	31	-1
Esln Prdce.	205½	-⅛
Eastwood......	49¾	-1
Edbro......	97	+1
Edward L..	30	
Eleco Hdgs.	38	+2
Elec & Ind.	9	
Elcmpts As	290	-5
Elect Mchn	46	
Elec Rents.	92¼	
Ellis & Evd	76	
Elswick-H..	11	-1
Empire Sts.	228	+2½
Emu Wool.	60	
Eng Calico.	44¼	+⅛
Eng Card..	37	
Eng China.	82½	+1½
Eur Ferries	160	+2
Eva Indsts.	25	-1
Ever Ready	179½	+7½
Ex Telegph	176½	
Exp Metal.	117½	
FMC......	67½	-1½
Fairbairn L	29	-1
Fairclough.	38	+3½
Fairey......	78	
Fairw Es..	48	-4
Fcb GB......	332	
Felixstowe.	130½	
Fenner Ord	176½	
do 'A'......	211½	+1¼
Finland J..	109	
Finlay (J)..	111½	
Firth Clvld	137	-1
Firth & J B	122½	
Fisons......	218½	-5
Fitch Lvll..	99	-1
Fluvent Ek	6	
Fodens......	205	
Folkes h/v	70	
Forbuoys..	268	
Fordath......	194	
Forminster	66	
Foseco M..	135	+2
Foster Bros	138½	
Fothergill..	90	
Fram Grp..	13½	-1½
Freemans..	165½	
French T......	140	+5
Frnch W-A.	295	+½
GRA Prop..	93¾	+1½
Gala Cas......	78½	-1
Gallaher......	161	+3
Clinkamp..	129	
Gskll & C...	16	-2
Gateway-A	65	
Geers C......	22	
Gen & Eng.	33½	
Gen Elec......	154¼	+3
Gen Eng...	15	
Gestetnr-A	191½	
Gibbons D.	82	
Gibbns (S)	32½	
Gill & D......	127½	+2
Glaxo Gp..	417½	+14
Glossop......	71½	+½
Glynwed......	188	
Gbln BVC.	51	+2
Goldbs (A)	129	
G Egg Gp..	196	+1
Gomme......	194½	+1¼
Goode Dur	£11	
Cramp'on..	30	+½
Granada-A	202½	-2
Grand Met.	184	+6
Grattan W.	262	+12

GUS Ord......	425	+10
do 'A'......	416½	+7½
Gr & Thos.	125	+8
Greeff Chs.	37½	
Green's Ec	160	
Greening......	29¾	
Grnwd & B	41½	
Gffths Bent	29½	+2½
Gross C Rg	197½	
GKN......	207½	+2
Gunn (A)..	165	
Guthrie Cp	222	-2½
HAT Grp......	77½	
Haden......	211½	-1½
Hggas (J)	150	
Haighin, D	12	
Hall Eng......	13	
Hall (Mat)	14½	-1
Hall Think.	38	
Hanson Tr.	159¼	+2¼
Hardmn T.	29	
Hardy Furr	116¼	+1
do 'A'......	[illegible]	
Hgreavos..	38	
H & Wolff	21	
Harme Ind.	48½	+⅛
Harper J......	11	
Harris & S.	61¼	-1½
H & Crlld..	77¼	-1½
Hrson T C.	72	+4
Hartwells..	72	-1
Hisly Stird	208	
Hawker s..	313	-4
Hazel (Q)..	56½	
Hd. Wgtsn.	57½	
Heath C. H	46	
Henlys......	144	-1
Hnry A & S	109½	+1½
Hpwth Cer	77	+1
Hpwth J-B.	377½	+8
Hbert (A)..	57½	
Hewden S..	65	
Hicking, P.	77	
Hickson......	416	
Higgs & H.	89	+1
Highams......	42	
...... (Wm).	98	+1¼
Hilton (R)	93	
Hilton Flw.	98½	
Hodge Grp.	28½	
Holing S......	188½	
Holt Prods.	56	-2
Homfray......	97	+1
Hoover......	318	-5
do 'A'......	308½	-2
H T & Sky.	67	
Hopkinson.	384½	-5
Hse of Frs.	28	
Hse of Lrs.	119½	+1
Hudsn (R).	72	-2
Hwth Mrs..	29½	
do 'A'......	28¼	
ICI......	217	-3
Imp. Metal	68½	+3½
Imp Tob......	85	+1½
Ind Cntrct.	19	
Initial Serv	223	+½
Int Comb..	11½	+½
Int C Air......	130½	+1
Int Compts	116	+1
Int Paint......	145½	
Int Stores..	58	+2
Int Timber.	72½	+1½
Invsk Ppr..	19	
James Gp..	71	+1
Janes (HC)	37	
Jenkns (T)	97½	
Jentique......	74	+1½
Jevons Cpr	21	
Joyes Grp..	94½	
Jhssn CH..	31	
J'son Clnrs	25½	
J'son Mty.	221½	+8
J'son Rchd	362½	
J'son Neph	260	
Jones & S..	106	
Jute Indus.	58	+2
K Shoes......	150½	
KMPH......	119	
Katamazoo	181	
Kangol......	17	
Kenning......	97½	+1
Kngts Pal.	88½	-1
do 'A'......	81½	
Kent (G)......	86	+1
Kier (J L).	164¼	+1
Kinloch......	158	
Kirkstall F.	42½	+1½
Kleeman In	51	+2
Kwik Save.	257	
LRC Int......	123½	+2¼
Ladbroke..	293½	
Lafarge Or	37½	
Laing-A......	143½	
Laird Grp..	20½	
Lake & Ell.	117	+2
Lambt Hw.	56	-1
Lamson In.	62½	
Lcastr Cpt.	102	+4
Lankro Ch.	196	
Laport Ind.	89½	
Ldrelte Inv	42	
Lawdon......	65	
Lawtex......	32	
Lead Ind......	119	
Lebus (H).	42	+2
Leeds Ass..	117	+1
Lennons......	101½	
Lep Grp......	213½	
Lesney Pr..	311½	
Letraset......	287½	
Lewis & P..	165	
do 'A'......	143½	
Lex Service	294½	-3
Leyland Pt.	63	-1
Lidon Hdg.	29½	
Lilley FJC.	66	
Limmer Hl.	37½	
Lindustries	89½	+1½
Linread......	69	+2
Lipton (L)	165	-1
Lister......	34½	+½
Lpl Dly Pst	129	
Lloyd (FH)	167	-1
Lloyds Ind.	77	
Locker T......	13½	+¼
Lockwoods	145½	
L & M Ind.	92	-4
Ldn Brick..	93½	+1
Lotus......	39½	
L & Bonar.	136	
Loyds Rtlr.	38	
Lucas(Jos)	285½	-2
Lunt, C P..	117½	

Lyons (J).	365	-6
do 'A'......	363	+2
MFI Whse..	204½	-2
MK Elec......	130	-2
MK Refrig.	216	-1½
MTE Cont.	33	-1
MY Dart......	33	-1
Macarthys.	129	+1
McC'dale..	225	
McKecknie	84½	-1
Macowards	33	
Macph'son	37	
Mmo Tusd.	23	
Maden. Ird	24	
Magnet Jy.	373	+10
Mison (W)	18	
Mgmt Ag..	134½	+8
Manbre......	113	
Mchstr Gar	12	
Mchsr Ship	365½	
Manders......	87	
Mann Egtn	98	
Maple......	113¾	-3
Marchwiel.	160	
Marks (A).	112	-2
M & Spcr..	268	+3
Marley......	125	+2½
Marshall T.	140	
Mlln Nows	307½	
Martin (T)	71	+2
Martin W..	85	
Martonair.	182½	+12
Massey BS.	29½	
Mather & P	67	
Maynards..	201½	-2½
Melbray C.	28¾	
Menzies (J	152	
Metal Box.	389½	-2½
Metal Clos.	189	-1½
Metalrax......	42	
Metal Trds.	33½	
M'pole Ind	46½	+1
Metloy......	21	+1
Meyer......	56	-1
Midland Al	90	+2
Mland Elec	84	
M-Y Tar D.	13½	-3
Miles Drce.	104	-1
Mng Supls.	35	+6
Mint Bham	22	
Mtchll Con	32½	
Mitchell Ct	45	-½
Moderna......	37	
Monk A......	91	
Monotype..	122½	
Moores St.	34½	+½
Morgan Cr.	103½	
Morris DJ.	97½	+1½
Morris (H)	42	
Moss Bros.	88	
Mowlem......	120	+14
Muirhead..	76	-1½
Murrey......	231	+2
Mysen Grp	207	-4½
NSS News.	92½	-1
Nairn & W.	111	-1
Nat Carbg.	124	+6½
Neepsend..	128½	+1½
Neill (J)..	122	
Neville Grs	66	
New Day..	24½	-½
Newman T.	128	
Newmark..	170	
News Intl..	221	+6
do n/v ord	218	+8
Newton Ch		
Norcros......	184	-½
Norgren Sh	122	
N Dairies..	124	-1
N Devlpms	138½	-2
Norton Hld	181½	+2
N'west Hls	120½	-1
Nthgm Mn	237½	-2½
do 'A'......	230½	-4½
Nova Knit..	245	
Nurdn & P	217½	-2
Nu Swift......	87	
Nuttall (W	42	
Ofrex Grp.	168	
Ogilvy Mat	£15½	+⅛
Oldham Ill	38	
Olympia......	128	
Osborn (S)	63½	+1½
Owen O......	31	+1
Ozalid......	241	-1½
Page Jhns.	118	
Park Cake.	131½	+2¼
Park'son L	207½	
Pkind Text	29	
Paterson Z.	228	
do 'A'......	215	
Pearson Lg	143½	
Pearson(S.	243½	+1
Peck (Jos)	75	
Pegler Htly	276	-4
Pmbtn Grp	161½	
Perkins(D)	148½	-1½
Peters (J).	164	+7
Philblack..	112	
Philips......	535	-10
Phoenix Tb	68	-2
Photo-Me..	83	
Pkrg (Edg)	130	
Pickles(W)	13	+¼
Pifco Hldg.	240	-2
Pilgtns Br.	314	
Plaxton's..	138	
Plessey......	135	+2
Pontins......	59½	+½
Portals Hg	176½	+1
Powell Dff.	122	+5
Pratt Eng..	51	
Press (W)..	58	
Prestige Gi	184½	+1
Pricerite......	46	-2
Pritchard..	46	+½
Pr Hay's W	244½	-2
Prov Cloth	156½	+1
Purle BH..	183½	+2
Pye Holds.	137½	+3
Queen St..	13	
Quick (HJ)	28	
Racal Elct.	130	
Rksn (Lld)	117½	
Ramar Txt.	8½	
Rank Org..	283½	+26
do 'A'......	518	+22
Ranks Hov.	122	-1
Ransm HP.	96	+1
Ransm SJ.	135½	+9½
Ratcliff (FS.	51	
Raybeck......	59	+1½
Readicut......	33½	+1
Rdy Mix C.	148¾	+½
Rektt & C..	272½	
Redfearn..	172	+6
Rdiffusion.	98½	-½
Redland......	105	+5
Rodman Hr	231	+½
Reed(A)-A	167	
Reed Exec.	58	
Reed Int......	222	+6
Reed & M...	15	

Reaves(FJ	61	
Renold......	77½	
Rentokil......	124	
Revertex......	90	
Rexmore......	191	+1
Reyrolle P.	60	-1
RFD Grp......	21½	-½
Rchds Brs..	25	
Rch & Wal.	70	-3½
Rich, West.	34½	-½
Rimmel......	120	+2
Rbtson Fd.	94½	-6
Rbsn Rent.	166	+1
Rbsn (Ths)	42	
Rockware..	69¼	+½
Ropner H..	29	
Rotaflex......	92	
Rotary HS.	68	+2
Rown Mck.	615	-10
Rowton Ht	137½	
Royal Wcs.	126	-1½
Rub Regen	19½	+½
Ruberoid......	88	-2
Rugby PC.	140	-½
Ryan (L) H	18½	
S & K Hlds	22	+1¼
S & U Strs.		
SGB Grp......	159	+2
Samuel A..	170	
Sandeman.	177½	-2
Sandhurst.	33	
Sangmo W.	116	
Sangers......	140½	
Saundrs V.	160	
Savile G......	33	
Savoy A......	36½	-2
Scapa Grp.	77	+¼
Scholes......	250	+2
Scot Meat F	200	
Scotia Inv..	96	
Scot & Univ	128	+2½
Scragg E......	46½	-1
Sealed Mtr.	126	
Sears Hlgs.	160	+1½
do 'A'......	131	+4½
Seddon......	37½	
Son Eng G..	34	+1
Serck......	48¾	-¾
Sharna W..	16	
Shaw Cpt..	46	
Shaw (Fr).	46½	+1¾
Shaw (RG)	258	
Shpbrge E.	88	
Sheff Twst.	79	
Shiloh Spn.	13	
Ship Ind H.	258	
Sime Darby	72	
Simon Eng.	132	-8
Sktchly A..	112	
Small JC T.	60	-2
Smith (DS)	171½	
Smth EHP.	111½	
Smth Whit.	67½	-2
Smith Neph	120	+2
Smth WH-A	130	
Smiths Ind	111	+1
Smurfit (J)	31	-1
S Const......	112	-4
Sthn Evans	112	
Sprrw GW.	152½	
Spr Jcksn I	33½	+1
Spillers......	156	
Spirax-S E.	34	+1
Spirella Gr.	130	
Staff Pot H	78½	-2½
Staflex Int.	178½	+2
Stand Tyre.	60½	+1½
Staveley I..	235	
Std Slm-A..	141	-4
Steel Grp..	174	-3
Steetley......	60	-2
Stnbg & Sn	60	
Stewart Pl.	148	-4
Stocklake..	91	+1
Stone-Dri..	66	+1½
Stn-Platt I.	37	+8
Storey Brs.	58½	
Stoth & Pit	9	
Stw & Bow	82½	+1½
Strge (JE)	70	
Summers......	19	
Sumner	36¾	+½
Swan Hunt	47	
T P T......	230½	-1½
Tarmac......	25	
Tate of L......	130½	-1½
Tate & Lie..	103	
Tayl & Hrt.	57	
Taylor Pal.	221	+1½
Tir Woodr..	86	
Tecalemit..	220½	-2
Telefusion.	222½	+1½
Tele Rents.	31	+½
Tesco......	137	
Text Jersey	84¾	+1½
Thoms Org.	435	+1
Thorn......	477½	+8
do 'A'......	127½	+6
Tilling (T).	31	
Timpson-A.	31½	
Tiss Micn..	41	+2
Tizer......	161	
Tob Sec Tr.	227½	
Tmkns FH.	79½	+1
Tower Acts	152½	-5
Tz Km Ml..	43	
Traff Cpte..	87½	+6½
Tranmer G.	45½	+2¼
Tr Ch Eng..	193¼	+2¼
Trans Dev..	139	
Travis & A.	72½	+1½
Trident-A..	80	-2
Triplex FG.	125½	+2
Triplex H..	129	+3
Tr Hsec Ft.	188	+½
Trutex......	440	+1½
Tube Invs..	158	+2½
Tunnel-B..	159	+3
Turner & N	84	
Trner Man	87	
Trner(Ray)	31	
Tarriff C C.	126	+1
Twyfds H..	88	
UK Opt In..	35	
Ultra El......	134½	+1½
Unigate......	268½	+3¾
Unilever......	218½	+1
Utd Bisc......	126	-6
Utd Bld M.	140	
Utd Drp	238	+3
Utd News..	71	
Utd Scient.	117½	
Utd Trans..	35	
Utd Wire......	27	
Univ Grnd.	251½	
Uchrome I.	23	
V de Try A.	66	+1
Vale (T)......	441	+½
Vantona......	31	
Venesta......	341	+13¼
Vickers......	40	
Vict Carpt..	783	
Vita-Tex......	36	+¼
Vokes Grp.		

W.G.I......	41	
Wadd J-B..	225	-1½
Wad Strng.	20½	
Wadkin......	111½	
Wagon Rep	130	
Wallis (FJ)	158½	
Walmsley..	85	+2½
Ward & G...	141	-1
Ward (TW)	278	+1½
Wardle (A)	48	
Wardle (B)	17½	
Wa Wr Ro.	44	
Wrwck Eng	16	
Watts Blke.	140	-2
Wedgwood.	197½	
Weir Grp...	65	-3
Wilmn Eng.	18	
West (A)......	42	-1
W Cmb SM	16	-2
W Rd West.	18	
Westingh's	234	+10½
Watlnd Air.	43½	-2
Weston Ph.	64	+1
Whatlings..	65½	
Wheasoe......	36½	
White Chld	451½	+1½
Whitecroft.	160¾	
Whthm W..	68	
Wigfall (H)	178½	+2½
Wilkes (J)..	145	
Wilk & M......	52	
Wilk Swd..	48	+½
do 'A'......	41½	-½
Wilk Tr G..	198	
Wilms F......	18	+1
Wlms & J...	17	
Wilws-Frn.	78	
Wilmot Brd	79	+2
Wimpey G..	221½	+3½
Wndsrs Sl..	80½	
Wlsly-Hus.	145	
Wolst BZ..	257	
W'ton Dic..	28	+½
Wood Hall.	90	-2
Wood W......	49	-1
Wdll-Duck.	78	-1
Woodhead..	192	+5
Whs & Rx..	58	
Wicombrs..	32	
Woolworth	76	+1½
Wrghs Bis..	57½	+3½
Yks Dye C.	139	
Yks FWS......	32	
Financial Trusts		
Armour T..	66	
Aust Agr......	42	
Brit Debt S	180	
BET dfd......	132½	+4
Charth'se..	81	+½
Comm Sec.	60	
D Mall A......	85	
Dalgety......	154	+3
FC Finance	189½	+5
FNFC......	241½	+3
Hawtin......	44	+2½
Inchcape......	442	+1
Ind Fin Inv	138	
Jossel Secs.	332	-6
Knlton Inv.	36	-2
Law Dob C.	138	
Lloyds & S.	107	+3
Merc Cred.	104	+2
Ralli Intl......	127½	+2
River & M..	169½	-½
T&A Aust..	128	+2
UDT......	206	+5
Vavasseur.	134½	+6
Wagn Fin..	141½	+1
West Crdt..	76	+1
White Drw	44½	
Insurance		
Bowring......	478½	
Britannic......	217½	
Comm Un	446	+4
Eagle Star.	478	+5
Equity & L.	412	+4
Excess......	362	
Fenchurch.	81½	+1
do-A......	80	
Cenl Accdt.	178	+1
GRE......	261½	+8½
Hammond.	101	+3
Heath C E..	318½	-3
Howden A.	165½	-3
Legl & Gn..	356	
Los & God.	233	+10
L & Mchst..	148½	-2
M Wrtson..	237	+2
Mercury......	195	
Minet Hld..	341½	+1½
Orion	660	
Pearl......	330	-5
Phoenix......	404	+5
Price Fbs..	381½	-3½
Prov Lf-A..	178	
do-B......	178	-3
Prudential.	173½	-1
Refuge B..	178	
Royal......	418	
Sedgk Coll.	277	+6
Stapleqrn..	235	
Sun Al & L.	380	+9½
Sun Life......	178½	+1
Trade Ind..	490	
Victory......	418	+12½
Whm-Rch..	286½	+8
Investment Trusts		
Aince Inv..	190	
Aince Tr......	208	
Amer. Tr......	265	
AA Sec C......	93¼	+½
Ashbne In..	33	+1
Ashdn IT......	129	
Atlan AT......	86½	+½
Atlas Elec..	145	+1
Bankers Inv	115	
Bay Hall T.	176½	-1
Brit Am......	36	
Brit & For..	89	
Brit Ass T..	76½	
Brit Inv Tr.	164½	-1
CLRP......	118	
Cable Tr......	117	+2
Caled Tr......	77½	+½
Do 'B'......	87	-2
Cannon St.	33	
Carlio IT......	193	
Con & Shr.	177	-½
Chart IT......	105	
Cty & Cnl..	24½	
Clydsle I..	77½	+½
Cons T Dfd	161	+5

Deb Corp.	166	+1
Der T Is......	168	
do Caps......	209	
Elec T Ord.	86	-1
do 'B'......	87½	-1
Eng & Int..	89	
Es Duims..	190	
Ev Rdy......	141½	+½
Fst Un......	36½	
For & Col..	146	+3
Fundinvest..	29¼	
do Cap Sh..	360	
Gen Stock..	390	
Giltspsr......	174½	+2½
Glendevon.	182½	+½
Globe IT..	146	+1
Grt Stk dld.	147	
Grange T..	148	-3
Gr Nor IT..	102	
Gres IT......	81	
Hambros-A	135	
do 'B'......	135	
Harcros IT.	58	
Hill (P) IT	177	
Hume-A......	75	
do 'B'......	75	
Ind & Gen..	176	+2
Inv T Cp......	167	+2
Ldn M Sec.	180	-½
M & G Is......	131	
do Caps......	133	-1
Merc IT......	53½	
Merchs T	54¼	
N Thrgm Is	31	-½
do C Ln St.	136	
Omnm Df..	139	-2
Prom In......	171	
Robeco......	234	-½
Rolinco......	124¼	-½
Rchild IT......	435	+8
Scot Am I..	116	
Sec Al Tr......	172½	+2
Sec Br AT..	125	+2
Sec Cons T.	126	
Sec Gr Nl..	98	-2
do 'B'......	98	
Standard......	131	
Sterlg GT..	383½	+10
Stckhld IT..	381	-1
Thrgm Tr..	64	
Trpvest Is..	63½	+½
do Caps......	282	+2
Triumph......	303	+6
Trust Corp.	234	-1
Union Com	115	-1
Utd Br Sec.	175	
W Stck IT..	46½	
Mining		
A-A Corp..	350	+2½
A-A Inv T..	£13¾	+¼
Ayr Hlm T..	76½	
Brit Tin W.	195½	-16½
Blyvr GM..	125	+2
Bracken M.	41½	+1
B Hill Prp..	33½	-2
B Hill Sth..	91	-2½
Bulls GM..	16½	+2½
Crter Cons.	162½	-2
Chthll Fin.	11	-½
CAST......	185½	+5
Cons GF......	178½	+3½
Cmbg & O..	215	
Corner HSE	57½	
D Beers Prl	£1½	
do DFD......	185½	+4
Doornfntin	151	+2
E Gedul M.	11	
E Rand Pr.	70	
Fr St Geol.	167	+4½
Geduld Inv.	150	
Gen Minin.	825	
Great Prop	37½	
Hmp GMA..	194	-1
Harmony......	63	-1½
Hbeast GM.	147½	
Jburg C In.	£13¾	-½
Kloof GM..	238½	+4½
Leslie GM..	58	
Lond Tin......	187½	+1
Loanho......	63½	+½
Loraine......	21	
Malay Tin..	144½	
Msnna (Tr)	212½	+3
Mid Wit W.	157½	+5
MTD (Ma)	114¼	+2
New B Hill..	395	-2
Nth B Hill..	61½	-½
OFSIT......	549	+2½
Pahang C..	35	
Potgt Pits..	84½	+2
Pres Brnd..	438	
Pros Steyn.	216	+4
Rnd Ls V..	10	
Rnd Select.	480	+10
Randfontein	70	
Rio Tinto Z	186½	+6
St Hlna......	475	+5
Selec Trust	622½	+3
SA Land......	71½	
S Kinta C..	82½	-1
Stlfnt GM..	34	
Sub-Nigel..	33½	
Tangyka C.	134½	-1
Tronoh M..	54½	
Union Crp.	177	+6
Vaal Reefs.	437½	+20
Vpost GM..	37½	+1
Vlkfntein..	29½	
Venols......	41½	
Welkom......	75½	+2
W Drfntn..	878	+10
W Rand C..	33	
W Rand In.	677½	+16
W Wits A..	625	
W Deep L..	237½	
West Holds	147½	
W Mln Crp	111	-1
Winkelhk..	144	+4
Zbsla Cons	76½	
Zbian AA..	187½	+2½
Oil		
A-Ecudor..	71	+1¾
Attock Oil..	78	
Brit-Borneo	181	-1
BP......	610½	+2
Burmah......	438½	+2
Prom Cons.	Suspended	
R Dutch P.	£13½	-¼
Shell Trns..	333	+1
Trind Can	165	+5
Ultramar......	299½	+5
Walkers......	21	
IC Gas A......	478½	
Property		
Alliance P	196	
Allied Lon.	81	-2½
Amal I&P..	272	-4
Arlagon P..	135	+1½

Bmont Prp.	181	-2
Berk P &I..	122	-1
Bradfd Prp	158	-2
Brit Land..	130	-½
Brxtn Est..	117	
Cap & Cour	95½	+1
Cen & Dist.	177	+1
Ctrvcl Est..	77½	
Cwood All.	70½	-½
Chfield Pr.	144	
City & Coty	47¼	+1
Daejan H..	73¾	+1
Edger Inv..	171½	+7
Est Prp Inv	186	-2
Evans Ldns	109	-2
Foro S Inv.	14½	
Gr Junctn..	162½	+2¾
Grt Port E.	258	-5
Grywood S	50	-1
Hmmrsn-A	539½	+2
Halmre Est	124	
Lane Sec I.	176	
Law Land..	41¾	-5
Lynton......	99½	
MEPC......	183	+1
Mlview Est	20½	
Mucklow..	190	
N Brit Pr..	178	
Oddenino's	232½	+2½
Peachey Pr	104½	+2½
Prp Rev-A.	137	
Prop Hldg..	194	
Raglan Pr..	187½	+3
St Martins.	312½	
Samuel Prp	268	-3
Scot Met P.	167	
Slough Est.	95	
Star (GB)..	195	+1
Sterling Est	217	
Stock Conv	613½	-2
Sunley (B)	217	
Tn & City..	125½	+½
Tn & Com..	146	+2
Trafgr Hse.	138½	
Trafld Pk..	86	
Utd Real......	348	
Wobb (J)..	15½	
Wmnster T	71	-2
Shipping		
Br & Com..	225	+1
Comm Br..	164	
Court Line.	185	+10
F Withy......	319	+11
Houlder B.	575	
Houlder L..	258	
Jacobs (J)	57½	
LOFS......	53½	
Mchtr Lnrs	65	
Ocean SS..	161	+½
P & O Dfd.	143	-2
Reardon S.	57	
Runciman.	246	
Tea & Coffee		
A & A Inv..	31½	-2
Assam FT..	70	-½
Caylon AT.	2½	
Ceylon TP.	180	+1
Dooars H..	3	
Empire H..	4½	
Jokai TH......	33	-1
Jorehaut H	80½	+2
Lunva T......	43	
Sdrd TH......	34½	
Warn TH......	35	-2
Rubber		
Gldn Hope.	47	
Grnd Cent.	3½	
H & Lowfld	40	
Kuala L-K.	24	
Ldn Asiat..	46	
Malay Plt..	14	
Pataling R.	42½	-½
Seafld Am.	62½	
Birmingham & Northern		
Bamfords..	30	
Belgrave......	33	
Boulton......	22½	-1
Br Nthrup.	11½	
Bronx-Eng.	44½	
Castings......	31	
Clough A..	17½	
Cranes......	78	
Danks......	41	
Dwg & Hls.	44	-½
Eiard Reg..	40	
Emms......	24	
Fordham......	20	
Gardner L.	172½	-1
Gerst......	143	
Halm Sigh.	12½	
Hales Prp..	23½	
Hangrs Mr.	18	
I o M......	125	
James H......	37½	
Lye Tdrg......	23½	
McLean......	67	
Nwy Tylr..	163	
Newman......	48	
Peel Mls......	11	
Pochin......	18	
Preedy......	66	
Priest......	95	
Rch Loc......	38½	
Scd C Prp..	38	
Showell......	12½	+1
Smith W......	33½	
Stag Line..	84	+1
Thor Brdx.	11	
Vale Thms.	67	+1
Vincent......	50	
Walker A..	22	
Wlks Gdwn	15	
Wrensons..	38	
Wykes E......	22	
Zinc All......	13½	

UNIT TRUST PRICES

	Bid	Off.
Abacus Management		
Giants......	37.0	39.8
Growth......	30.5	32.5
Income......	30.4	32.4
Allied Hambro		
Allied 1st......	46.4	49.3
Br I 2nd......	48.6	52.4
Capital......	53.4	58.7
El & I Dv......	24.3	26.2
Equity......	27.9	29.5
Growth......	29.0	31.2
High Inc......	39.3	41.5
Met & M......	27.9	30.1
Ansbacher		
N Am......	43.0	46.0
Archway		
Capital......	111.5	117.4
Inc......	121.2	127.6
Barclays Unicorn		
Capital......	60.8	64.2
Financial......	51.4	54.3
General......	36.6	38.1
Growth......	30.5	32.2
Income......	33.3	36.4
Pgrssive......	58.0	61.0
Recovery......	25.5	27.0
Trustee......	98.6	105.4
500......	47.3	50.0
Baring Brothers		
Stratton......	142.2	148.5
do Acc......	150.8	154.5
W. Brandt's		
Capital......	109.4	113.4
Accum......	110.1	114.4
Inc......	116.2	120.2
Bridge		
Inc......	157.0	164.0
Cap......	150.0	158.0
British Life		
Capital......	30.6	32.4
Balanced......	32.9	34.3
Dividend......	31.6	33.6
Opt (Ac)......	31.7	33.8
Brown Shipley		
Fund......	140.9	145.9
Acc......	144.0	149.0
Canada Life		
C'life Inc......	24.8	25.4
do Acc......	24.8	25.4
Charterhouse Japhet		
Capital......	27.2	28.6
do Acc......	27.4	28.8
Discretionary		
Income......	87.9	91.6
do Acc......	92.6	96.5
Dowgate		
Dowgate......	152.4	164.9
Ebor		
Capital......	51.4	54.4
C P's Cb......	105.7	111.8
Com'dity......	45.4	47.8
Financial......	36.7	38.8
General......	50.4	53.4
High Rt......	28.6	30.3
Pr & Bldg......	26.8	28.4
Universal......	33.6	34.8
Edinburgh Secs		
Crescent......	28.3	31.1
do Inc......	29.6	31.2
Internl......	33.9	35.7
Equity & Law		
Eq & Law......	47.7	50.2
Family Fund		
Family Fd......	61.3	64.5
First Provincial		
High Dist......	32.2	34.5
Reserve......	31.9	33.8
Framlington		
Fram'lt......	53.6	56.4
Friends Provident		
Frnds Prov......	28.9	30.6
do Acc......	31.2	33.6
G & A Trust Managers		
C. & A......	35.5	37.4
Govett		
Stk'hld's......	128.0	132.9
do Acc......	141.5	146.8
Guardian-Hill Samuel		
Guard Hill......	28.6	29.9
Hambro Abbey		
Ham Ab......	27.4	29.4
H A Inc......	38.2	40.7
Hambros		
H. Fund......	84.2	87.7
Recovery......	74.4	78.0
Smaller......	211.2	218.1
Sec of Am......	43.9	47.2
Henderson		
H'd Gross......	137.5	140.3
Hill Samuel		
British......	130.0	136.9
Capital......	234.7	235.2
Dollar......	40.9	44.0
Financial......	63.5	67.6
Income......	165.5	175.4
I'national......	99.3	104.6
Security......	39.8	41.9
Intel		
Intel Inv......	71.4	75.4
Janus Securities		
Growth......	22.3	24.2
Raw Mat......	27.5	29.6
Sec Inv......	19.8	21.2

	Bid	Off.
Jascot Securities		
Capital......	24.0	25.9
C'modity......	29.4	30.4
Compound......	24.0	25.6
Int. Grth......	28.8	31.0
Sect Ld......	30.7	31.7
Jessel Britannia		
Br C Plus......	40.5	43.6
Br Gen......	35.4	37.5
Cap Grth......	34.8	37.5
City of Ld......	53.3	56.7
Extra Inc......	28.4	30.3
Gold & G......	19.4	21.1
Income......	37.8	40.0
Invest......	26.0	28.8
New Iss......	42.6	46.3
Plant & G......	34.5	36.7
Prop & G......	16.3	17.7
Selective......	38.3	40.6
Key Fund Managers		
Capital......	63.3	66.5
Income......	64.9	68.3
Legal & General Tyndall		
Dist......	53.3	55.8
Acc......	53.8	56.2
Lloyds Bank		
1st Inc......	43.2	45.3
do Acc......	47.8	50.1
2nd Inc......	46.0	48.3
do Acc......	48.3	50.8
3rd Inc......	60.7	63.5
do Acc......	61.4	64.0
London Wall		
Capital......	55.9	58.5
Export......	32.6	34.5
Financial......	62.9	66.9
do Acc......	64.3	68.5
High-Inc......	37.6	39.9
H-Inc Sct......	31.2	33.1
Ld & Wall......	27.5	29.2
Special Sit......	38.1	40.2
Stronghold......	35.4	38.0
Mallet & Wedderburn		
Overseas......	25.0	26.6
Minster		
Minster......	41.6	43.8
Morgan Grenfell		
Capital......	114.5	117.5
Insurance......	£12.54	£12.79
M. & G. Group		
Charifund......	225.9	238.4
Compound......	54.3	58.8
Dividend......	67.9	70.6
do Acc......	89.7	93.4
FITS......	53.4	56.5
do Acc......	55.5	58.7
General......	110.1	118.5
do Acc......	135.8	144.1
Japan......	38.3	39.4
Magnum......	139.1	163.9
do Acc......	168.4	172.5
Mid & G......	97.5	101.4
do Acc......	119.7	124.5
Pension......	103.3	108.0
Recovery......	78.0	81.1
Second......	100.6	107.2
do Acc......	122.7	130.7
Special......	78.6	81.5
do Acc......	84.4	87.8
Trustee......	98.3	102.2
do Acc......	133.7	141.8
M. & G. (Scotland)		
Clyde Gen......	38.3	38.4
do Acc......	60.8	63.7
C Hg Inc......	51.1	63.1
do Acc......	56.5	58.8
Mutual Managers		
Blue Chip......	36.6	38.7
High Yld......	31.6	33.8
Income......	46.9	48.9
Sec Plus......	42.5	44.7
National Group		
Domestic......	40.0	41.9
Gs Id Pwr......	49.9	52.2
High Inc......	48.7	52.2
Natn'ls......	64.4	67.6
Nufits......	47.6	50.1
N Rsrce......	50.4	53.0
Scot......	50.2	53.8
Security......	61.4	64.2
Shamrock......	48.6	51.1
Shield......	38.4	40.5
National Provident		
NPI Gth......	37.0	38.8
Nel Managers		
Nelstar......	53.4	56.2
Oceanic Managers		
F'ncial......	33.8	35.8
General......	22.1	23.8
Growth......	45.6	48.4
High Inc......	34.4	36.1
ITU......	33.3	35.3
Overseas......	21.3	22.6
P'formance......	40.8	43.4
P'grssive......	23.5	24.9
Recovery......	23.5	24.9
Pan-Australian		
Pan Aust......	22.2	23.6
do Acc......	37.6	40.2
Pearl-Montagu		
Growth......	24.4	25.7
do Acc......	24.4	25.7
Income......	23.8	25.1
Prl-Mont......	22.3	23.6
do Acc......	24.7	26.3
Pelican Administration		
Pelican......	32.2	34.3
Portfolio Managers		
Capital......	24.8	26.2
Gth wth In......	68.5	70.8

	Bid	Off.
Practical Inv...		
Practical......	126	
do Acc......	146	
Provincial Lif...		
Prolific......	28	
Prudential Tr...		
Prudential......	52	
Save and Pros...		
Atlantic......	26	
Capital......	38	
Eur. Gth......	36	
Financial......	68	
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High Yld......	43	
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Insurance......	64	
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Schroder Wag...		
Capital......	106	
do Acc......	116	
Europe......	25	
General......	62	
do Acc......	116	
Income......	126	
do Acc......	85	
P'n'n Chty......	148	
Recovery......	137	
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Assets......	37	
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Exempt......	123	
do Acc......	128	
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Barbican......	51	
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B'kingham......	62	
do Acc......	60	
Glen......	61	
do Acc......	62	
Merlin......	62	
do Acc......	64	
Vanguard......	41	
do Acc......	46	
Trustee & Professi...		
Capital......	29	
Income......	28	
Tyndall Managers		
Capital......	119	
do Acc......	125	
Exempt......	107	
do Acc......	118	
Income......	95	
do Acc......	126	
Local Auth	108	
Tyndall Nat. & S. Commercial		
Capital......	131	
do acc......	137	
Income......	134	
do Acc......	113	
Tyndall Ulster		
Ulster......	32	
do Acc......	33	
TSB Managers		
TSB......	34	
do Acc......	36	
Ulster Hambro		
U H Gth......	32	
Vavasseur Group		
Capital......	24	
Cap Expan......	52	
C'wealth......	85	
Enterprise......	120	
Essent Min......	22	
Financial......	28	
High Inc......	23	
I Achvment......	23	
Inv Trust......	29	
Leisure......	24	
Midlander......	25	
Oil & Egy......	22	
Orthodox......	23	
Westminster Hambr...		
Cap Acc......	45	
Financial......	31	
Growth......	31	
Income......	25	

* Ex dividend

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Another rise in Germany's cash reserves

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US to produce
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Steelmakers
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US Steel Co
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Armco Steel
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ie reserves increase only
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, central bank officials
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order to support the dollar
reduce the mark's effective
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rstood to have so far ab-
ed a little more than $500
ons forward.

est Germany's basic pay-
ts balance for August
ed a preliminary 509-mil-
mark surplus, down from
vised surplus of 1,133 mil-
marks in July and up from
91 million-mark deficit a
earlier, the Bundesbank
rted.

the first eight months of
year, the basic balance was
million marks in surplus
the basis of preliminary
ust results. This was sharply
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undesbank considers the
balance, comprising the
ent account and long-term
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cator for the country's
ments situation.

eanwhile, draft legislation
r which curbs may be
ed on borrowing of West
man firms abroad is ex-
ed to be passed by the Bonn
inet on October 13, a spokes-
for the Economics and
nce Ministry said yester-

he draft legislation would
require passage by the
destag, West Germany's
er House of Parliament, the
esman said. Representa-
s of economic federations
will discuss the draft with Ministry experts on Tuesday, he said.

The draft would take the form of an amendment to the law on external economic relations. Coupled with a Government ordinance, which does not require parliamentary approval, it would serve as an instrument for Deutsche Bundesbank to *force firms to deposit in cash* as much as 50 per cent of the amount borrowed abroad at Bundesbank — a form of reserve requirement.

The Cabinet commissioned the Economics and Finance Ministry to work out the necessary draft legislation on July 2. The Government spokesman said then that the legislation, to be made legislation on July 21. The Government passed by legislative bodies.

The measure is aimed at controlling the inflow of speculative *funds. It is not to be applied* to normal financing of commercial and services transactions. The ordinance envisaged by the Ministry provides for Bundesbank to use its discretion in setting "cash deposit" in individual cases. The highest percentages for deposit rate would be 50 per cent, or half of what is being borrowed abroad, Ministry officials said.

Call for uniform pollution controls

A PLEA FOR international action against oil pollution was made by Mr Anthony Grant, a Department of Trade under-secretary, at a maritime conference in London yesterday.

Britain, he said, was determined to press for improvements in navigation safety and the prevention of pollution, through international rather than unilateral action.

He told the 250 delegates at the 10-day assembly of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organisation of the importance of concerted governmental action.

IMCO members should act urgently to see that proposals to combat sea pollution, agreed by the assembly two years ago, were implemented by their governments, Mr Grant said.

Oil consumption was expected to double again in the next decade, and the carrier vessels would be exposed to the growing hazards of increasing congestion with the threat of collisions or running aground and the danger of major oil pollution of the sea and neighbouring coastlines.

Mr Grant referred to new traffic separation schemes for congested sea routes, in particular the English Channel.

Bosch helps form firm

Deutsche Babcock und Wilcox AG, und Robert Bosch GmbH, have agreed to form Transport- und Lagersysteme GmbH, a company to manufacture and market storage systems, at Stuttgart-Zuffenhausen.

The new company will get stock capital of DM3 millions, split equally by the parent companies.

Babcock and Wilcox, of Britain, holds a more than 25 per cent interest in Deutsche Babcock, a major boiler maker and producer of industrial equipment. Bosch, family owned, is a major manufacturer of electrical equipment, especially for the motor industry.

£726,000 order for ICL

International Computers has received an order valued at £726,000 for a large computer system from the Australian Department of Customs and Excise.

The order, placed through the British company's Australian subsidiary, is for an ICL system 4-72, which will be linked to more than 100 display units in offices and customs entry points throughout Australia. Delivery is scheduled for mid-1972.

Swiss baulk at opening banks to US taxmen

By HANS NEUERBOURG

POWERFUL opposition in Swiss industrial and banking circles seems to have shattered United States hopes of reaching a broad treaty with Switzerland this year that would help US investigators track down funds held by *Americans, in secret Swiss* bank accounts.

But US officials still may draw satisfaction from a separate confidential understanding, promising at least increased Swiss cooperating in combating tax fraud.

The Sixth and supposedly last round of preliminary Swiss-US talks on a "judicial assistance treaty," billed by the Nixon Administration as a vital weapon in fighting organised crime, began in Washington last week. A draft treaty covering more than 100 pages was worked out in 1970 but its text has not yet been made public.

President Nixon's new economic programme which has hurt the export-oriented Swiss economy, undoubtedly has increased reluctance to enter into a deal in which most benefits would go to the US.

The draft, so complicated that translation from the original English took several months, contains detailed machinery for defining legal aid in proceedings for civil law offences that must be *covered by both Swiss and US* law.

Basic difficulties ino btaining a final accord arise because the treaty would be the first of its kind between nations of vastly different legal systems —the British-American "common law" concept and the rigidly codified European scheme.

One key provision is to widen the obligation by banks in Switzerland to furnish information in regard to criminal proceedings against gangsters. Some published reports have estimated that illicit funds stowed away in Switzerland total $5,000 millions or more, but Washington experts concede that any estimate is pure guesswork.

Mr Alfred A. Sarasin, president of the influential Swiss Bankers Association, went on record last July criticising a *"certain Swiss readiness . . .* to accept the American thesis according to which organised crime . . . can be fought successfully only via the detour of prosecuting tax evasion."

"US efforts to check gangsterism certainly deserve our full support," Mr Sarasin said, "but it would appear objectionable to render legal aid if this is divulging to the United States, information on tax offences which are not publishable under Swiss law."

The Bankers Association more recently has modified this position somewhat by demanding in a statement that "extensive legal aid must . . . be strictly limited to proceedings against leading personalities of organised crime." But it insisted that each US request be examined by a special Swiss commission including "interested economic circles" to make sure this requirement was met.

Objections about the draft have been voiced even inside the Swiss Socialist Party which has frequently urged a reform of Swiss laws pro*tecting bank secrecy.* Mr Andreas Gerwig, Socialist legislator, said in an interview that "these laws should be reappraised, but I think the rules should not be revised via an international treaty."

Much of the opposition centres on a proposed clause that would permit investigators of each country—in practice virtually always of the United States — to conduct "voluntary interviews" in the other country. Both the Bankers Association and Vorort, the powerful Swiss industry and commerce association, have warned the Government in their confidential commentaries that this would violate Swiss sovereignty and would set a dangerour precedent for other international treaties.

This point is now a subject of the current Washington talks, but it seemed that even if it were cleared, objections in principle will persist. Vorort is reliably reported to have cautioned that the agreement "goes too far." It reportedly said the draft ignored political aspects.

One source close to Vorort commented that President Nixon "wants to rush us into that treaty so he can have some additional advertsing in his campaign for re-election."

Swiss Foreign Office sources said they would not venture any progposis as to when Parliament might act.

However, the Washington Administration can still find some sources for satisfaction. Confidential contacts between Swiss and US tax officials have produced a Swiss pledge that domestic regulations will be revised to ensure smoother cooperation in cases of tax fraud.

Application would be limited to tax fraud as defined by Swiss law, meaning the case would have to involve actual forgery and similar offences that are prosecuted under Swiss law.

The contacts were triggered by a Swiss Supreme Court ruling last December which stated that bank secrecy laws could not be invoked "if the information and the records attached to the UE request (to Swiss authorities) satisfactorily substantiate the necessity of a tax fraud inquiry." US officials rate the understanding amplifying this ruling as a "major breakthrough." — AP-Dow Jones.

Leisure group to pay 11 pc total

Leisure and General Holdings, the motor hotel and leisure group, reports pre-tax profit of £107,967 for the 19-month period ending April 30, 1971.

This includes dividend in*come only from* the group's holiday centres for the 19 months, since the period includes two winter off-seasons during which the centres are closed. The pre-tax figure includes seven months' earnings from the Connor Group of Companies, whose acquisition was announced in March.

The Connor companies' bookmaking interests are now fully integrated, and overall internal growth has boosted combined current earnings to a rate about 30 per cent higher than the annual pre-tax level of £150,000 stated at the time of the takeover.

The proposed final dividend for the 19-month period is 3 per cent, which would bring the *total dividend for the full period* to 11 per cent.

New Six probe

The Economic Development Committee for the Distributive Trades has set up a working group to look at the implications for UK distributors of Britain's entry into the EEC.

Company reports in brief

ak Trailers: Ordinary quota- has been suspended at iest of company pending pub- ion of particulars of reorg- ation.

erim results

ohn Foster and Son: 5pc ne). Profit £100,446 (£125,664). er tax of £68,500 (£117,500).

roax Engineering: 8¼pc (7pc). fit £91,880 (£71,504). After tax £61,000 (£60,000).

and M Power Plant: 13¼pc ¼pc). Free scrip issue one for . Board remains confident t profit for year will exceed t of 1970.

Ialton Investment Trust: 3pc me). Gross income £84,048 2,466). Net revenue £41,726 7,368) after tax. Net asset lue per ordinary 410p (308p).

ondon and County Securities: (4 4/5pc).

owan and Bowdeu: Profit 795 (£74,167) before tax of ,000 (£33,400).

siness changes

rieerite: Mr Raymond S. rner appointed to the board director of the non-food divi- n controlling the Ware N' ar Operations. Mr A. C. nson has taken over the post administration director from Sidney G. Pearce. Mr Pearce now appointed chief executive ector.

Cronite Foundry: Mr K. F. rd appointed a director.

Associated Leisure: Mr M. J. ber has resigned from the ard in order to devote all his ne to his duties as chairman d managing director of the olly-owned subsidiary Quick- id Rental Services.

Ellerman Lines: Mr I. H. T. rnett-Orme appointed a direc- r.

Francis Industries: Mr W. R. *Halpin* and Mr D. M. *Saunders* ve been appointed directors.

Town and Commercial roperties: Mr J. C. Harris ppointed an executive director.

United Spring: Company secre- ry, Mr John David Wild, has en appointed an additional rector.

W. J. Simms Sons and Cooke: r Peter Robert Howell has signed from the board.

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WO 1 THE GUARDIAN, 164, Deansgate, Manchester, M60 2RR.

Points from reports

Second City Properties: Chairman Mr W. Soberns in his annual statement says that with the completion of negotiations expected shortly for Second City House Birmingham, investment income will be in excess of £130,000 in full year. Indications are that current financial year will show further increase in group profit.

International Stores: Chairman said that sales have continued and are continuing to improve (in many areas quite substantially) to such an extent that the current half year should much more than make good the setback in profits suffered during corresponding period in 1970 and therefore contribute to better results for full year.

Jantar: *Directors say the anti*cipated results for current year will be lower, but management accounts show a profit before tax for the 11 months to August 31, 1971.

The rise in **Atlantic Assets** Trust's portfolio valuation from £20 millions in 1970 to a record £36 millions on June 30, 1971 was achieved without any change during the year in the valuation of either Save and Prosper (about a seventh of the total portfolio) or the recently acquired merchant bank Edward Bates, according to the chairman, writing *in the annual report.*

Kitson's Insulations: In his annual statement chairman, Mr F. Upchurch, says that forward orders are most encouraging. Turnover is running at a record level. Losses of the two subsidiaries having been resolved, he believes that profits will be materially increased in current year.

Bids and deals

Clydesdale Commonwealth Hotels has acquired the 130 bedroom Atholl Palace Hotel, Pitlochry, together with its 50-acre estate and lease of its adjoining golf course for £130,000 cash. The hotel made a loss of about £5,000 in season just ended.

Rediffusion: Formal contract for the sale of Rediffusion (Nigeria), announced in the annual report, has now been signed by the government of the mid-western state of Nigeria.

Final results

Mahawala Holdings: 2 pc (4 pc). Net profit £3,332 (£3,685) after tax of £1,596 (£2,448).

Second Broadmount Trust: 13 pc (11 pc) making 21 pc (18¼ pc). Net profit £114,338 (£106,108) before tax of £45,541 (£44,357).

Barclays Bank DCO changes its name to Barclays Bank International Limited

Following an Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of Barclays Bank DCO it has been resolved that the name of the bank shall be changed to Barclays Bank International Limited with effect from 1st October 1971.

Our new name reflects the continuing expansion of our business; all services to customers remain unaltered. The only change at this stage is our name, now Barclays Bank International.

BARCLAYS International

CLASSIFIED GUARDIAN

21 John Street, London WC 1. Telephone 01-837 7011

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There is a standard charge of £0.50 for the use of postal box numbers.

FINE ARTS REVIEW — *by Donald Wintersgill*

Four studies of a Negro's head, sold for 400,000 guin eas; 10in. by 25½in.

Ups and downs of taste

A MASTERPIECE on view at the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, is likely to go to the United States and the chance to see it will be lost for most people in this country. It is four studies of the head of a Negro. Some authorities think it is by Rubens and others by Van Dyck; but the name of the artist is hardly of much importance in view of the magical quality of the thing.

It was in the collection of the Earls of Derby from at least 1815, and it came up at Christie's on June 25. The price was staggering even to hardened observers of the saleroom scene: 400,000 guineas. The buyer was Mr Paul Getty.

He is to apply for an export licence, and it is almost certain to be granted in the end. A licence can be refused only if the price is matched within a reasonable period by a British buyer.

The obvious British buyer would be the National Gallery; but the National Gallery is straining every effort to raise money and prevent the export of another of Mr Getty's purchases: the "Death of Actaeon," by Titian.

It is becoming more and more obvious that the system of protecting our treasures from export has broken down, especially in the last saleroom year with the Velazquez and the Titian both coming on the market.

THE LONDON saleroom year which ended in July will for long be regarded as a landmark, even if the so-called great events of the salerooms so often fade after a year or two of fresh sensations. But some of the most rumbustious incidents, richest collections, and wildest eccentricities were connected not with London but with the auction firms in New York which merged to form the Parke-Bernet Galleries, now the dominant house in the United States. The history of Parke-Bernet has been told in "The Elegant Auctioneers," by Wesley Towner (Gollancz, £4.50).

Take, for example, the widow Stewart. "Vain and friendless . . . ailing in body and abandoned to the caprices of dotage," but reputed to be the richest woman in America. Her mansion was packed with treasures; she flitted about it laden with jewels and wearing a brown wig. Her husband, A. T. Stewart, had been a wholesale merchant and owner of New York's first department store. He was a cruel and exacting employer, a *nouveau riche* who tried to win social acceptance by pouring out millions on works of art. But when the widow Stewart died and the auctioneers moved in and sold the treasures off in 1887, the total raised was only $565,568.

Then there was the notorious dealer Theron J. Blakeslee, "The artmonger responsible, more than any other single man, for defacing the walls of upper-class America with those grotesquely lack-lustre paintings that symbolised a cultural empathy with England and the Continent." He peddled pictures from nonexistent English ancestral halls; slapped highly optimistic attributions on the driftwood of the salerooms; supplied pictures wholesale to men who had suddenly made a fortune. Other dealers of his kind got pictures of ugly old women and had the faces repainted as beautiful girls.

A most bizarre sale was of objects owned by Miss Susan Minns, a Bostonian who collected anything to do with death: skeletons, mummies, poison cups, coffins, recipes for avoiding death and dealing it out, and "Death" depicted by the morbid imaginations of a thousand artists. She decided to share her treasures with the world and sent them to the saleroom. They fetched less than $18,000—the subject was hardly aesthetic—and it turned out that Miss Minns was herself the main buyer.

One of the most fascinating parts of the book is the way in which it reveals the ups and downs of taste. Impressionist paintings first appeared in quantity in New York in 1886 when the dealer Durand-Ruel offered 40 by Monet, 13 by Manet, 30 by Degas, 35 by Renoir, and others. The old guard of the art world laughed and the sellers were abused for "monumental humbuggery." Fifteen pictures out of 289 were sold, at an average of just over $1,000 each. "The Elegant Auctioneers" is a reminder that our own time must be equally full of follies and idiocies, but hardly—it appears—of such wild eccentricities.

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BOYS' SECONDARY SCHOOL
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Required for 1st January, 1972 or before that date if possible:
1. Assistant Master for Technical Drawing.
2. Assistant Master for Music throughout the School and English with Junior forms.

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DEPUTY HEAD TEACHER
CHESHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE
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DEPUTY HEAD TEACHER
(MALE OR FEMALE)
CHESHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE
DUKINFIELD AND STALYBRIDGE
DIVISIONAL EXECUTIVE No. 9
STALYBRIDGE RIDGE HILL
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DEPUTY HEAD TEACHER
CHESHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE
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Applications are invited for following posts:—

(1) CAREERS OFFICER (Three posts)

Applicants should have Degree, a Diploma of Youth Employment Ser Training Board, or a Dipl in Vocational Guidance preferably have attended full-time course of train

(2) TRAINEE CAREERS OFFICER (One post)

Applicants must hold a versity Degree or equiva qualification, be aged at l 22 years and have been full-time employment for least one year. The succes candidate will attend a f time training course at Birmingham Polytechnic c mencing January, 1972.

The salary for Careers Officers be within the Scale £1,443 £1,932 per annum, with a qua cation bar at £1,515 per ann The salary for Trainee Care Officer will be within the S £1,092 to £1,443 per annum.

Application forms and fur details may be obtained from Director of Education, 14 Thomas Street, Liverpool, L1 Closing date for receipt of c pleted applications: 30th Octo 1971.

STANLEY HOLMES,
Chief Executive and Town C

City of York Education Committee

VIOLIN TEACHER

Required for January, 197 PERIPATETIC TEACHER OF VIOLIN. For a qualified teacher will be in accordance with Burnham Scales, but applications will be considered for a post of instructor to whom the scale salary will be £1,815 p.a. plus £76 for recognised instrumental qualification.

Opportunity to participate Chamber Music Group which gives concerts in schools and in the York Music Centre.

Payment of approved travelling expenses to York to a maximum of £5.

Further particulars and application forms (stamped addressed envelope) from the Chief Education Officer, Room A. 8 St Leonard's Place, York YO1 2EX, to whom they should be returned by October 20.

CORNWALL COUNTY COUNCIL

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGIST

required to join an existing team of five in an expanding School Psychological Service. The Officer appointed will take considerable responsibility under the Senior Educational Psychologist and candidates must have an Honours Degree in Psychology, teaching experience and possibly some training or in-service experience as Educational Psychologist. Applicants from students currently in graduate training will be welcomed. The salary will be in accordance with the Soulbury Scale — £2,250 to £3,586.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE PAYABLE. Assisted car purchase scheme in operation. Full removal expenses paid. An approved housing will be provided at an economic rent and lodging allowance up to £5 per week with a return fare once a fortnight for a period up to three months.

Further details of the appointment may be obtained from the Principal School Medical Officer, County Hall, Truro, to whom applications, together with the names and addresses of two referees, should be sent as soon as possible.

COURSES AND SEMINARS

HARRIS COLLEGE, PRESTON (proposed Polytechnic)

B.Sc. Electrical Engineering

- ★ *External degree of London University.*
- ★ *A three-year full-time course.*
- ★ *Subjects include electronics, computation and control, power systems and telecommunications.*
- ★ *Grants available (your L.E.A. will advise).*
- ★ *Entry qualifications: Good O.N.C. or O.N.D. or suitable 'O' and 'A' level passes.*

Details from: The Registrar, Harris College, Preston, Lancs.

Manchester Education Committee
Joint Training Committee
YOUTH LEADERSHIP TRAINING

A course of basic training for part-time Youth Leaders and Workers will take place from November, 1971 to March, 1972. The first session will be held on November 6, 1971. Course fee: £3.50 (£7 for non-Manchester students).

Application forms and further information from the Chief Education Officer (Youth Service), Education Offices, Crown Square, Manchester M60 3BB.

University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
THOURON AWARDS

Under the Foundation of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. H. Thouron, FIFTEEN AWARDS each of the value of approximately $400 per month plus fees are offered to British candidates, tenable in the University of Pennsylvania from September, 1972.

Applications are invited before November 2, 1971 from candidates under 28 years and unmarried who are, or shall have become, qualified to pursue a regular course of study in the University at the postgraduate level.

Further particulars and forms of application may be obtained by sending a stamped and addressed foolscap envelope to the Registrar (Thouron Awards), University of Glasgow, Glasgow, W.2.

EDUCATION

FREE INDIVIDUAL ADVICE
ON SCHOOLS AND TUTORS including SECRETARIAL, HOME ECONOMICS & FINISHING COURSES (at Home and Abroad), HOLIDAY HOMES, from

THE TRUMAN & KNIGHTLEY EDUCATIONAL TRUST

Publishers of "Schools" illustrated guide, £1.50. "Scholarships at Boys' Public Schools," 50p. "Scholarships at Girls' Schools," 45p. "Full-time Degree Courses at Colleges of Higher Education," 85p. Also available "Careers and Vocational Training (Girls)," £1.70. Postage included.

91-93 BAKER ST., LONDON W1M 2EA
Telephone 01-486 0931.

The Hollies F.C.J. Grammar School

Mersey Road, Flixton Park, West Didsbury, Manchester 20
(Direct Grant, 730 Girls).

Graduate required immediately on a part-time, temporary basis to teach MATHEMATICS to "O" level. Please apply immediately to The Headmistress, giving copies of testimonials and curriculum vitae.

BUSINESS

WORK WANTED

JIG BORING ON LARGEST MACHINE IN THE WORLD (Genevoise). Total of eight machines five 48-hour service. Any size of work. Highly competitive rates.

VERTICAL BORING
Immediate capacity of up to 60in. diameter x 24in. high.

SPACE ENGINEERING LTD.,
Stockport, Cheshire.
Telephone 061-480 5457.

SHEETMETAL WORK. Fabrications. Machining. Ministry Approved. ROEVAC, DENTON, MANCHESTER. Telephone 061-336 5857.

MONEY TO LEND

IMMEDIATE ADVANCES
£50 to £20,000—no security.
REGIONAL TRUST LTD., 8 Clifford Street, New Bond Street, London W.1. Telephone 01-734 5983 and 2914.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

SATEEN GREY CLOTH: 50in wide 71 x 96 32/32 wanted by converters. Offers to: TX 178, The Guardian, 21 John Street, W.C.1.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that HENRIETTE GERARDA PAULINE DE RAADT, of 2 Crigal Avenue, London S.W. 2, and of Highfield Hall, Tyttenhanger, St Albans, is applying to the Home Secretary for NATURALISATION, and that any person who knows of any reason why naturalisation should not be granted should send a written and signed statement of the facts to the Under Secretary of State, Home Office (Nationality Division), Princeton House, 271 High Holborn, London W.C. 1.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948.—
KING'S LYNN ENGINEERING AND FABRICATION LIMITED.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to section 295 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a Meeting of the Creditors of the above-named Company will be held at the Chartered Accountants Hall, 46 Fountain Street, Manchester 2, on Friday, the 15th day of October, 1971 at twelve o'clock noon, for the purposes mentioned in sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.—Dated this 28th day of September, 1971.
By order of the Board.
S. D. RENDALL, Secretary.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

EDUCATIONAL

CITY OF CARDIFF COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
Principal: LEONARD G. BEWSHER
Readvertisement
LECTURER IN HISTORY

Applications are invited from suitably qualified women candidates for the above post. Good academic qualifications in History and successful teaching experience are sought. The successful candidate will be required to take up the appointment on January 1st, 1972.
Salary: Pelham Scale for Lecturers.
Further particulars and application forms are available from the Academic Registrar at the College and should be returned to the Principal by 18th October. Applications already received are being considered.

Bangor Normal College of Education
Principal: J. A. DAVIES, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D.

Applications are invited from men and women for the post of LECTURER IN BIOLOGY, to commence in January, 1972, or as soon as possible thereafter.

Candidates must have a First or Upper Second Class Honours degree together with a Diploma in Education or a Teacher's Certificate, and considerable teaching experience. A specialist knowledge of geology and/or Genetics and the ability to lecture through the medium of both English and Welsh would be an advantage. The successful applicant will be expected to teach to Certificate in Education and B.Ed. degree levels.

Further particulars and forms of application may be obtained from the Principal, Normal College, Bangor, North Wales.
Closing date October 25, 1971.

City of Cardiff College
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

PRINCIPAL: Leonard G. Bewsher
Applications are invited for the following appointments for January 1, 1972:
LECTURER AND PART-TIME LECTURER IN THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

The successful candidates must cover between them some (a) Education Technology; (b) Philosophy of Education; and (c) General Work in the Department.
Good relevant qualifications, experience and genuine interest are sought. Wide and successful experience in Primary Education would be an advantage for both posts.
Salary: Pelham Scale for lecturers — at present under review; the part-time appointment is assessed as one-half a lecturer's salary.
Application forms and further details may be obtained from The Principal, City of Cardiff College of Education, Cyncoed, Cardiff, and should be returned by October 18, 1971.

SOUTHAMPTON

Glen Eyre School—
Head of Music Department

Applications are invited for appointment, from a date to be arranged, as HEAD OF MUSIC DEPARTMENT (new Scale 4 post) for this 10 form entry 12-16 co-educational comprehensive school of 1,000 pupils.
The school has well established G.C.E. and C.S.E. Courses and the teacher appointed will be responsible for the work throughout the school. There is another full-time member of staff in the department. Approximately 70 pupils receive instrumental instruction from the Authority's team of specialist visiting teachers. *Choral and orchestral work are a feature of the school.*
The teacher appointed will also be expected to assist with certain of the musical developments within the four contributory primary/middle schools.
Further particulars and form obtainable from the Headmaster, Mr. A. A. Grant, at the school, Violet Road, Bassett, Southampton, SO2 3GJ, to whom applications should be returned within two weeks.

Peripatetic Instrumental Appointments

Full-Time
(a) Violin.
(b) Violist to teach Violin/Viola.
(c) Violoncello.
(d) Double Bass — Please state second instrument offered.
(e) Woodwind — Flute as principal instrument preferred.
(f) Brass — Trumpet as principal instrument.

Part-Time
Teacher of the Harp (to be combined with recitals in schools).
There is already a large full and part-time team of Teacher/Executants who formerly held responsible posts in professional orchestras. In addition to teaching in Primary and Secondary Schools, opportunities exist for ensemble work (trio or quartet) for appointments (a), (b) and (c) and recitals in schools and the Southampton Art Gallery, as well as participating in the training of the various orchestras in the City. These posts offer considerable opportunity for personal initiative and duties will be allocated by the City Music Adviser.
Salary on Burnham Scale according to qualifications and experience. New Scale 2 or 3 for suitable applicants, and a car allowance on the casual users scale is also payable.
Apply by letter, giving full details and naming two referees, to: D. P. J. Browning, Chief Education Officer, Education Department, Civic Centre, Southampton, SO9 4XE, within 14 days.

ABERDEEN
ROBERT GORDON'S INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS
LECTURER I/II
£1,160—£3,050
(under review, with placing)

Applications invited from mathematicians having appropriate teaching, research, industrial experience for Lectureship in Computer Science.
This expanding School teaches mathematics *and computing in an interesting variety* of degree and diploma courses and plans to develop degree courses in computing with options in engineering and business management. There is an ICL 4120 with a wide range of backing and peripheral equipment. Special interest in computer applications to management studies, systems analysis and design would be advantageous. Assistance with removal expenses.
Details and application form from: The Director, Robert Gordon's Institute of Technology, Schoolhill, Aberdeen AB9 1FR.

Lancashire Education Committee
STRETFORD DIVISIONAL EXECUTIVE
ST. ANN'S R.C. JUNIOR SCHOOL,
Delamere Avenue, Stretford.
Required as soon as possible, an EXTRA TEACHER for group teaching. Music also an advantage.
Application forms from the Borough Education Officer, Town Hall, Stretford, Manchester, to be returned to the Very Rev. Canon Lynch, St. Ann's Presbytery, 1,045 Chester Road, Stretford, Manchester.

SURREY EDUCATION COMMITTEE
BROOKLANDS COUNTY TECHNICAL COLLEGE
HEATH ROAD, WEYBRIDGE

HEAD OF SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND BUSINESS STUDIES

This important vacancy to be filled as soon as possible. The School of Management and Business Studies is a Comprehensive Department offering a wide range of full time residential management training courses for junior through senior management. In addition, the department offers a variety of examination and/or professional association courses. The person appointed will be responsible for the co-ordination, development and administration of the work of this progressive department. Candidates should be graduates and have an appropriate professional association combined with experience of further or higher education. A comprehensive industrial experience in a position of considerable responsibility is also highly desirable.
Salary scale £2,895 to £3,336 per annum. If experience warrants, salary on appointment could be at a point within this scale.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL AND SECRETARIAL STUDIES
Applications are invited from suitably qualified men or women for two full-time posts of
LECTURER, GRADE I
to teach between them principles of accounts, commerce, and office practice up to ONC (Business Studies) standard and commercial subventions to a wide range of students.
Salary £1,350 to £2,200 per annum. Commencing salary dependent on qualifications and experience.
Generous relocation expenses and assistance with house purchase in approved cases.

Application forms and further details for both posts available from the Principal to be returned by October 22, 1971.

COUNTY OF FLINT
FLINTSHIRE COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT
LECTURER, GRADE I
for Maintenance, Fabrication, & Welding Courses.
Salary in accordance with scale of salaries for teachers establishments of Further Education, England and Wales, 1968.
Application form and full particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, Flintshire College of Technology, Connah's Quay, Deeside, Clwyd, CH5 4BR, and should be returned as soon as possible.
JOHN HOWARD DAVIS
Director of Education.

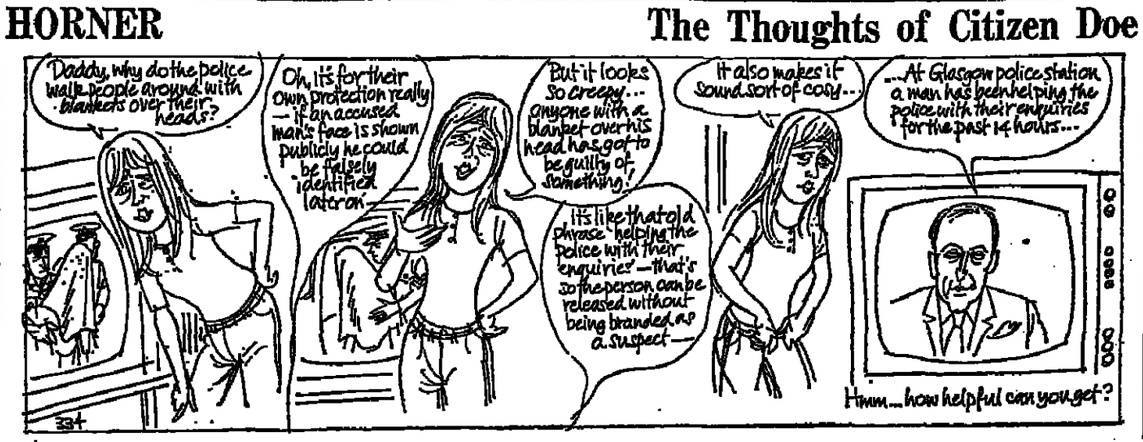
The College of Law
LECTURER IN LAW

Applications are invited for a post of Lecturer. Applicants should be barristers and should have obtained a good honours degree and a good pass in the Finals. Professional, teaching and research experience will be an advantage.
The salary will be within the £2,004-£4,008 p.a., with the point depending on qualifications and experience.
Apply with full details and the names of two referees to the Director of Legal Studies, The College of Law, Chancery Lane, London, WC2A 1PL, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

Warwickshire Education Committee
SUTTON COLDFIELD COLLEGE OF FURTHER EDUCATION
Lichfield Road, Sutton Coldfield
required for January 1972:
SCHOOL OF ART
LECTURER Grade I for Graphic Design and Display with suitable professional qualifications and commercial experience. Duties would include participation with full-time Foundation students and part-time courses.
DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING AND SCIENCE
LECTURER Grade I in Science, Mathematics, and Computing section. Mathematics or Physics to "A" level.
Salary scales: £1,230-£2,075 with increments for appropriate qualifications and experience.
Application forms and further particulars available from the Principal, to whom completed applications should be returned as soon as possible.
F. P. E. BROWNING,
Acting County Education Officer.

HORNER

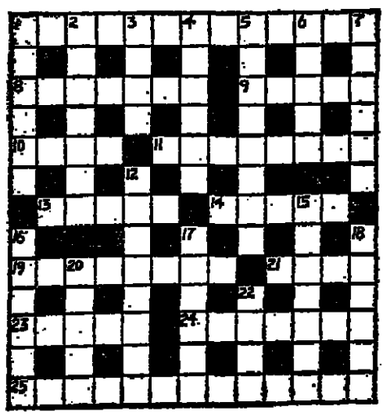
The Thoughts of Citizen Doe



QUICK CROSSWORD No. 521

ACROSS
1. Staffordshire town (13).
8. English martyr. (7).
9. Prussian lancer (5).
10. Needle-case (4).
11. Remoteness (5).
13. Romulus and —— (5).
14. English cathedral (5).
19. Scrawl (8).
21. "Vanity ——" (4).
23. Rowing crew (5).
24. Greed (7).
25. Refuse to commit oneself (3, 2, 3, 5).

DOWN
1. Sir —— Scott (6).
2. Vegetable (7).
3. The signaller's girl? (4).
4. Objectionable (6).
5. Ben (8).
6. Natural weapon (5).
7. Town on the Loire (6).
12. Part of Kingston-upon-Thames (8).
15. Speech (7).
16. Entire property (6).
17. Whiten (6).
18. Wind (6).
20. Correct (5).
22. Hook, fair or blunder (4).



Solution No. 520

Across: 5 Countless; 8 Jena; 9 Gardenia; 10 Sprint; 11 Dragon; 13 Breast; 15 Polish; 16 Stagnant; 18 Nine; 19 Discredit

Down: 1 Mona Lisa; 2 Knight; 3 Florid; 4 Isle; 6 Desperate; 7 Limousine; 12 Atlantic; 14 Trance; 15 Putter; 17 Gilb

هكذا من الأصل

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

GENERAL

SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Two posts of

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

(1) CARR
(Three

Salary Scale AP 4/5 £1,932—£2,457

pplications are invited from men and women, from statutory or voluntary background, for these two posts. is hoped the successful candidates will be able to e up their posts as early as possible. They are the st of five such appointments that the Department ll be making—with one Community Development ficer assigned to each Area Office.

(2) TRA
CARR
One

ndidates should have a wide knowledge of the rious public services operating in the community d have considerable experience of work with luntary Organisations. It is hoped to establish se and active working relationships with both les of Industry and in which the Community velopment Officer will play a prominent part. ndidates should have at least a degree or diploma Social Studies and, preferably, with a basic knowledge statistical techniques.

Assistant Director of Social Services (Community rvices, Research and Development) is about to be pointed and recently a Research Officer also took up post in the Department. In addition, a Liaison ficer is to be appointed to each team and to work ecifically with the recruitment and placement of luntary helpers which will necessitate the setting up a Bureau.

rther details can be obtained from : **Douglas Jones, rector of Social Services, 44 Kingsway, Stoke-on-ent**, by whom applications (no forms) together with names of two referees should be received not er than Monday, 18th October, 1971.

STOKE-on-Trent

City Education

SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER

EDU **FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME**

PSY **ALARY: SCALE £3,453—£4,116**

ER ANNUM, DPH DESIRABLE.

UTIES :

dministrative : Development of Family Planning service.

linical : Family Planning clinics and duties within the Child Health Service, to include developmental assessment and hearing assessment.

pidemiology : Patterns of disease and community health needs.

dvisory : Liaison with Social Services Department.

rther particulars from the : County Medical Officer, evon County Council, County Hall, Exeter EX2 4QL.

pplications, with names and addresses of three referees, to be submitted to above named not later than 22nd ctober, 1971.

DEVON

ABERD
ROBERT G
INSTITUTE
TECHNOL

LECTURER II

£1,160—£3,050

is prescribed by appropriate uncil.

exists for a qualified social this small but well established rework agency focussing on the child in difficulty. The work is preventative and small case-carried, reflecting the intensive his work. Regular opportunities gaining experience in marital client family therapy and play he Centre is a training agency work students from the Univer-Birmingham and Birmingham

itable and subject to satis-dical examination.

s stating age, qualifications, ence, together with the names erees should be made, as soon e, to the Medical Officer of alsager House, Paradise Street, m, B1 2BH.

STATE REFERENCE NUMBER D ON LETTER AND ENVELOPE.

ity of Salford

Services Department

PAL SOCIAL WORKER
lential and Day Care)

ions are invited for this post idential and Day Care Section. the responsibility for the of Residential Homes and es for the elderly and the s of a small team concerned whole range of Residential and facilities. Duties include stan-ing, support and guidance to staff.

ational qualification in social residential care is required ith experience in the provision istration of residential homes.

A.P.5. £2,199 to £2,457 per

details and forms of available from The Director of Services, Crescent House, Salford M5 3BA (Ref. RJ.

HOSPITAL APPOINTMENTS

City of Manchester
School Health Service

PHYSIOTHERAPIST required, senior or basic grade, full or part time, at Telford School for Physically Handicapped Children, Sophia Close, Blackley, Manchester 9. Salary in accordance with Whitley Council Scales.

Application forms and further particulars from the Principal School Medical Officer, Education Offices, Crown Square, Manchester M60 1HR, returnable as soon as possible

Stockport and Buxton Hospital Management Committee

Applications are invited from woman Doctors, particularly those not at present engaged in medical work, for an appointment of one session of 3½ hours per week, on Tuesday mornings, in the Paediatric Department at Stepping Hill Hospital, Stockport.

Salary £360 per annum.

Applications with full particulars to be made to the Group Secretary, Group Offices, Rosehill, Moor Lane, Heald Grove, Stockport.

Withington Hospital

Manchester M20 8LR.

Department of Psychiatry

A Senior Occupational Therapist is required for the new Department of Psychiatry with 170 beds providing short and medium stay in-patient care together with out-patient and day hospital care. This is a unique opportunity to contribute individual skills and new ideas for team treatment.

There are heavy and light workshops, a rehabilitation flat, gymnasium and other recreational and social facilities.

The Hospital is situated in a pleasant suburb of Manchester. Applications to the Hospital Secretary, giving details of age, qualifications and experience, and the names of two referees. The Department may be visited by arrangement with the Head Occupational Therapist. Tel. 061-445 8111, Ext 665. Ref. 9517.

UNIVERSITIES

'ersity of Bradford

NAGEMENT CENTRE

Lecturer in

nagement Science

should hold a good Honours Natural Sciences, Engineering stitutive Social Science, Jol-good practical experience of of Management Science in or Government. In addition a ost qualification is very desir-There will be opportunities to Undergraduate, Postgraduate, e-experience level. The lec-must have strong research preferably in the areas of planning or management on systems in which person may established. Salary scale to £2,454 (Bar) to £3,417.

details and application forms Registrar, University of Brad-ford, Yorkshire BD7 1DP, quoting Ref. MA/LI/D.

Enquiries to Professor J. C. ston. Tel. 0274 42299.

'ersity of Cambridge

Appointments Committee of the of History intend to fill at the commencement date the office of y Assistant Lecturer in Russian Candidates should indicate when ld be available. Stipends within le of £925 to £1,178, with allowance, subject to certain ns for college emoluments. Ten of applications, together with the not more than three referees, be sent to the Secretary of the nents Committee of the Faculty ory, West Road, Cambridge as to reach him not later than mber 3, 1971.

University of Aberdeen

RESEARCH ASSISTANT IN POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Applications are invited for above post to work on the final stages of a project on the impact of military installations on local economies. The job would suit either a recent economics graduate with interests in regional economics or a person with qualifications in statistics, including ability to undertake some computer programming.

The appointment is for one year and the person appointed will take up duty as soon as possible.

Salary : £984 per annum.

Further particulars from The Secretary, The University, Aberdeen, with whom applications (two copies) should be lodged by October 25, 1971.

University of Keele

Applications are invited for a post of LECTURER IN SOCIAL GEOGRAPHY (scale £1,491) to £2,417 per annum. Application forms and further particulars from the Registrar, The University, Keele, Staffs ST5 5BG, to whom they should be returned by October 22, 1971.

University of Keele

Applications are invited for a post of Temporary Lecturer in the Department of Philosophy for the period January 1 to June 30, 1972. Salary in the scale £1,491 to £2,417 per annum. Application forms and further particulars from the Registrar, The University, Keele, Staffs ST5 5BG, to whom they should be returned by October 30, 1971.

UNIVERSITIES

Brunel University

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for a post of ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT in the Registry. Duties are concerned with various aspects of academic administration and would suit a graduate with one or two years' experience.

Salary will be according to age and experience in the scale £1,491 to £2,040 per annum (maximum £100 London Weighting Supplement) and carries membership of F.S.S.U.

Further details and application form may be obtained from the Establishment Officer, Brunel University, Uxbridge, Middlesex, to whom completed applications should be returned by October 25, 1971.

THE CITY UNIVERSITY

ST JOHN STREET, LONDON, EC1V 4PB

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

Research Assistant (Postdoctoral) Physico-Chemical Basis of Soil Strength

Research Assistant required with experience in Optical and Electron Microscopy for work on a S.R.C. contract for two years in the first instance. Experience in instrumentation and experimentation in Soil Mechanics would be an advantage.

Salary scale : £1,491 to £1,767, plus F.S.S.U. benefits.

Applicants should be suitably qualified and apply, giving details of experience, qualifications, and two referees, to Mr R. H. Foster, Department of Civil Engineering, quoting reference CE/G.

University of Keele

Applications are invited for the post of Professor and Head of the Department of Philosophy, vacant from January 1, 1973, owing to Professor Flew's appointment to a chair in the University of Calgary. Application forms and further particulars from the Registrar, The University, Keele, Staffs. ST5 5BG, to whom they should be returned by October 29, 1971.

University of Kent at Canterbury

Faculty of Social Sciences
CENTRE FOR RESEARCH IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES
Regional Input-Output Study for South-east Kent

Applications are invited for the post of RESEARCH FELLOW for the above 18 month project, which will commence as soon as possible. Applicants should have qualifications in economics, statistics, or another relevant area. Salary according to qualifications and experience on the scale £1,461 to £2,454 per annum (maximum starting salary £2,040).

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from Mr J E Reilly, Cornwallis Building, the University, Canterbury, Kent. Completed applications (three copies) should be received not later than Wednesday, October 20, 1971. Quote A51/71).

University of Manchester

LECTURER IN LANDSCAPE DESIGN

Applications invited for this post from candidates, preferably with experience in the preparation and implementation of landscape design projects, and with considerable knowledge of horticulture and of the use of a wide range of plant materials used in landscape work and of detailed planning design. An interest in teaching methods for postgraduates would be an advantage. The post offers considerable opportunities to develop new fields of study and to help frame the content of a new flexible course in landscape design concerned with the future needs of the profession of landscape architecture. Salary range per annum. £1,491 to £2,417. F.S.S.U. Further particulars and application forms (returnable by November 20) from the Registrar, The University, Manchester M13 9PL. Quote Ref. 187/71/G.

University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology

SENIOR EXPERIMENTAL OFFICER

Applications are invited for the above post, to take charge of the Instrument Workshop in the Department of Chemical Engineering. The duties will involve responsibility for the maintenance and modification of a wide range of instruments, and co-operation with academic staff in the development of new devices and systems, both analogue and digital. required for instrumentation in teaching and research.

Applicants should be appropriately qualified in instrumental electrical engineering or electronics and have experience in the control of technical staff.

Commencing salary will be in the scale £1,092 to £3,153 per annum (Merit Barrier at £2,585 per annum) with Superannuation under F.S.S.U.

Forms for application forms, quoting Reference Number CE/154/R, should be made to the Registrar, U.M.I.S.T., Sackville Street, Manchester M60 1QD, to be returned no later than October 31, 1971.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

LEICESTERSHIRE COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Design and Implementation Section

SENIOR PLANNING OFFICER
Grade APS/SO1/2 (£2,199-£2,973)

This is one of three senior posts in the Design and Implementation Section, each of which is responsible for a particular aspect of the section's work.

The person appointed will be mainly concerned with landscape matters and should be qualified in landscape architecture.

A Town Planning qualification would be an advantage.

Appointment to the grade within the range of grades shown and the commencing salary within that grade will be dependent upon qualifications and experience. Essential car allowance.

Application forms may be obtained from the County Planning Officer, County Hall, Glenfield, Leicester LE3 8RH, to be submitted before October 13, 1971.

County Borough of Bolton

Applications are invited for the new post of

SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

at the Bolton Institute of Technology.

Applicants should have appropriate professional qualifications or degree and/or equivalent administrative experience in education.

Salary Scale: Senior Officer Grade 2 — £2,766 to £2,973, ultimate maximum £3,075.

Application forms and further information may be obtained from the Establishment and Personnel Officer, P.O. Box 53, Victoria House, Civic Centre, Bolton, BL1 1JW, to be returned by October 22.

POLYTECHNICS

Manchester Polytechnic
Faculty of Art and Design

DEPARTMENT OF VISUAL COMMUNICATIONS : AUDIO-VISUAL UNIT

Applications are invited for the post of:

PRINCIPAL LECTURER IN TELEVISION AND FILM PRODUCTION

As a senior appointment in the Audio-Visual Unit the successful candidate will be responsible for producing and directing television programmes, assisting with curriculum planning, and for the organisation of the teaching of television and associated techniques within the department.

Experience of directing television studio and film productions is essential, and some experience in either fiction, drama, or educational programmes would be an advantage. A teaching qualification or teaching experience is desirable though not essential.

Salary scale £3,302 to £3,742 (under review).

Application forms and further particulars are obtainable from the Secretary, Manchester Polytechnic, Lower Grosvenor Street, Manchester M15 6BX, returnable by October 13, 1971. Please quote A/83.

OTHER PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS APPEAR ON PAGE 20

UNIVERSITIES

University of Nottingham

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for a RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP with Professor D. S. Lees to undertake an exploratory study of an Economic Evaluation of Damages for Personal Injury, financed by S.S.R.C. for one year, in the first instance. Candidates should have a good economic degree and preference will be given to those who can offer, in addition, some statistical skills and/or Legal Processes.

Salary within range £1,740 to £2,598.

Forms for application and further details returnable not later than October 13, from the Staff Appointments Officer, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD.

University of Reading

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Applications are invited from men or women graduates for a post of Administrative Assistant in the Registrar's Office. Further information may be obtained from the Registrar (Room 208, Whiteknights House), The University, Whiteknights, Reading RG6 2AH, by whom applications should be received not later than October 30, 1971.

University of Salford

Department of Chemistry and Applied Chemistry

LECTURER IN ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for a post of Lecturer in Organic Chemistry. Candidates with experience of dyestuffs technology will be given preference. Salary scale £1,491 - £2,454 (bar) - £2,417 p.a. F.S.S.U.

Application forms and further particulars can be obtained from the Registrar, University of Salford, Salford M5 4WT, to whom completed application forms should be sent by October 25, 1971, quoting reference CB/1241/G.

The University of Sheffield

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL MICROBIOLOGY

A Research Student, supported by the Ernest and Minnie Dawson Cancer Trust, is required to work in a problem concerning virus induced cancers. The Studentship will be tenable for two years in the first instance with the possibility of renewal for a third year. The successful applicant will have an opportunity to study for a higher degree. Value £550 a year plus fees.

Applications, with names of two referees, to Professor M. G. McEntegart, Department of Medical Microbiology, The University, Sheffield, S10 2TN, from whom further details may be obtained. Quote Ref. R.50/8.

University of Sydney

LECTURESHIP/ SENIOR LECTURESHIP IN SURGERY (ORTHOPAEDIC & TRAUMATIC SURGERY)

Applications are invited for the above-mentioned post. The appointee will carry out his clinical duties in the newly established Professorial Units for Orthopaedic and Traumatic Surgery at the Royal North Shore Hospital and the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children, Sydney. He will assist in undergraduate and graduate teaching. Extensive facilities for research will be available and the appointee will be expected to undertake research appropriate to his experience and qualifications.

Salary range: Lecturer, $A6,697 to $A9,286 per annum; Senior Lecturer, $A9,667 to $A11,130 per annum.

Applications, including curriculum vitae, list of publications, and the names of three referees, by November 15, 1971, to Registrar, University of Sydney, N.S.W. 2006, Australia, from whom further information available. Information about conditions of appointment and application procedure also available from the Secretary-General, Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF (Tel 01-387 8572).

University of Sydney

CHAIR OF ECONOMIC HISTORY

Applications are invited for the Chair of Economic History which has been established following the retirement of Professor S. J. Butlin, Professor of Economics.

Salary will be at the rate of $A15,264 per annum. A statement of Conditions of Appointment and Information for Candidates may be obtained either from the Secretary General, Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PF (Tel. 01 - 387 8572), or from the Registrar of the University.

Applications close on November 15, 1971.

University of Sydney

LECTURESHIP IN ECONOMIC HISTORY

Salary ranges $A6,697 to $9,286 p.a.

Applications, including curriculum vitae, list of publications and the names of three referees, by 1st November, 1971, to the Registrar, University of Sydney, N.S.W. 2006, Australia, from whom further information available.

Information about conditions of appointment and application procedure also available from the Secretary-General Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF (Tel 01-387 8572).

PRIVATE PROPERTY

FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET

BOWDON (Ches.).—Superior Ground-flr Unfurnished FLAT; comprising hall, lounge, dining-room, kitchen, 2 bedrooms, bathroom; central heating; £520 per annum, excluding rates. Telephone : 061-794 7411 business hours 061-980 7967 evenings.

LUXURY FLAT, North Cheshire: Fully furnished, nothing required; country area: 5 bedrooms, 2 garages. Telephone after 7 pm. Wilmslow 22858 to view by appointment.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET

VERY PLEASING 2-BEDROOMED HOUSE in Saddleworth, midway Manchester - Huddersfield. Telephone : Saddleworth 2866 betwn. 5 and 8 pm

FARMS AND NURSERIES FOR SALE

NETHER ALDERLEY, Cheshire; excellent Dairy and Arable Farm, 50 acres ring fence; commodious house and good buildings. Address WK 118, The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.

COMMERCIAL PROPERTY

TO LET

WANTED

MANUFACTURERS situated in West County are looking for warehouse accommodation near motorway system in early 1972, preferably M62; redundant mill could be suitable; approximately 3-6 acres of land, allowing room for expansion and further development; originally short-term lease reviewed with option to purchase freehold. Reply to : Tor Works Ltd., Handy Cross, Sidford, North Devon.

SITUATIONS

SOCIAL SERVICES

ARE YOU A LEADER? HELP THE AGED, the national Charity dedicated to the relief of suffering amongst the aged at home and abroad (income 1970 over £850,000) seeks active Christian or public spirited person to lead and control about ten Organisers. Section of Appeals Team. Applicants should have fund-raising or selling experience and evidence of management ability. A worthwhile career with promotion prospects. Pension Scheme and free Life Assurance. Car or car allowance. Commencing salary £1,750 — £2,250, rising to £2,500. Please write (giving telephone number if possible) stating achievements, aspirations, age, experience and salary to: Frank Baker, (quote A.G.) P.O. Box 15, 16 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY.—THREE SOCIAL WORKERS OR SOCIAL WORK ASSISTANTS FOR THE SPECIAL HOSPITALS. Applications are invited for the post of social worker or social work assistant, based at each of the three special hospitals situated at Broadmoor, Berks., Rampton, near Retford, Notts., and Moss Side, Liverpool. Successful applicants will be members of the professional social work department of the hospital concerned but will be primarily involved in a feasibility study for the establishment of a psychiatric case register in the special hospitals research unit. This work will be concerned with the new admissions to the special hospitals, particularly the interviewing of patients' relatives in their own homes. A fair amount of travelling will be involved but this will not normally include overnight stays.

To qualify for the social worker post candidates should hold either : (i) a university qualification in psychiatric social work or equivalent qualification in medical social work of a university applied social studies qualification in child care or probation; or (ii) the certificate in social work of the Council for Training in Social Work; or (iii) a degree, diploma or certificate in the social sciences of a University provided that this included a suitable field work experience. Salary : (i) and (ii) above £1,275-£1,776 plus a lead of £132 a year, (iii) above £1,176-£1,611 plus a lead of £132 a year. For social work assistant post preference will be given to applicants who hold a university degree or other relevant qualification. Salary : £758-£1,275 plus a lead of £132 a year. Interest in research and work in the delinquency field is essential in both grades. National Health Service conditions of service are normally applied. National Health Service superannuation. The appointment will be for two years in the first instance. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from Department of Health and Social Security, Division (SCCD), Room 107, 151 Great Titchfield Street, London W1. Application should be made by October 25, 1971, clearly stating the name of the hospital for which application is being made.

PRESTON AND CHORLEY HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Sharoe Green Hospital

SENIOR SOCIAL WORKER

to take charge of the department with establishment of three. Well developed maternity section, geriatric assessment and varied work from other specialities, which include General Medicine and Surgery, Orthopaedics, Paediatrics, Neurology and Plastic Surgery.

Applicants should be experienced and should hold a professional social work qualification.

Salary in accordance with Whitley Council Senior Scale.

SOCIAL WORKER

Work can be arranged to suit interests and experience. Post suitable for a wife qualified holder of professional qualification, including C.S.W., Social Science qualification with fieldwork experience considered.

This is an expanding hospital with a friendly atmosphere. Good contacts within the hospital and with Social Workers in the community.

Inquiries to the Group Medical Social Worker, Royal Infirmary, Preston, PR1 6PS and/or applications with the names of two referees to the Group Secretary, Royal Infirmary, Preston, PR1 6PS.

FOR SALE

BUSINESSES

COIN OPERATED LAUNDERETTE For Sale, situated in expanding part of Haywood; principals only. Address TX 74 The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR

PLANT AND MACHINERY

LATE 1969 CONDENSOR SPINNING FRAME M.V.R.4 144s, lift 5½in rings, by Platts with Tatham Tape Condensor Card sets for above; also 4 Type M.I RING FRAMES CONDENSOR and Tathams 48in. Cards and Opening Machinery. Apply J. Stansfield and Sons Limited. Telephone : Rossendale 3049

FOR SALE AND WANTED

FITTED WARDROBE by Epstein; 9ft high, 16ft long; £350; would cost £450 to make. Telephone day, 061-236 7738, evenings 061-445 1458.

GENERAL

ARE YOU LOOKING for a worthwhile, challenging job? HELP THE AGED the rapidly expanding national Charity dedicated to the relief of suffering amongst the aged at home and abroad (income 1970 over £850,000) still has vacancies in Lancashire, Yorkshire and East Midlands areas for active Christians and public spirited people as LOCAL APPEALS ORGANISERS to undertake programme of Appeals for cash and clothing. Commencing salary £1,000 — £1,400, rising to £2,000. YOUTH OFFICERS dedicated enthusiastic young men and women with organising ability for fund-raising events with young people. Commencing salary £1,000 — £1,350, rising to £2,000. HELP THE AGED offers a worthwhile career with training and promotion prospects. Pension Scheme and free Life Assurance. Car or car allowance. Please write (giving telephone number if possible) stating achievements, aspirations, age, experience, salary, and position applied for to: Frank Baker (quote N.C.G/1), P.O. Box 15, 16 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2.

LENDRICK MUIR SCHOOL : Senior Secondary Boarding School for Maladjusted Children of above average intelligence. A resident/non-resident HOUSEMOTHER is required to assist in the running of the girls' house. The successful applicant will be capable of coping with the many tasks arising in a household of twenty. She may or may not have prior experience, but a holding certificate in Child Care will have £90 added to the basic scale of £930-£1,113 (resident less £171 Board and Lodging). Her accommodation will be good and she will have normal school holidays. Apply Master-in-Charge, Craigard, Rumbling Bridge, Kinross. Telephone : Fossoway 307.

OFFICE STAFF

COMPANY DIRECTOR requires efficient CLERK: must be able to type fast; age 25-50, 1st class refs. essential; £18-£20 to start. 5 Withy Grove, Manchester 4.

PARTNER in firm of Manchester Solicitors requires SECRETARY, mainly conveyancing work; career lady required, must have experience and ability to work hard; only the best need apply; salary by arrangement; give full details of age and previous experience. Address NA 325 The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.

PERSONAL SECRETARY required for Solicitors' Manchester city office; legal experience essential; 5-day week. Telephone : 061-832 4687/8.

ASSISTANT CASHIER required by Manchester Solicitors; salary by arrangement, pension scheme. Address NA 319 The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.

MERSEYSIDE PRACTICE requires ASSISTANT SOLICITOR to take control of expanding Common Law section including Magistrates' Court advocacy with a view to developing separate department. Address TX 77, The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.

SOUTHPORT: expanding firm has two vacancies, five-day week : 1. Expd CONVEYANCER (solicitor or legal executive) for conveyancing department; salary in the region of £3,000 or more for the right applicant; 2 SOLICITOR for litigation department: advocacy required; salary about £2,500. Address WG 130, The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.

S.W. LANCASHIRE COASTAL AREA: ASSISTANT SOLICITOR with principal emphasis on conveyancing required by busy expanding practice; substantial salary to suitable applicant. Address TX 76 The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.

TAXATION ASSISTANT full or part-time, required by Manchester Chartered Accountants for their Personal Tax Department; applicants should have a good knowledge of personal taxation, preferably including Capital Gains Tax; pleasant working conditions; five-day week, three weeks' holiday; pension scheme; excellent salary to right applicant; write with details of age and experience. Address TX 78, The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.

THOMSON McLINTOCK & CO., have vacancies in their Manchester and Leeds offices for young Chartered Accountants seeking varied experience and opportunities for advancement; progressive training courses in modern auditing techniques, electronic data processing, taxation and investigations. Applications, including full details of examination record and career to date, should be sent to J. L. Miller, 12 Booth Street, Manchester M2 4AW.

ASSISTANT SOLICITOR required by Manchester Solicitors; salary by arrangement, pension scheme. Address NA 319 The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.

SOUTHPORT. — CONVEYANCING LEGAL EXECUTIVE required by old-established firm; competitive salary and excellent working conditions. Address TX 78 The Guardian 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.

CATERING AND HOTEL STAFF

SALE MASONIC CLUB require capable gentlemanly STEWARD. Applications to the Secretary, Tatton Road, Sale, Cheshire.

DOMESTIC

RESIDENT HOUSEKEEPER required for business gent, widower, no children; exc wage; Prestwich area. Telephone 834 5966 between 10 am and 5 pm or 740 1061 between 7 pm and 10 pm or write to Mr Earle, c/o Earle Mfg Co., 12 Park St., Cheetham, M/c 8.

RESIDENT HOUSEKEEPER, 40-60, to deal with simple household duties in small, modern, warm, easy-worked house; one retired active business gentleman. Alderley Edge; comfortable conditions, with own room, TV; salary by arrangement; please write fully. Address WG 122, The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.

ENGINEERS

CONTRACTS MANAGER

required by small Mechanical Services contracting company in South Manchester. Applicants must have a thorough knowledge of all aspects of the Plumbing and Heating industries. Good opportunities for further advancement. Address, in strict confidence, WG 67 The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.

PROFESSIONAL APPOINTMENTS

CITY OF LIVERPOOL

LAND AND PROPERTY SERVICES DEPARTMENT
(ARCHITECTURAL DIVISIONS)

QUANTITY SURVEYORS

S.O.2 — £2,562-£3,075 p.a.
S.O.1 — £2,283-£2,766 p.a.
AP IV/V — £1,932-£2,457 p.a.

Commencing salary and grade dependent on experience. Full professional qualifications required.

General local government conditions apply, together with payment of removal, etc., expenses in appropriate cases.

Application forms, returnable by October 18, 1971, and further details from the Director of Land and Property Services, Blackburn Chambers, Dale Street, Liverpool, L2 2JS, telephone (051) 236-9231, extension 20.

STANLEY HOLMES, Chief Executive and Town Clerk.

SOUTHPORT. — CONVEYANCING LEGAL EXECUTIVE required by old-established firm; competitive salary and excellent working conditions. Address TX 78 The Guardian 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.

TECHNICIANS

University of Manchester

A vacancy exists for a Technician in the Department of Pharmacology. Candidates should have experience in a biological science, preferably Pharmacology.

Salary in accordance with the University's scales, i.e. £1,041 to £1,410 per annum. A supplement of £51 per annum is paid for B.N.C. or 9th qualifier.

Applications should be sent, as soon as possible, to the Secretary, Department of Pharmacology, The University, Manchester M13 9PT, and should be marked "Technician Appointment."

REPRESENTATIVES & AGENTS

EXPERIENCED TEXTILE CLOTH SALESMAN required for well-established weaving mill. Address NA 310 The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.

Experienced Cloth Salesman

An international company requires the services of an experienced Salesman to handle sales of imported grey cloth in the U.K. and to expand the marketing of all types of primary market fabrics. The person required should have experience in dealing directly with the cloth user and have some knowledge of importation procedure. Primarily the area of sales will be in the U.K. but some Continental travel is envisaged.

The Company has world-wide connections and a young ambitious salesman with a flexible mind and imagination will have every opportunity to develop and expand within the company. All replies will be treated with strictest confidence.

Address TX 196, The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.

John Hudson & Co. Ltd.

are a rapidly expanding FUEL OIL COMPANY who have a vacancy for a

REPRESENTATIVE

based in Manchester. The requirements are : a man around 30, of good education, who must have sales experience, preferably with an oil Company; the position commands a good salary, is progressive and superannuated.

Write in confidence to, Divisional Manager,

JOHN HUDSON & CO. LTD.,
Approach Rd., off Barton Dock Rd., Barton Dock Estate, Urmston, Manchester M31 2LR.

WANTED

Agents for Production Boring Tool Manufacturer

for LANCASHIRE and CHESHIRE. Good rates of commission. Apply in writing

MUSKEGON NORTHFIELD LTD., NEVILLE ST., OLDHAM, LANCS.

SCIENTISTS AND TECHNOLOGISTS

Meat Research Institute

ASSISTANT EXPERIMENTAL OFFICER/EXPERIMENTAL OFFICER

required for the operation and development of a Gas Chromatography and Mass Spectrometry Service. Other duties associated with work of the flavour section. Sound knowledge of Organic Chemistry essential and practical knowledge of techniques desirable. Technical aptitude for maintenance and development of equipment would be useful.

Qualifications (minimum), under 22 years—five G.C.E. subjects to include two scientific subjects at "A" level; after 22 years, H.N.C., base degree or equivalent.

SALARY—

AEO Scale—£1,020 per annum at age 22, rising to £1,578 p.a., or EO Scale—£1,725 p.a. to £2,177 p.a. (Scale under review), depending upon age and qualifications.

Superannuation scheme and promotion prospects.

Application Forms : Secretary, Meat Research Institute, Langford, Bristol BS18 7DY.

SITUATIONS

JOURNALISTS

GENERAL INTEREST National Family weekly requires EXPERIENCED SUB-EDITOR. Flair, and attention to detail, are musts. Excellent working conditions and bright modern office. Five day week. No weekends. Minimum salary £3,500 p.a. Apply: TX 188, The Guardian, 21 John Street, W.C.1.

SPORTS GUARDIAN

● *Followers of the Guardian selections had a highly profitable day when 10 of our 12 tips yesterday won. Our five winners on the Flat at Lingfield were No Defence (4-1), Cape Clarendon (11-8), River Beauty (3-1), Traquair (8-15) and Red Knave (4-1).*

● *And we proved our versatility over the sticks with five of the six winners at Sedgefield's National Hunt meeting. Sedgefield successes came with The Celestial Traveller (9-4), Duforge (5-6), Mr Parker (evens), Debs Destiny (evens), and Vimy Rock (1-2).*

Busy time for Blind Harbour

By SIMON CHANNON

Blind Harbour, one of the best handicapped horses in the S.K.F. Cesarewitch at Newmarket on Saturday week, is having anything but an orthodox preparation for such a big race.

Since he has been able to race only once this term because of operations on both forelegs, Blind Harbour is having two runs at York this week, first in the Rockingham Cesarewitch Trial Handicap this afternoon and, all being well, he takes his chance in the Holmark Coin Equipment Stakes on Saturday.

Rufus Beasley, his trainer, has not yet arranged a jockey for Newmarket because Blind Harbour's weight there depends on how he fares in his two races this week. If he wins today but not on Saturday his weight for the Cesarewitch remains at 7st. 9lb., but should he win Saturday's race he will incur a 7lb. penalty.

Compared with the weights for the Cesarewitch, Blind Harbour has a lot to do in this afternoon's handicap. He is particularly badly in with Chadleigh and Fairzan, but I still expect him to run well, for he is sure to be straighter in condition following his outing at Ayr last month when he landed an amateur riders' event by a comfortable two and a half lengths from Tracey-Anne.

I question, though, whether he can concede 21lb., plus Robert Edmondson's 5lb. allowance, to Cider With Rosie (3 0), who was second to the well-handicapped B Major at Ascot last time out, having previously given Edmondson an armchair ride at Kempton where she came home five lengths clear of Exstream.

For the nap I side with Arisaig (3 30) in the Middleham Nursery. After a promising first appearance behind Our Mirage at Newmarket in August, Arisaig beat Harvest Lad by a length ove this course and distance last month. As Greville Starkey, his regular rider, cannot do the weight, Geoff Lewis substitutes.

Half an hour later Arisaig's stable-companion Falkland (4 0) may take the Middlethorpe Stakes. He ran a blinder in the St Leger, finishing a close third to Athens Wood, and I reckon his gameness alone is worth the 14lb. he has to concede to the talented but ungenuine Selhurst.

In the York Apprentice Stakes Unbiased (2 0) looks the pick of the handicap. He beat Entertainer a head in a similar race at Ascot recently and had previously divided Polacca and Campari at Yarmouth. In spite of a 5lb. penalty, Unbiased meets Campari on better terms this time.

Relkalim (2 30), fourth to Calve in the Blue Seal Stakes at Ascot the week before last, has an easy task in the Braham Moor Stakes and Beck (4 30) will be at fairly short odds to follow up her recent Ayr victory in the Malton Stakes.

At Lingfield, where the Tote Jackpot starts again, having been divided between 236 winning tickets yesterday, I fancy Two-on-a-Tower (1 45) for a fourth consecutive success in the Dryhill Apprentice Handicap. At Ascot last time out she easily accounted for Taranto and Enraptured and the last-named is unlikely to turn the tables for he is only 9lb. better off for a seven and a half length defeat.

The first division of the Eden Bridge Plate can be left to Last Orders (2 15) who scored impressively from Linguist at Kempton last month, while Alaska Highway (4 45), who has shown promise in his three outings to date, may beat Recall at a difference of 4lb. in the second division.

Complacent (2 45), a useful horse last back-end, has yet to strike top form this year. However, he was an encouaging fourth to Welsh Windsor at Salisbury last month and looks a reasonable each-way proposition in the Burstow Handicap. Simple (3 45), conqueror at Folkestone recently of No Cloud, a winner at Haydock last week, will take some beating off 7st. 10lb. in the Rook's Nest Nursery.

RICHARD BAERLEIN'S SELECTIONS

Nap — PARLIGHT (3.30). Next Best — BLIND HARBOUR (3.0), both at York.

Lingfield card

● COURSE POINTERS: High numbers are favoured by the draw in races up to a mile over this left-hand track, except on heavy going when low drawn horses are favoured. Ron Hutchinson, Eric Eldin and Duncan Keith are the jockeys to follow, while the trainers to note are John Benstead, Ron Smyth, Noel Murless and Gordon Smyth. Watch your bets: Royal Hart and Royal Hat both run in the 4.15. Arthur Budgett, who saddled Empress of Britain to win the 1.45 at the corresponding meeting last year, runs Pasha in the event today.

JACKPOT: NAME FIRST SIX WINNERS.

TOTE DOUBLE: 2.45 & 3.45. TREBLE: 2.15. 3.15 & 4.15. GOING: Good.

ALL RACES FROM STALLS

SELECTIONS

1 45 Two-on-a-Tower (nb) | 3 15 Charter Island
2 15 Last Orders | 3 45 Simple
2 45 Complacent | 4 15 Pilamenon
4 45 Alaska Highway

1 45—DRYHILL APPRENTICE HANDICAP; 1½m; winner £486 (9 runners).

103 (8) 0-23312 The Canon (Exors of the late H. Holt) Candy 4-8-13 A. Richardson (5)
104 (9) 003000 Old Man Dimplex (E. Wade) W. Marshall 4-8-13 R. Baker
105 (4) 402111 Two On A Tower (C) (8lb ex) (J. Waters) L. Hall 5-8-9 T. Cain
106 (10) 2-14103 Cafe au Lait (D) (Mrs W. Jones) Doug Smith 3-8-7 T. McKeown
108 (1) 010000 Pasha (Miss E. Rigden) Budgett 3-8-0 ...... B. Sami (5)
109 (6) 054000 Setra (A. Neaves) Neaves 3-7-12 .... ——
110 (3) 024203 Enraptured (D) (Mrs M. Kell) Wightman 7-7-9 J. Brunton (5)
113 (5) 400223 Poole Park (D) (F. Rowe) Mrs Dingwall 5-7-8 A. Cressy
118 (7) 014400 Dual Love (N. Constanti) Bolton 3-7-0 .... doubtful
119 (2) 0-00000 High Tower (C. Lampard) O'Donoghue 4-7-0 H. Ballantine

Betting forecast: 9-4 Two on a Tower, 3 The Canon, 9-2 Cafe au Lait, 6 Enraptured, 8 Poole Park, 10 Old Man Dimplex.

TOP FORM TIPS: Two-On-A-Tower 9, The Canon 8, Poole Park 7.

2 15—EDENBRIDGE PLATE; 2-Y-O; Div. I; 7f; winner £552 (14 runners).

201 (12) 0031 Last Orders (D) (W. Jennings) J. Winter 9-5 ... B. Taylor
208 (7) 001 Lady Isis (D) (Mrs E. Hawkins) Doug Smith 8-12 A. Murray
210 (1) 00000 Billy Silver (Mrs J. Bricken) Hobbs 8-11 .... J. Gorton
214 (11) 0000 Gaelic County (L. Martell) W. Marshall 8-11 R. Marshall (5)
217 (14) 0000 Lot (D. Ridley) Kerr 8-11 .... J. Hayward
218 (2) 003004 Lovely Fool (Mrs M. Moore) Houghton 8-11 ...... E. Eldin
223 (3) 0000 Rupert (Mrs S. Supple) Supple 8-11 .... T. Bridge (7)
227 (13) 00 Spray of Gold (Mrs J. Rogerson) J. S. Evans 8-11 R. Sheather
229 (10) 00 Vagabond Ken (K. Purnell) H. Smyth 8-11 .... ——
233 (9) 000 Cathays Park (W. Sherman) L. Hall 8-8 .... J. Mercer
236 (6) 000 Fortune's Lady (Mrs E. Miller) Miss Sinclair 8-8 B. Raymond
243 (5) 000000 Psemma (C. Sayer) Holt 8-8 .... ——
252 (4) Highview Jack (J. Sutton) Harwood 8-7 W. Wilkinson (5)
255 (8) Super Song (Capt G. Fane) Budgett 8-7 .... J. Lindley

Betting forecast: 4-6 Last Orders, 5-2 Lady Isis, 5 Lovely Fool, 12 Super Song.

TOP FORM TIPS: Last Orders 9, Lady Isis 8, Lovely Fool 6.

2 45—BURSTOW HANDICAP; 1¼m; winner £690 (8 runners).

301 (1) 021112 Exstream (C/D) (Baron E. di Portanova) Armstrong 4-9-12 .... J. Lindley
303 (6) 110023 Belle Royale (D) (Lady Macdonald-Buchanan) Prescott 4-9-5 .... E. Eldin
305 (8) 00U111 Opium (D) (J. Hambro) Hobbs 3-9-2 .... J. Gorton
307 (5) 111-004 Complacent (C/D, BF) (Col A. Waite) Walsh 5-8-11 A. Cousins (5)
308 (7) 0113-00 Meribois (C/D) (J. H. Hughes) A. Jones 8-8-8 P. Waldron
314 (2) 10-400 Bar Fly (V. Waller) C. Mitchell 4-7-9 .... T. Carter
315 (4) 4-3004- Saint Accord (J. E. Hawkins) Hooton 5-7-7 ... R. Reader
316 (3) 333244 Silver Bing (R. Cable) Weeden 4-7-7 .... B. Jago

Betting forecast: 9-4 Opium, 5-2 Exstream, 3 Belle Royale, 5 Complacent, 12 Silver Bing, 14 Meribois.

TOP FORM TIPS: Opium 9, Complacent 8, Belle Royale 7.

3 15—PLAXTOL PLATE; 2-Y-O-FILLIES; 5f; winner £552 (14 runners).

401 (1) U001 Charter Island (S. Hastings-Bass) I. Balding 9-0 P. Waldron
403 (6) 0 Beryl's Song (D. Clark) T. Waugh 8-10 ...... A. Murray
404 (8) 00000 Coppal Bay (C. MacSwiney) Candy 8-10 .... P. Tulk
407 (3) 02022 Go Gladly (D. Jeavons) Maxwell 8-10 .... B. Taylor
408 (11) 0 Hycindal (Mrs V. Pattenden) Wise 8-10 .... B. Hicks
409 (14) 0000 Kelly's Treasure (H. Verrall) Benstead 8-10 ... J. Lynch
410 (5) 00000 Kettle Hill (A. Neaves) Neaves 8-10 .... ——
412 (2) 002000 Martello Park (Mrs V. Reynolds) Mrs Dingwall 8-0 C. Williams
416 (4) 043330 Poem (A. Perry) Whelan 8-10 .... E. Eldin
417 (12) 00032 Queendom (Mrs W. Gibson) Wightman 8-10 ... J. Lindley
419 (9) 00 Shelley Jane (M. Keston) J. Sutcliffe jun. 8-10 J. Mercer
420 (10) 32 Signal Melody (H. Vickery) Gosling 8-10 .... D. Keith
423 (13) Cab (Mrs J. de Rothschild) Clayton 8-6 .... ——
427 (7) March Malona (Mrs C. Trimmer-Thompson) Budgett 8-6 J. Gorton

Betting forecast: 11-8 Charter Island, 5 Queendom, 6 Go Gladly, 7 Signal Melody, 8 Poem, 10 Beryl's Song.

TOP FORM TIPS: Charter Island 8, Queendom 7, Signal Melody 6.

3 45—ROOKS NEST NURSERY HANDICAP; 2-Y-O; 6f; winner £552 (15 runners).

504 (1) 331431 Rythme (C. Gaventa) J. Sutcliffe jun. 8-6 ... J. Mercer
509 (8) 100023 River Charter (Mrs W. Gibson) R. Smyth 8-0 T. Cain (7)
512 (12) 040 Sammy's Girl (Mrs C. Elliot) C. Mitchell 7-12 Ron Hutchinson
514 (9) 041104 Sarnia Sea (C/D) (H. Wilks) L. Hall 7-11 J. McGinn (5)
517 (11) 004031 Simple (D) (Mrs D. Harris) J. Sutcliffe, sen 7-10 B. Jago
520 (10) 010 Tacidelia (Mrs S. Williams) Candy 7-9 .... P. Waldron
521 (6) 00024 Abernoon (W. Mowlem) Sturdy 7-8 ....
524 (14) 03200 Orion's Leap (M. Sobell) Breasley 7-8 .... T. Carter
525 (15) 033300 Heliconia (G. van der Ploeg) W. Marshall 7-7 R. Marshall (5)
526 (4) 000300 Prosen (Mrs F. Barton) Hooton 7-7 ... A. Cousins (5)
532 (13) 000030 Canns Light (Brig. H. Harris) Wightman 7-5 ...... R. Still
535 (5) 0410 Small Fry (D) (Mrs T. Gates) Gates 7-3 ...... R. Reader
536 (2) 00300 Anagola (Mrs J. Birchenough) Supple 7-2 ... P. Proc (7)
538 (7) 0004 Silver Comb (R. Cable) Weeden 7-0 ...... D. Gibson (7)
540 (3) 00100 Vaguely Attractive (S. Murphy) Hanley 7-0 ...... D. East

Betting forecast: 7-2 Rythme, 4 Simple, 5 Sarnia Sea, River Charter, 7 Orion's Leap, 10 Sammy's Girl, 12 Heliconia, Abernoun, 14 Tacidelia.

TOP FORM TIPS: Rythm 8, Simple 7, Sarnia Sea 6.

4 15—OXTED STAKES; 3-Y-O; 1¼m; winner £500 (10 runners).

602 (1) 01 Royal Hart (D) (Mrs F. Galpin) P. Robinson 9-3 W. Hood (5)
603 (8) 01 Pilamenon (L. Freedman) Murless 8-13 .... A. Murray
605 (2) 002-040 Beau Canard (BF) (Mrs F. Philippe) Bolton 8-11 B. Hicks
606 (7) Cider Apple (Dr A. Jones) A. Jones 8-11 G. Williams (7)
609 (5) 0-00342 Firedancer (M. Eversfield) C. Mitchell 8-11 Ron Hutchinson
613 (10) 000-00 Patilio (K. Gulrajani) K. Cundell 8-11 .... B. Taylor
615 (6) 0- Rossula (Mrs L. Browning) Wise 8-11 ....
616 (3) 020020 Royal Hat (Mrs M. England) W. Marshall 8-11 R. Marshall (5)
623 (4) 0000 Miss Candy (E. Cooper) Weeden 8-8 .... B. Jago
624 (9) 00-4 Prime Thought (K. Gulrajani) C. Mitchell 8-8 K. Daniels (7)

Betting forecast: 4-6 Pilamenon, 5-2 Royal Hart, 8 Prime Thought, 10 Royal Hat, 12 Firedancer.

TOP FORM TIPS: Pilamenon 9, Royal Hart 8, Prime Thought 6.

4 45—EDENBRIDGE PLATE; 2-Y-O; Div. II; 7f; winner £552 (13 runners).

4 (10) 312 Recall (Mrs D. McCamont) P. Walwyn 9-1 ...... D. Keith
9 (13) 423 Alaska Highway (The Queen) I. Balding 8-11 P. Waldron
12 (11) 00000 Calejucam (L. Chen) Breasley 8-11 .... J. Lindley
15 (7) 300 Historic Myth (Mrs R. Maples) R. Smyth 8-11 T. Cain (7)
20 (6) 0 Night Vigil (R. Richmond-Watson) G. Smyth 8-11 G. Pearce (7)
26 (8) 000 Snowy's Choice (G. Scudder) Goddard 8-11 ... B. Raymond
28 (12) 000000 Tartan Tiger (W. MacDonald) Ashworth 8-11 C. Ramshaw
31 (9) 00 Belle Sorella (Mrs C. Engelhard) Houghton 8-8 ... E. Eldin
32 (3) 0 Cashka (M. Burdett-Coutts) Dunlop 8-8 ... Ron Hutchinson
35 (1) 00 Dean Court (C. Rippa) V. Cross 8-8 ...... A. Cousins (5)
42 (2) 0 Perception (Mrs J. de Rothschild) Clayton 8-8 ... B. Taylor
48 (4) 000 Trendy Clare (Mrs P. Slater) Sirett 8-8 .... A. Murray
53 (5) Sanctum's Gift (F. Rowe) Mrs Dingwall 8-7 ... C. Williams

Betting forecast: 5-4 Recall, 2 Alaska Highway, 11-2 Historic Myth, 8 Belle Sorella, 12 Perception.

TOP FORM TIPS: Recall 9, Alaska Highway 8, Historic Myth 5.

York runners

● COURSE POINTERS: A long, sweeping left-hand track with a five furlong run-in, where there is little advantage in the draw. Lester Piggott, John Seagrave and Frank Durr are leading riders, while John Oxley, Noel Murless and Sam Hall are trainers to follow. Parlight (3.30) represents the same owner-trainer combination which won this race last year with Roanstreak. Similarly Pretty One (4.30) does duty for the David Robinson-Paul Davey partnership, responsible for Saucy Flirt in the corresponding event 12 months ago. The American-bred Acknowledgement, who cost 225,000 dollars as a yearling, has her first race in the 4.30.

TOTE DOUBLE: 3.0 & 4.0. TREBLE: 2.30, 3.30 & 4.30. GOING: Good.

ALL RACES FROM STALLS

ITV: 2.30, 3.0 & 3.30 (various channels)

SELECTIONS

2 00 Unbiased | 3 30 ARISAIG (nap)
2 30 Relkalim | 4 00 Falkland
3 00 Cider With Rosie | 4 30 Beck

2 0—YORK APPRENTICE HANDICAP; 7f; winner £824 (19 runners).

2 (1) 40-0301 Sovereign Set (5lb ex) S. Hall 8-8-8 A. Tippling (4)
3 (4) 441001 Rock Signal (D) R. Peacock 5-8-6 D. Bradley
4 (5) 04-130 Shining Hill (D) Murless 3-8-6 T. Allen (7)
9 (10) 001323 Campari P. Robinson 3-8-0 P. Young (7)
10 (14) 102241 Whittier (D) P Davey 3-7-11 C. Wigham (4)
11 (8) 030421 Unbiased (D) (5lb ex) Doug. Smith 6-7-10 .... B. Gregory (7)
16 (6) 401341 Red Rodney (5lb ex) M. W. Easterby 3-7-5 ...... T. Wray (7)
17 (16) 01300 Brass Farthing Corrie 3-7-3 ... K. Leason
19 (9) 013134 Stardao (D) W. A. Stephenson 6-7-3 S. Parks
20 (7) 200000 Klondyke Pete Fairhurst 4-7-1 E. T. Marshall
21 (19) 004200 Tuanwun (D) Mulhall 6-7-0 F. Carroll (7)
22 (3) 030400 Birch Memorial Blackshaw 5-7-0 A. Slater (4)
23 (12) 400023 Crown Lane Hills 5-7-0 ... T. Glen (7)
27 (17) 440400 Marton Lady Wiles 5-7-0 A. Paterson (7)
31 (2) 030043 Proud Record Doyle 5-7-0 ... B. McCann
33 (15) 214130 Somers of Wolston R. Mason 5-7-0 L. Muller (4)
36 (11) 000100 Sword Thrust (D) Denys Smith 7-7-0 L. Hind (7)
37 (18) 0-00010 Vente (D) P. Evans 3-7-0 S. Holmes (7)
38 (13) 401000 What's Left (D) Denys Smith 4-7-0 S. Byrne (4)

Betting forecast: 7-2 Shining Hill, 4 Rock Signal, 5 Whittier, 6 Campari, Unbiased, 8 Red Rodney, Sovereign Set, 12 Somers of Wolston, 14 Crown Lane.

TOP FORM TIPS: Unbiased 8, Rock Signal 7, Campari 6.

2 30—BRAHAM MOOR STAKES; 2-Y-O Maidens; 5f; winner £749 (13 runners).

2 (5) 400000 Billyglad Calvert 8-11 ...... G. Starkey
3 (8) 4 Brave Flight Budgett 8-11 ... G. Baxter
5 (3) Cotton Stones R. Peacock 8-11 L. Brown
6 (2) 04 Dualfair Rohan 8-11 ...... J. Seagrave
11 (4) Rambah Denys Smith 8-11 P. Kelleher
12 (7) 000000 Scrubber Dale Gray 8-11 B. Connorton
13 (10) Silk Tie M. H. Easterby 8-11 M. Birch (5)
14 (11) 00002 Simon's First Barnes 8-11 ... doubtful
17 (9) 004000 Twelve Times Wainwright 8-11 T. Ives (5)
19 (13) Double Grace W. A. Stephenson 8-8 E. Hide
22 (6) 004003 Pall Nan Clarkson 8-8 ...... A. Russell
23 (12) 00 Petit Pois H. Leader 8-8 ...... R. Brown
24 (1) 34 Relkalim Wragg 8-8 .... L. Piggott
25 (14) Wandering On Miss S. Hall 8-8 E. Johnson

Betting forecast: 4-6 Relkalim, 5 Dualfair, 7 Brave Flight, 8 Double Grace, 10 Pall Nan, 12 Rambah, Silk Tie.

TOP FORM TIPS: Relkalim 10, Dualfair 7.

3 0—ROCKINGHAM CESAREWITCH TRIAL HANDICAP; 2m; winner £890 (10 runners).

1 (6) 1/110-1 Blind Harbour (C/D) Beasley 5-9-4 J. Seagrave
2 (5) 311041 Chadleigh (D) (3lb ex) W. Wharton 4-8-9 ...... L. Piggott
4 (3) 31D222 Waltz Budgett 4-8-7 ...... G. Baxter
5 (7) 210D03 Fairzan Calvert 5-8-6 ... M. Kettle (5)
6 (2) 440123 Sunshine Holyday (BF) Gray 3-8-4 B. Connorton
9 (1) 433412 Cider With Rosie (D) Ingham 3-7-11 R. Edmondson (5)
13 (9) 00343 Floreat S. Hall 4-7-7 ...... E. Johnson
14 (8) 030-212 Humberside (C/D) W. Hall 7-7-7 W. Carson
15 (10) 344100 King Cobra (BF) Bill Watts 3-7-7 J. Lowe (3)
16 (4) 140314 Marie Denise W. Hall 4-7-7 E. T. Marshall (7)

Betting forecast: 4 Fairzan, 5 Waltz, 6 Cider With Rosie, Blind Harbour, 8 Chadleigh, Humberside, 10 Marie Denise, 12 Sunshine Holyday.

TOP FORM TIPS: Fairzan 8, Cider With Rosie 7, Blind Harbour 6.

3 30—MIDDLEHAM NURSERY; 2 Y-O HANDICAP; 1m; winner £860 (20 runners).

2 (16) 030121 Samfoo (4lb ex) R. Jarvis 8-4 G. Starkey
4 (8) 41013 Smokey Wave (D) P. Beasley 8-3 J. Seagrave
7 (6) 41 Arisaig (C/D) H. Cecil 8-0 ... G. Lewis
8 (5) 113002 My Brief (C) Gray 8-0 B. Connorton
9 (12) 00041 Parlight (D) M. H. Easterby 7-12 M. Birch (5)
10 (11) 010 Prince Paddy F. Carr 7-11 C. Eccleston
11 (10) 002013 Shadowfax Harwood 7-10 ... W. Carson
12 (3) 003 Veyatie Barling 7-10 .... P. Eddery
14 (19) 00222 Grecian Artiste Hills 7-8 ... E. Johnson
15 (2) 04030 Star Award Wainwright 7-8 T. Ives (5)
17 (14) 23424 Talona Wragg 7-8 .... G. Duffield
20 (4) 004203 Fast Mount (BF) P. Robinson 7-6 D. Maitland
21 (15) 320001 Irish Eyes (D) (4lb ex) Jack Watts 7-6 M. Kettle (5)
22 (18) 040 Retrial W. Hall 7-4 R. Edmondson (5)
23 (9) 003 Perambulate Oxley 7-3 ...... D. Cullen
24 (20) 00030 Sublanca Hills 7-2 .... E. Johnson
26 (7) 000100 Clipinense Shedden 7-0 ... S. Perks (7)
31 (1) 00200 Meadowbelle Hbt. Jones 7-0 N. McIntosh
37 (17) 043043 Sufficient Bill Watts 7-0 ... J. Lowe (3)
38 (13) 04000 Turkish Coffee Beasley 7-0 R. J. Ferguson

Betting forecast: 9-4 Arisaig, 9-2 Samfoo, 6 My Brief, 7 Parlight, 8 Shadowfax, 10 Smokey Wave, 12 Fast Mount, Sublanca, 14 Grecian Artiste, Prince Paddy.

TOP FORM TIPS: Parlight 8, Arisaig 7, Samfoo 6.

4 0—MIDDLETHORPE STAKES; 3-Y-O; 1¾m; winner £718 (6 runners).

1 (1) 111033 Falkland (D) H. Cecil 9-7 ... G. Starkey
9 (4) 430020 Brief Counsel Gray 9-0 ...B. Connorton
11 (3) 112202 Silver Meteor Beasley 9-0 ...J. Seagrave
18 (6) 213124 Tracey Anne (C/D) Murray 8-11 A. Horrocks
20 (5) 433203 Selhurst Murless 8-7 .... G. Lewis
21 (2) 000300 Royal Too Thompson 8-4 ...... E. Hide

Betting forecast: Evens Falkland, 5-4 Selhurst, 10 Silver Meteor, 16 Tracey Anne, Brief Counsel.

TOP FORM TIPS: Selhurst 9, Falkland 8.

4 30—MALTON STAKES; 2-Y-O FILLIES; 6f; winner £814 (18 runners).

1 (15) 301 Beck Murless 8-13 .... G. Lewis
2 (17) 00213 Pat's Daughter (D) P. Moore 8-13 M. Kettle (5)
3 (5) Acknowledgement Elsey 8-8 ... E. Hide
4 (7) 00 Audrey (BF) Oxley 8-8 ... G. Duffield
6 (9) 0000 Carmonta Hobson 8-8 .... ——
8 (6) 40030 Diana Carlos R. Mason 8-8 S. Hadland (7)
9 (10) 034 Eightsome Reel Corbett 8-8 ...... ——
10 (5) 0454 Fardo Wragg 8-8 .... L. Piggott
11 (11) Frontier Princess F. Carr 8-8 C. Eccleston
13 (14) 0 Hirondelle S. Hall 8-8 ...... E. Johnson
14 (8) 03 Jolly Chatter R. Peacock 8-8 L. Brown
18 (18) 00000 Mary Joan M. H. Easterby 8-8 M. Birch (5)
19 (13) 00 Mettie Armstrong 8-8 .... G. Starkey
22 (12) 003 Pretty One P. Davey 8-8 ...... F. Durr
23 (4) 00 Pricy Piece W. A. Stephenson 8-8 G. Enright
24 (2) 0 Quondam Weymes 8-8 .... ——
25 (1) 00 Roller Bird Denys Smith 8-8 J. Seagrave
26 (16) 0000 Shalnter M. H. Easterby 8-8 ... B. Lee

Betting forecast: 3-2 Beck, 4 Fardo, 5 Jolly Chatter, 6 Pretty One, 8 Acknowledgement, 10 Mettie, Quondam, 12 Pat's Daughter, 14 Hirondelle, 16 Audrey, Eightsome Reel.

TOP FORM TIPS: Jolly Chatter 8, Beck 7, Pat's Daughter 6.

Ludlow (NH)

TOTE DOUBLE: 3.15 & 4.15. TREBLE: 2.45, 3.45 & 4.45. Going: Good to firm.

SELECTIONS

2 15 White Fang | 3 45 Master Eye
2 45 Sioux Chief | 4 15 Fearless Fred
3 15 Smokeless | 4 45 Sandwilan

2 15—CULMINGTON AMATEUR RIDERS NOVICES' CHASE; 2m; winner £233 (4 runners).

2-31 Idlewild (F) 5-11-1 W. Foulkes
00-1 White Fang (D) 5-11-12 T. Nicholson
0FP- Karacola 6-11-8 .... R. Knipe
P00- Roman Law 5-11-5 Lord Oaksey

Betting forecast: 11-8 White Fang, 2 Idlewild, 4 Karacola, 6 Roman Law.

2 45—WHITTON SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE; 2m 1f 30yds; winner £170 (9 runners).

3-11 Sioux Chief 6-12-7 ...... R. Evans
4-02 Tal-Haku 6-11-13 D. Cartwright
304 Le Sive 5-11-6 K. Maguire (7)
301 Seamisso (7lb ex) 5-11-2 G. White (7)
-304 Longfield House 5-11-0 J. Haine
430 Franson Clipper 5-10-13 D. Evans (3)
040 Abertay 4-10-8 E. Wilson (3)
P-33 Jasper Park 5-10-7 W. Shoemark
P02 Greendown Paul 5-10-0 B. Jones (3)

Betting forecast. 5-2 Sioux Chief, 3 Seamisso, 9-2 Greendown Paul, 6 Jasper Park, 13-2 Longfield House, 8 Tal-Haku, 10 Le Sive, 12 Abertay, Fransen Clipper.

3 15—BRIMFIELD THREE YEARS OLD HURDLE; Div I; 2m 1f 30yds; winner £340 (12 runners).

11 Argolis 11-10 ...... M. Blackshaw
/122 Lucky Pierre 11-5 ... S. Mellor
/012 PC's Record 11-5 T. Biddlecombe
01 Smokeless 11-5 ...... A. Turnell
Cleo Baby 10-12 M. Sanders (7)
200 Godrel 10-12 ...... Bob Davies
Hansom Cab 10-12 ... K. White
OF0 Herons Dolly 10-12 M. Salaman (3)
3 Mild Cheese 10-12 K. Maguire (7)
Mr Pepper 10-12 J. Suthern (7)
Pride of Statfold 10-12 C. Astbury (7)
4 Young Steve 10-12 G. Thorner

Betting forecast: 9-4 Argolis, 3 Smokeless, 100-30 Lucky Pierre, 4 PC's Record, 8 Young Steve, 10 Godrel, 14 Mild Cheese, Mr Pepper.

3 45—LUDLOW HUGH SUMNER CHALLENGE CUP; HANDICAP CHASE; 2m; winner £757 (9 runners).

041- Naughty Boy (D) 10-11-12 S. Mellor
00-2 Master Eye (D, BF) 8-11-9 J. Cook
04-2 Chatham (D) 7-11-3 T. Biddlecombe
-233 Clareman (C/D) 12-11-2 G. Thorner
314 Bangkok (C, BF) 9-11-1 W. Smith
11P The Hustler (D) 9-10-10 R. Barry
224 Maniphe (D, BF) 7-10-0 N. Wakley
323- Miss Medina (C/D) 6-10-0 B. Forsey (5)
3-13 State Visitor (D) 8-10-0 R. Pitman

Betting forecast: 11-4 Chatham, 7-2 Master Eye, 5 State Visitor, Bangkok, 13-2 Naughty Boy, 7 Maniphe, 8 The Hustler, 10 Clareman, Miss Medina.

4 15—CLUN CHASE; 3m; winner £506 (4 runners).

P-11 Fearless Fred (D) 9-11-12 T. Biddlecombe
2P-1 Prince Tino (D) 12-11-12 S. Mellor
PU1 Mr Wrekin 6-10-12 ... Bob Davies
PP-0 Mal's Pal 7-10-5 S. Holland (3)

Betting forecast: 8-11 Fearless Fred, 2 Prince Tino, 6 Mr Wrekin, 20 Mal's Pal.

4 45—BRIMFIELD THREE YEARS OLD HURDLE; Div. II; 2m 1f 30yds; winner £340 (9 runners).

021 Sandwilan 11-5 C. G. Davies (3)
Athena 10-12 ... T. S. Murphy
Blue Goblin 10-12 ... P. Blacker
00 Capital Asset 10-12 Mr D. Weaver (7)
Charlie Can 10-12 C. Astbury (7)
Escalation 10-12 ... D. Evans (3)
033 Miss St Austell 10-12 Bob Davies
Peacock 10-12 ...... D. Nicholson
5 Ross Royal 10-12 M. Salaman (3)

Betting forecast: 5-4 Sandwilan, 4 Miss St Austell, 5 Ross Royal, 13-2 Peacock, 8 Blue Goblin, 10 Capital Asset, 11 Athena.

Yesterday's results

LINGFIELD

1.45 (6f): 1, NO DEFENCE, A. Murray (4-1); 2, Kinsman (5-4 fav); 3, Princely Son (10-11). Also: 6 Free And Easy 5th, 7 Ivory Gull 4th, 12 Chase Me, 25 Galonta Dance, Unknown Warrior, Golden Tudor, King Gallvanter, Laronia 6th (11 ran). 3l, 5, Nk, Sht-hd, 6 (Doug Smith). Tote: 42p; 14p, 12p, 34p. 1m 13.6s.

2.15 (1½m). 1, Cape Clarendon, Ron Hutchinson (11-8 fav); 2, Roly On Suet (5-1); 3, Isle of Wight (9-2). Also: 15-2 Bud 6th, 10 El Caballo 4th, 12 Omar Straits 5th, 30 One Day Soon, 33 Frozen Saint, Melancholy Rose. (9 ran). 4l, 3, hd, 3l, 1l. (F. Armstrong). Tote: 27p; 12p, 15p, 15p. Dual F: 47p. 2m 41s.

2.45 (1¼m): 1, RIVER BEAUTY, F. Durr (3-1 fav); 2, A Deux (10-1); 3, Tanara (10-1). Also: 7-2 Danny Gore, 13-2 Time and Again, 15-2 Melpo 5th, 10 Astoria 4th, 12 Blazey Boy, Quenilo, 20 Witch of Endor, Sovroylord, 33 Gay Amanda 6th, Seventh Heaven. (13 ran). Hd, 2, Nk, 2, Nk. (M. Jarvis). Tote: 36p; 20p, 36p, 33p. 2m 15s.

3.15 (7f): 1, TRAQUAIR, Ron Hutchinson (8-15 fav); 2, Shanade (20-1); 3, Mitwwyn (12-1). Also: 6 One-way 4th, 12 Able Babs, 16 Pearlfisher 6th, 33 Admiral Nelson, Club Talk 5th, Country Lad, Molly Cockell, Quantrieff, (11 ran). 2l, 1, hd, 1l, 2l. (J. Dunlop). Tote: 16p; 11p, 42p, 25p. 1m 26.5s.

3.45 (6f): 1, RED KNAVE, D. Cullen (4-1 jt-fav); 2, Arius (4-1 jt-fav); 3, Sarum Lady (7-1). Also: 13-2 Snow Girl, 8 Sound Barrier 5th, 10 Collateral 6th, 12 Village Boy, 14 Alrek 4th, La Corsaire, Crimson King, 25 Victor Tango, Dual Love. (12 ran). 1l, 1, 2, sh-hd, 1 (Doug Smith). Tote: 44p; 16p, 18p, 21p. 1m 11.6s.

4.15 (2m): 1, KELANNE R. Baker (13-8 fav); 2, Lovable (8-1); 3, The Buck (2-1). Also: 100-30 Pride of Amber 4th, 10 Shiver My Timbers 5th, 33 Chaparol 6th. (6 ran). 4l, 4, 1, 3, over 15. (W. Marshall). Tote: 24p; 17p, 30p. F: £2.40. 3m 39.4s.

TOTE DOUBLE: £9.15. TREBLE: £3.10. JACKPOT: £104.15. (236 winners.)

SEDGEFIELD

2.15 (2m hdle): 1, ANGAILOR, S. Wiles (7-1); 2, Spinola Bay (5-4); 3, Sallyrani (10-1). Evens fav Wainstones. (W. Sutton.) Tote £1.46. F: £5.08. (4 ran.)

2.45 (2m ch): 1, THE CELESTIAL TRAVELLER, B. Fletcher (9-4); 2, Chop-a-Change (7-4 fav); 3, Turnetang (9-4). (P. Pittendrigh.) Tote: 27p. F: 47p. (4 ran.)

3.15 (2m hdle): 1, DUFORGE, P. Broderick (5-6 fav); 2, Moon Lady (2-1); 3, Roires Hill (20-1). (M. H. Easterby.) Tote: 19p; 10½p, 14p, 48p. Dual F: 34p. (8 ran.)

3.45 (3m 250yds ch): 1, MR PARKER, R. Barry (evens fav); 2, Best View (11-10); 3, Corseal (11-1). (J. Howie.) Tote: 21p. F: 47p. (3 ran.) NR: Dhulske.

4.15 (2m hdle): 1, DEBS DESTINY, B. Fletcher (evens fav); 2, Strident (9-2); 3, Balthar (20-1). (Denys Smith.) Tote: 17p; 10½p, 19p. F: 36p. (6 ran.)

4.45 (2m ch): 1, VIMY ROCK, G. Holmes (1-2 fav); 2, Jane's Hair (2-1); 3, Carntyne (12-1). (C. Bell.) Tote: 18p. F: 26p. (4 ran.) NR: Arctic Venture.

TOTE DOUBLE: £2.30. TREBLE: £3.70.

Trainers seek advice on nutrients

The Southern National Hunt Trainers' Association, at their annual meeting yesterday, expressed concern about their position regarding the use of non-normal nutrients.

"Toby" Balding, the chairman, said: "We are worried about this as it would seem that trainers and the Jockey Club are not receiving similar advice. We propose that a panel of vets should be set up by the Jockey Club to advise all bodies concerned as to what is and what is not a normal nutrient."

Among other items discussed was a new shortened entry scheme. The idea is that entries would be compiled two weeks in advance, instead of four, and that the handicapping would be done from Wetherby's on a centralised basis.

It was agreed that centralised handicapping would save trainers the task of deciphering where his horse was most leniently treated.

The association also proposed that claiming jockeys' allowances should be extended as follows: seven pounds—ten winners (as at present); five pounds—25 winners; three pounds—40 winners. Opportunity races, in all cases to be excepted.

A case for Lions' continuity

Following the success of the recent Lions in New Zealand, it seems to be generally agreed that something should be done to preserve a continuity between one Lions' tour and the next. Nowadays Lions' tours are about three or four years apart, and it has been suggested that, as a start, Lions' teams should play one or two matches at home against major visiting teams, such as next season's All Blacks.

John Dawes made a plea at the weekend that his Lions team should not be expected to parade their skills during the coming months. He pointed out that it would be impossible for them to recapture the atmosphere and the purpose of their touring days. He is right. The 1971 Lions have played their last match.

But there seems to be no reason why potential members of the next Lions' touring team should not be given opportunities of playing together, ideally under the coach who will eventually be looking after them on their tour. Matches against major visiting teams from overseas would seem to fill the bill here.

In time the whole pattern of major tours of Britain may change in such a way that the touring team might play a Test against the Lions at each of the national stadiums —Twickenham, Cardiff Arms Park, Lansdowne Road, and Murrayfield. England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland could continue to play their individual matches against the overseas visitors, and the itinerary could be pruned of some of the lesser fixtures to make way for the Lions' four Tests.

But, in spite of the rise of such countries as Argentina, Fiji, and Japan, there are still likely to be many British seasons which have no visit from a major touring team. Could not the Lions, in such years as these, go on short tours themselves? Could they not, for instance, play a few matches in France?

In the past major touring teams visiting Britain have regularly crossed the Channel for games against South-east France, South-west France, France B, and France. Could not the Lions undertake a similar itine[rary] lasting perhaps three week[s] incorporating a match or tw[o] Romania or Italy? Huge cr[owds] could be guaranteed in Fr[ance] and the travelling involved w[ould] be infinitely less tiring and [much] less expensive than a tour of [New] Zealand, for example.

A short tour of this kind, the proposed couple of [home] games at home against [major] visitors, would not give [the] coach as much opportunity [as he] would like for establishing [a team] and a style of play. But a ce[rtain] amount of continuity woul[d be] achieved. That is surely b[etter] than nothing.

David Fr[ost]

Bedi joins Northants

Northamptonshire have engaged the Indian slow left-arm bowler Bishen Bedi (above) on an immediate registration. Bedi, 26, who always plays in a turban, was one of the successes of the Indian tour of England this summer, taking 58 wickets. On Monday he was named as one of the Rest of the World party to tour Australia this winter.

Fixtures today

Association Football

FOOTBALL LEAGUE CUP.—Third Round (7.30): Arsenal v. Newcastle; Gillingham v. Grimsby; Manchester Utd v. Burnley; Nottingham Forest v. Chelsea; Norwich v. Carlisle; Oxford Utd v. Stoke; Torquay v. Tottenham; Watford v. Preston; West Ham Utd v. Leeds.

THIRD DIVISION.—Chesterfield v. Wrexham (7.15).

SCOTTISH LEAGUE CUP. — Semi-final (7.30): Celtic v. St Mirren (Hampden Park).

SOUTHERN LEAGUE CUP.—First Round, second leg (7.30): Hereford v. Worcester.

FOOTBALL COMBINATION (7.30).—Cardiff v. Plymouth (3.0); Reading v. QPR.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE (7.30).—Bangor City v. Wigan (7.15); Fleetwood v. Altrincham; Macclesfield v. Goole; Skelmersdale v. Kirkby Town; South Liverpool v. Northwich Vic.

NORTH MIDLANDS LEAGUE (7.30).—Barnsley v. Chesterfield; Bradford C. v. York; Notts Co. v. Halifax; Sunderland v. Hull City.

Rugby Union

CLUB MATCHES. — Aberavon v. Pontypridd (7.30); Bridgwater and A v. St Luke's Coll; Devon v. Royal Navy (at Devonport); Gloucester v. Ebbw Vale (7.0); Llanelli v. Pontypool (7.15); Neath v. Cross Keys (6.30); Penarth v. Cardiff (5.45); Oxford Univ v. Captain's XV (4.30).

RUGBY UNION

Keith-Roach to test freshmen in Seniors' trial

By DAVID FROST: Cambridge Univ 19, Cambridge City 7

Considering the amount of illness and injury among leading players at Cambridge, the University can be reasonably pleased with their performance in beating Cambridge City by a try, a dropped goal, and four penalty goals to a try and a penalty goal, at Grange Road, yesterday, in the first match of the new term.

Philip Keith-Roach, the captain, who has still some weeks to go before he can expect to recover from hepatitis, was at the ground, as was Roger Michaelson, the former Cambridge captain who is to act as coach to the University this season. So far the early preparatory coaching has been supervised by Gerry Redmond, but Michaelson intends to watch every game played by the University, and to coach them every Monday.

Unconventional

In contrast to a year ago, when the team for the University match was more or less settled in the early days of the Michaelmas term, this season's team has to be more or less rebuilt from scratch. There are only five old Blues in residence—Keith-Roach, Redmond, Skinner, Steele, and Smith—and only one of these, Skinner, was able to play yesterday.

Keith-Roach is tackling this situation realistically. He has decided, unconventionally, to include five freshmen in today's Seniors' Trial "because I want to have an early look at them." This year's freshmen include Foster Edwards, a Welsh trialist, and Stebbing, the former UAU scrum-half, as well as Michael, a Junior All-Black aged 33.

Yesterday, the most impressive part of the University team was the front row, which is a good start. Edwards, in particular, ran about the field energetically as well as, apparently, doing his work at the set pieces. As a pack, however, the forwards were slow to the rucks and mauls, so that mistakes by their opponents' backs were not fully exploited.

The University backs were not convincing. Webster played soundly enough at scrum-half, Howard showed his value as a kicker with four penalty goals, and Berry dropped a goal from a long way out. But, generally, there was little combination behind the scrum, even before Whitehead had to leave the field, eleven minutes after half-time, with a badly cut face.

Perhaps it was only to be expected that the City, who have *already had plenty of opportunities* for playing together, should show the better team work. Springett's height was valuable at the line-out, Otter got the ball away quickly, and Cape had the distinction of running through the University defence for a fine try, after the City had brought Kidman into the line.

Playing with the wind behind them, the City pressed for much of the first half, but the University led 6-3 at the interval, Howard having kicked two penalty goals to Mellor's one. Afterwards, Howard kicked his third penalty goal, and Webster went over for a try when the University forwards at last mustered a drive commensurate with the exhortations of Skinner. Then Cape got his try for the City, Berry dropped his goal, and, finally, Howard kicked his fourth penalty goal.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: S. P. Berry (Sedbergh and Selwyn); R. Barr (Branshill College and Trinity), N. W. Drummond (Merchiston and Fitzwilliam), S. Whitehead (Whitchurch HS and Christ's), G. Phillips (Cray VGS and Queen's); J. Howard (Birkenhead and Trinity), A. P. Webster (Harrow and Selwyn); J. Edwards (Blundells and Selwyn), R. J. Vincent (Northampton GS and Fitzwilliam), R. C. O. Skinner (Rugby and Fitzwilliam, capt.), G. Jones (T. Lewis School, Pengham and Emmanuel), R. N. McLure (Norwich and Corpus Christi), J. Clayton (King Edward VI, Camphill, and Downing), P. H. Edmunds (Cranbrook and Fitzwilliam), M. A. Biggar (Sedbergh and Queen's).

CAMBRIDGE CITY: D. A. Allan; N. A. Burdett, R. Cape, K. D. Mellor (capt.), C. M. Kidman; R. A. Clements, J. F. G. Otter; P. W. Marchant, F. B. P. Wooding, S. C. Tennant, M. J. Springett, J. C. Hoddinott, C. A. Gray, S. M. McDonald, K. Perry.

Referee: M. Ward (Norfolk Society).

RUGBY UNION

Coventry find 13 for count[y]

Coventry provide 13 of [the] Warwickshire team to [play] North Midlands, in the op[ening] County Championship mat[ch at] Moseley next Wednesday. [The] wing-forward position has [been] left vacant, and Tim Cow[ell of] Rugby is in the back row.

Geoff Evans, who was in[jured] while playing for the Far [East] touring team at the weeke[nd, is] named in the centre. If, as [is] probable, he is unfit, his [club]mate, Bob Griffiths, is lik[ely to] take his place.

WARWICKSHIRE. — P. A. [Rossborough]; D. Cook, C. P. Wa[...], G. W. Evans, R. E. Webb; P. P[...], W. J. Gittings; K. E. Fairb[rother] (capt), J. Gray, G. R. Cree[...], Ninnes, I. R. Darnell (all Cove[ntry]), A. N. Other, J. Barton (Cove[ntry]), T. Cowell (Rugby).

Simon Clarke, the former [Eng]land and Blackheath scrum[-half], has joined Rosslyn Park, an[d will] play for their second X[V on] Saturday. For their [match] against London Scottish, the[y] drop Peter Howland and [...] John Stafford. George [...] replaces Howland, and J. Costeloe, recovered from [an] ankle injury, comes in for [Staf]ford after an ankle injury.

London Welsh will field [five] internationals against the [Welsh] champions, Bridgend, at Old [Deer] Park. Centre Keith Hughe[s and] stand-off Bob Philips return[, after] playing against Canada, and [help] to form the strongest back [divi]sion the exiles have fielde[d this] season. One forward c[hange] brings in Ian Wagstaff for [the] head prop Trefor Davies, wh[o will] be on honeymoon.

Plans are being drawn [up by] London Welsh, the ca[pital's] wealthiest club, to extend [their] stand at Old Deer Park to [pro]vide 350 more seats. It is [hoped] that work will start in Ma[y].

London Irish, beaten by E[...], again face West Country o[pposi]tion, Bath travelling to Su[nbury]. The one Irish change is enf[orced.] Mick Molloy, their interna[tional] lock, is not available and [...] MacManners deputises.

Metropolitan Police name [the] side who defeated Loughbo[rough] Colleges for their match wi[th] Saracens at Southgate. [...] Davidson, a late replace[ment,] keeps his place on the wi[ng].

—Pools: by Brian Crowther—

Advice for small punter[s]

A reader who has never before invested in football pools asks for advice on how best to use "two or three bob."

My first reaction was to tell him to double his stake at least if he hopes to have some return. There may be others, however, whose budget does not allow a stake of much more than 1p, and if they are prepared to gamble about that amount I should think that one of the plans advertised by the pools companies would be their best bet.

On Littlewood's "Lit-plans," for example, one can get 30 lines at a ½p a line from 16 Treble Chance selections. The prizes on that pool are large enough to keep one interested, even though the pleasure may be only vicarious.

Soccer Pools offer 20 [...] cover (1,440 winning chance[s]) a stake of 18p with their Pl[an] One thus gets 360 lines [for a] twentieth of a new penny a l[ine. I] apologise for dealing [with] novices' matters, but this [...] seemed as good a one as a[ny to] do so, since the 20 sele[ctions] needed for Plan 56 are n[ow] available.

After a couple of wee[ks in] which the content of prosp[ective] score-draws has been low, 15 [com]mend themselves this week. I [would] remind you that the numbe[rs in] parentheses to the right o[f the] matches in the Form and [fore]cast column mark the 20 prospective score-draws on [the] coupon, and they all [look] particularly strong this week.

Prospective away winners [con]tinue to be scarce, particular[ly in] the top two divisions of the [Foot]ball League. You may [have] noticed that on Saturday onl[y ...] Football League teams wo[n by] more than one clear goal [away] from home. The signs are [not] good for this week ei[ther.] Although I have again given [...] selections for the Four Aw[ays, I] cannot commend them high[ly].

Selections

TREBLE CHANCE.—*Score-draws* [...] *teams*): Coventry City, Crystal P[alace], Liverpool, Sheffield Wednesday, Hull [City], Middlesbrough, Norwich City, Chest[erfield], Bristol Rovers, Southend United, [Work]ington, Celtic.

FOUR DRAWS.—Coventry City, C[rystal] Palace, Middlesbrough, Norwich [City], Bristol Rovers, Workington.

FOUR AWAYS.—Manchester U[nited], Millwall, Rochdale, Bolton Wand[erers], Scunthorpe United, Newport C[ounty].

LONG SHOTS: Leeds United, Sou[thampton], United.

EIGHT HOMES.—Arsenal, Sh[effield] United, West Ham United, Bristol [City], Portsmouth, Bournemouth, Notts C[ounty], Grimsby Town, Lincoln City, Da[...], Morton, St Johnstone.

Form and forecast

FIRST DIVISION

Arsenal	1	Newcastle U.	2 1 x x x 1
Coventry C	x	Leeds U (6)	– – 2 2 2 2
C. Palace	x	W Brom (5)	– – – – 2 1
Derby C.	1	Tottenham H.	– – – – 1 x
Huddersfld	2	Man. Utd	– – – – – 2
Ipswich Tn	1	Notts F (18)	– – – 2 x x
Liverpool	x	Chelsea (8)	1 1 1 1 1 1
Man. City	1	Everton	– 1 1 2 x 1
Sheff Utd	1	Stoke City	1 1 1 – – –
West Ham	1	Leicester	2 2 1 1 – –
Wolves	1	Southampton	x – 1 x 1 2

SECOND DIVISION

Blackpool	1	Orient (20)	– – – – – –
Bristol C	1	Watford	– – – – 1 1
Cardiff C.	2	Millwll (17)	– x x 1 x x
Carlisle U.	1	Burnley	– – – – – –
Charlton A	x	Shef W (10)	– – – – – –
Fulham	x	Hull Cty (7)	– – – x – –
Luton Tn	1	Swindon Tn	– – – 1 – x
Oxford U	x	Middlesb (3)	– x – 2 x x
Portsmouth	1	Preston NE	1 1 1 x 1 –
QPR	1	Bnghm (16)	– – 1 – 1 1
Sunderland	x	Norwich (1)	– – – – – 1

THIRD DIVISION

Aston Villa	1	Rotherham	– – 1 – – 1
Barnsley	x	Chstrfld (11)	x 2 x – – 1
Blackburn	2	Rochdale	– – – – – –
Bournemth	1	Swansea C	1 1 – – – –
Bradford C.	1	Walsall	– – – – 1 x
Mansfield	x	Bristl R (2)	1 1 1 x x 1
Notts Cty	1	Plymouth A	– – – – – –
Oldham Ath	1	Halifax Tn	– – – – – –
Port Vale	2	Bolton Wdrs	– – – – – –
Torquay U.	1	Wrexham	1 – – – – 2
York City	x	Shwsby (14)	x – – – – –

FOURTH DIVISION

Aldershot	1	Colchstr Utd	2 – – 2 x 2
Bury	2	Scunthorpe	– – 1 – – –
Chester	x	Sthend (12)	– x x 2 1 1
Crewe A.	x	Wkngtn (4)	– – 1 – 1 1
Darlington	1	Stockpt (19)	1 – – – – 1
Doncaster	1	Cambridge	– – – – – –
Grimsby T.	1	Gillingham	1 1 x – – –
Hartlepool	x	Newpt (13)	1 2 1 – 2 x
Lincoln C.	1	Exeter City	– x x 1 1 1
Northmptn	1	Reading	– – 2 1 – –
Peterboro	1	Barrow	– – 2 – – 1

SCOTTISH FIRST DIVISION

Airdrieon's	x	Ayr U. (15)	1 1 – – x 1
Clyde	2	Hearts	2 1 1 2 1 1
Dundee	1	Falkirk	1 1 x x – 2
Dunferm'ne	1	Partick Th	1 1 1 1 x 1
Hibernian	x	Celtic (9)	x 2 2 2 2 1
Kilmarnock	1	Aberdeen	2 x 1 1 2 2
Morton	1	Dundee Utd	1 – 1 2 1 1
Rangers	1	East Fife	– – – – – –
St Johnstne	1	Motherwell	x x 1 – 1 1

SCOTTISH SECOND DIVISION

Berwick R	2	Dumbarton	2 2 1 1 2 2
Brechin C	1	Queen o' S	x 2 1 x 2 x
Clydebank	2	Montrose	– 2 2 1 2 1
Forfar Ath	2	Alloa Ath	2 2 x 1 2 1
Hamilton	2	Queen's Pk	– x x 2 1 1
Raith Rvrs	2	St Mirren	– – – 2 2 –
Stenhsmr	1	Albion Rvrs	2 x x 2 2 x
Stirling A	1	Cowdenbth	– – – 1 1 –
Stranraer	2	Arbroath	x 1 2 – 2 x

Figures to the right of matches give results for the previous six seasons with 1970–1 last. The figure in parentheses shows the strength of the fixture as a prospective score-draw, from 1 to 20.

English and Scottish tables

FIRST DIVISION

	P	Home W	D	L	Goals F	A	Away W	D	L	Goals F	A	Pts
Shef U	11	4	2	0	12	4	4	0	1	8	4	18
Man U	11	5	0	0	13	4	2	3	1	11	9	17
Derby	11	2	3	0	10	4	3	3	0	6	3	16
Man C	11	5	0	1	14	2	1	3	1	7	6	15
Leeds	11	2	3	0	9	2	2	0	4	4	7	13
Arsenal	10	3	0	2	8	2	3	0	2	5	5	12
Tottnm	10	4	1	0	11	2	0	3	2	6	10	12
Livpl	11	4	1	0	12	2	1	1	4	8	7	12
Wolves	11	2	3	0	11	7	1	1	3	4	8	12
W Ham	11	4	1	1	8	3	0	2	3	4	8	11
Stoke	11	3	1	1	7	3	1	2	3	4	10	11
Cvntry	11	2	3	0	6	4	1	2	3	8	15	11
Southn	11	2	1	2	7	5	2	1	3	7	11	10
Hudfld	11	2	1	3	6	6	3	1	3	6	10	10
Chelsea	11	2	3	1	12	10	1	0	4	3	8	9
Ipswich	11	1	3	2	4	5	1	2	2	3	4	9
Everton	11	3	0	3	6	6	0	2	3	2	8	8
Newcle	11	2	2	1	7	5	0	2	4	2	10	8
WBA	11	1	1	2	4	6	1	3	3	2	5	7
Leicir	11	1	2	3	[illegible]	5	1	1	3	7	12	7
Nott F	11	1	2	3	8	10	0	2	3	6	11	6
C Pal	11	2	1	2	6	6	0	1	5	1	13	6

SECOND DIVISION

	P	Home W	D	L	Goals F	A	Away W	D	L	Goals F	A	Pt
Norwich	10	3	3	0	7	3	2	2	0	6	2	16
Bris C	10	4	1	1	15	5	2	1	1	7	3	14
Millwall	10	3	3	0	9	6	1	2	0	[illegible]	6	14
Sndlnd	10	4	1	1	12	8	1	2	1	3	6	13
Birmhm	10	4	1	0	12	4	0	3	2	3	4	12
Burnley	10	3	1	1	10	4	2	1	2	8	7	12
Midbro	10	3	0	0	9	3	1	0	4	7	11	12
QPR	10	3	1	0	8	3	1	2	3	6	7	11
Luton	10	2	3	0	7	4	0	4	1	4	6	11
Car'le	10	2	2	0	6	3	1	0	4	7	8	10
Pt-mth	9	3	1	1	8	7	1	1	2	5	6	10
Hull	10	4	1	1	6	3	0	1	3	3	5	10
Blkpl	11	3	1	1	10	4	[illegible]	0	5	3	8	9
Oxford	10	3	3	1	9	6	0	1	2	3	5	9
Swindon	10	2	1	1	6	5	1	2	3	2	7	9
Orient	10	3	1	0	9	4	0	2	4	5	14	9
Preston	10	3	0	3	7	8	0	2	2	5	7	8
Cardiff	10	1	2	1	6	6	1	1	4	5	13	7
Watford	10	2	3	0	5	3	0	0	5	1	14	7
Shef W	10	3	1	1	9	6	[illegible]	1	5	4	11	6
Charltn	10	3	0	1	8	3	0	0	6	8	18	6
Fulham	10	3	1	2	5	6	0	0	4	0	14	5

THIRD DIVISION

	P	Home W	D	L	Goals F	A	Away W	D	L	Goals F	A	Pts
Villa	10	4	0	1	9	2	3	1	1	7	3	15
Brnmth	10	5	0	0	12	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	1	5	4	15
Nott C	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9	6	[illegible]	2	0	9	4	13
Swnsea	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	1	1	6	5	13
Plymth	10	3	[illegible]	0	10	6	2	1	[illegible]	7	8	12
Bolton	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	0	[illegible]	3	13
Brigtn	10	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	7	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	10	7	12
Oldham	10	[illegible]	1	2	7	8	3	1	1	9	6	12
Shrwsby	10	4	1	1	17	7	1	0	3	3	7	11
Rothrm	10	5	2	1	14	7	1	1	2	[illegible]	5	11
Rchdle	10	4	1	0	13	5	0	[illegible]	3	5	14	11
Bris R	10	3	0	1	13	2	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	11	10
Halifax	9	3	0	1	7	4	1	2	[illegible]	4	5	10
Torquay	11	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	11	11	0	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	9	10
P Vale	10	1	2	[illegible]	2	6	2	1	1	3	[illegible]	10
York	10	1	[illegible]	1	5	4	[illegible]	1	2	6	8	9
Chstfld	9	2	0	[illegible]	5	[illegible]	1	2	2	7	7	8
Trnmre	10	1	4	0	4	3	0	2	3	6	9	8
Walsall	11	1	3	1	5	4	1	1	4	10	16	8
Brad C	10	2	1	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0	5	4	16	[illegible]
Blkbn	10	2	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	2	4	1	11	6
Wrexhm	9	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	1	4	4	9	5
Brnsly	10	1	[illegible]	3	9	14	0	1	3	4	8	5
Mansfld	10	0	1	3	0	6	1	1	4	5	11	4

FOURTH DIVISION

	P	Home W	D	L	Goals F	A	Away W	D	L	Goals F
Bratfrd	10	5	1	0	24	3	1	2	1	3
Scuthpe	10	3	2	0	7	2	3	1	1	8
Grimsby	10	4	1	0	15	5	2	1	2	8
Workgtn	10	2	3	0	6	1	1	4	0	5
Southnd	10	4	1	1	13	6	1	2	1	4
Southpt	10	4	1	0	18	5	1	1	3	5
Lincoln	10	4	1	0	11	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	6
Gillhm	9	4	1	1	7	[illegible]	1	0	2	3
Aldshot	10	0	5	1	5	6	3	2	0	6
Chester	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	9	4	0	3	[illegible]	1
Reading	10	[illegible]	0	2	4	5	[illegible]	2	2	4
Bury	10	3	0	2	7	6	1	3	[illegible]	5
Cambge	10	2	2	1	11	6	1	1	[illegible]	4
Exeter	10	2	1	1	10	8	1	[illegible]	3	6
Petrbor	10	4	0	1	10	4	0	1	4	5
Doncstr	10	[illegible]	0	2	6	6	[illegible]	1	2	4
Colchtr	10	4	0	0	7	3	0	1	5	3
Northp	10	1	[illegible]	0	4	2	1	2	[illegible]	6
Barrow	10	1	[illegible]	2	4	6	1	1	2	4
Newprt	10	2	2	1	8	[illegible]	0	1	4	6
Hartlpl	10	3	1	3	12	12	0	0	4	1
Darlgtn	9	1	3	0	2	0	1	0	4	4
Crewe	10	3	0	3	8	6	0	0	4	6
Stckprt	10	3	1	2	5	6	0	0	5	4

SCOTTISH FIRST DIVISION

	P	Home W	D	L	Goals F	A	Away W	D	L	Goals F	A	Pts
Aberdn	5	3	0	0	10	0	1	1	0	3	1	9
Hibs	5	3	0	0	3	1	[illegible]	1	0	[illegible]	2	8
Celtic	5	3	0	1	12	3	3	0	0	8	5	8
Hearts	5	2	0	1	4	4	1	1	0	4	1	7
Morton	5	[illegible]	0	0	5	1	1	0	[illegible]	7	4	6
Dundee	5	1	1	0	6	4	1	1	1	5	5	6
Ayr U	5	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	1	[illegible]	8	6
St Jnstne	5	1	1	0	4	3	1	1	1	3	3	6
Partick	5	1	3	0	[illegible]	6	0	1	1	1	3	5
Mthrwll	5	1	1	1	4	3	0	1	1	1	[illegible]	4
Falkirk	5	2	0	1	6	5	0	0	2	3	6	4
Dunfmr	5	0	1	1	[illegible]	3	1	1	1	3	3	4
Dundee U	5	1	1	1	5	[illegible]	0	0	2	4	8	2
Kilmnk	5	1	0	1	3	2	0	1	2	3	8	2
Clyde	5	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	4	14	3
Airdrie	5	0	1	1	1	6	1	0	2	1	10	2
Rangers	5	0	0	3	2	5	1	0	1	6	5	2
E Fife	5	0	0	2	2	12	1	0	2	3	2	2

SCOTTISH SECOND DIVISION

	P	Home W	D	L	Goals F	A	Away W	D	L	Goals F
Cwdnbth	9	4	1	0	17	3	2	2	0	7
M'ntrose	8	2	1	0	10	1	2	1	1	14
St Mirren	7	3	0	1	10	6	[illegible]	0	0	14
Arbroath	8	4	1	0	16	7	[illegible]	2	1	[illegible]
Q of Sth	8	3	0	1	11	3	3	0	[illegible]	8
Albion R	9	4	0	1	14	3	1	0	3	4
Qun's Pk	8	3	1	0	9	1	0	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berwick	8	1	1	1	4	5	2	0	[illegible]	12
Stirling	8	4	0	0	9	[illegible]	0	0	[illegible]	3
E Stirlng	8	[illegible]	1	1	7	[illegible]	1	1	[illegible]	3
Dumbrtn	8	[illegible]	1	1	10	3	1	0	3	8
Alloa	7	2	0	2	7	8	1	1	1	5
Raith	9	[illegible]	2	0	11	4	0	1	[illegible]	4
Brechin	7	3	0	1	3	5	1	1	[illegible]	6
Stranr'r	8	1	1	2	6	11	[illegible]	1	2	4
Clydb'nk	7	0	[illegible]	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	1	4
Stnhsmr	7	1	1	1	[illegible]	6	[illegible]	0	2	1
Hamilton	8	0	1	3	4	15	0	0	3	[illegible]
Forfar	9	0	0	4	1	15	0	1	4	3

Radford gets his recall

England's party

	Age	Caps
Banks (Stoke)	32	67
Shilton (Leicester)	22	2
Lawler (Liverpool)	28	3
Madeley (Leeds)	25	1
Cooper (Leeds)	28	17
Hughes (Liverpool)	24	11
Mullery (Tottenham)	30	34
McFarland (Derby)	23	5
Hunter (Leeds)	27	15
Moore (West Ham)	30	19
Lee (Man. City)	27	23
Summerbee (Man. City)	26	3
Chivers (Tottenham)	26	5
Hurst (West Ham)	29	44
Radford (Arsenal)	24	1
Peters (Tottenham)	28	48

...e Summerbee of Man-...r City, and John ...rd of Arsenal, who have ... in the international ...rness for three years, ...recalled by Sir Alf Ram... his squad for England's ...uropean Championship ... next week in Basle, ... Switzerland, the un... leaders of the qualify... roup.

... one expected a squad ...ng with experimentation ... neither natural of Sir ...or expedient to do so. It ...be remembered that for ...onths he has been denied ...opportunity to get a full ... together, and his prepar... for this crucial match will ... of two days of training. ... Alf has also had problems ...e midfield man are unfit, ... goes once more to the old ...—Banks, Cooper, Moore, ... Mullery, Lee, Hunter, and ... and Chivers and McFar... land, with Shilton in reserve, who have become almost old stagers, too.

Radford has been in great form this season, and success at Highbury is measured by the fact that, on Monday, Wilson and Graham were chosen for the Scottish squad.

Radford played once for England, against Rumania in January 1969. He is far more effective now than he was then, and the manner of his play for the Football League against the League of Ireland in Dublin last week, made his recall look imminent. Radford was the only League forward who was willing to give his all in chasing and harrying and his goal earned the accolade—individual praise from Sir Alf. Yet Radford said he was far more surprised to be recalled to the League side that he was to get the call for England yesterday.

Summerbee has been out of the International team for even longer. He played his three matches—against Scotland, Spain and West Germany—from February to June 1968. He has recovered from loss of form and many months of injury. Now that he is back, playing more on the wing, he impressed Sir Alf on Saturday against West Bromwich.

There are few positions where there is real competition, the main rivalry being, perhaps, between Hurst and Radford for a place alongside Lee and Chivers. Mullery, who missed matches in the home championship series at his own request because he was jaded from too much continuous soccer, is hardly likely to be challenged in midfield, though Hughes is chosen. Madeley, the ubiquitous, is there also.

The last time England played Switzerland in Basle, England won 8-1. Of that team in 1963, only Moore remains.

ALBERT BARHAM

RUGBY UNION

Cover... find ...rothers' for co...attle ...rucial

...y DAVE PHILLIPS

...bridge 12, Newport 10

...s doubtful if any of the ...ncounters which add spice ... Welsh club programme ...der more enthusiasm than ... lively Monmouthshire ... Even in otherwise unsuc... years Newbridge have ... bit of raising their game ...found their more noted ... Newport, who have won ...ne of the games between ...o in the past nine seasons.

particular meeting main... Newbridge's ascendancy, ...gh even the most rabid ... follower would concede ... was a close run thing as ...dge eked out the nar... of victories by two penalty ...and a goal to two penalty ...and a try.

...intensive rivalry between ...bs was heightened by a ...y family feud between the ...y brothers, Bryan, the ...dge full back, and John, ...wport's right wing, who ...n them accounted for 18 ...22 points scored. Although ...ounger John achieved ten ...o penalty goals and a try ... brother's two penalty goals ... conversion, it was his ...y to add the goal points ... own try which decided a ...ought encounter.

... was a Top Ten merit table ... match and Newbridge's ... following their win over ...ool, put them up with the ...s of the new competition. ... in scarlet jerseys—" to ... the Welsh selectors that ...outhshire is still in Wales" ...ing to a bearded flank for... Arthur Hughes—Newbridge ...ly played with the con... of a Welsh national side. ... powerful forwards lasted ...nelling pace the better but ...ard pressed in the hectic ... minutes when Newpor... everything into attack.

... Anthony put Newport ... after 20 minutes when he ... a 30-yard penalty goal ... Newbridge had been pena... for off-side at a maul in ...d. Newbridge countered ...y and took the lead after ...ute when Geary, at a line-... drew the ball back to his ... Alan Williams, who ...d in the corner for Brian ...ny to convert off a post.

...bridge's lead lasted only ...nutes when John Anthony ...t the scores level with a ...l penalty goal after Dennis ...s had been penalised for ...ction. The score reflected ...renness of the exchanges after Newport had just ... to take advantage of ...r penalty, Brian Anthony ...sed Newbridge's lead on ...me with a penalty goal ... 30 yards.

...tement raged in the second ... when John Anthony com... a splendid link attack in ... Phillips, Haines, and ... took part before the wing ... over and around for a try; ...ick was not difficult but ...ny sent the ball wide of ...osts. Three minutes later ...ridge were in front again ... Brian Anthony landed an ...20-yard penalty goal after ...s had been caught off-side ...erce ruck near the Newport ...

...he closing minutes Newport ...ed strongly, but first James, ... a 30-yard drop at goal, and ... Hearn with a drop attempt ... even greater range were ... wide of the target. The ... which greeted the whistle ...o-side had more than an ...current of sheer relief by ...ewbridge spectators.

...bridge: B. Anthony; A. ...ing, R. James, J. Martin, P. ...is; T. Preece, S. Mills; J. ...ody, A. Williams, N. Webb, S. ... R. Randall, A. Hughes, J. ... D. Hughes, capt.

...port.—A. Hearn; J. Anthony, N. ...ds, R. Francis, M. Shore; K. ... W. Lewis; G. Sutton, V. Perrins; ...ser, J. Watkins, E. Phillips, P. ...ans, K. Poole, capt., D. Haines.

...ree.—E. Lewis (Gowlton).

Villa besiege Palace and earn replay

By ALBERT BARHAM: Crystal Palace 2, Aston Villa 2

A most determined Villa rally set off by a goal from Hamilton, pushed Palace deep into defence for the last 20 minutes of this Football League Cup-tie at Selhurst Park. And eventually, the spirited Villa side were rewarded: five minutes from time, Lochhead glided the ball past Jackson, to earn them a replay at Villa Park next week.

Aston Villa, the first holders of the League Cup a decade ago and beaten finalists last year, looked well above their present station in life. But by half-time they were a goal down and indeed had only been saved by a remarkable save by Hughes from going in two behind.

Early on a number of corner kicks seemed to cause the Villa defence concern and Hughes was kept busy punching the ball away. Goodwin bounced the ball on the crossbar when he shot from 30 yards but he was soon in trouble when his desperate tackle from behind on Hamilton earned him a caution. From the free kick Jackson made the first of his fine saves from Rioch.

Villa, well prompted by Rioch and Vowden, were certainly willing to shoot; Graydon, too, with his turn of speed was also a menace to the Palace defence. But in the 34th minute, Craven scored his first goal for Palace. And it was one to remember. After a long run he curled a fine shot out of the reach of Hughes.

Villa's recovery, from a situation which would have daunted many clubs, was most remarkable. It looked as though their hopes had gone in the 60th minute when they conceded a penalty. Hughes, the goalkeeper, pulled down Pinkney at a time when, though Pinkney had gone past the defence, he had also run beyond the goal. Tambling scored from the penalty kick.

But in the 67th minute the Palace defence was not sufficiently wary, and Hamilton raced between the backs to shoot and score. Then Selhurst Park echoed to encouraging roars from the large contingent of Villa supporters in the crowd of 21,000. Palace were pinned back for most of the last 20 minutes, but it looked as though Villa would never beat the combination of Payne, Blyth and McCormick, with Jackson behind them. Yet, five minutes from time, Vowden slipped across a pass to Lochhead, who glided in the ball for the equalising goal.

Crystal Palace.—Jackson; Payne, Wall, Goodwin, McCormick, Blyth, Pinkney, Craven, Tambling, Queen, Taylor: Sub: Scott.

Aston Villa.—Hughes; Bradley, Aitken, Rioch, Curtis, Beard, Graydon, Vowden, Lochhead, Hamilton, Anderson. Sub: Tiler.

Referee.—N. C. M. Burtenshaw (Gt Yarmouth).

Swift blows see Rovers through

By CYRIL CHAPMAN: Bristol Rovers 2, Charlton 1

The League Cup defeat of Charlton, at Eastville last night, was not a case of a Second Division side taking Third Division opponents too lightly. Rovers, by no means in breath-taking form, were nevertheless a cut above the London team, and laid the foundation for victory with two goals in eight minutes during the second half.

Charlton used the occasion to introduce two newcomers—Clarke, a goalkeeper who by a coincidence was recently on loan to Rovers, and Flanagan, an 18-year-old forward from Tottenham. Rovers were unable to move forward with any early rhythm and Clarke was under-employed until near half-time. But Flanagan, often set away down the left wing by his midfield, was regularly embroiled in the early action. Charlton indeed made use of both flanks and from the right Peacock twice confronted the Bristol defence with a serious problem.

Chastened

Rovers looked a little chastened by their home defeat by Aston Villa on Saturday. Eventually Godfrey by example enabled them to pick up speed. He was tripped at the dangerous approaches to goal, and then Allen so mistimed his leap to a perfectly placed centre from Fearnley, that he missed the ball altogether. Soon Clarke had a chance to prove himself: he preferred to punch than catch and if this did not soothe Charlton nerves, it certainly added to the excitement.

Confidence among the Charlton defenders was not restored when Bobby Jones crossed the ball quickly and Reeves headed away for a corner kick, although Clarke had the ball well covered. The Bristol defence was spared such anxieties as more and more Charlton had to employ their energies to containing the continuing, if haphazard, Bristol attacks. Rovers were almost caught unawares when Treacy burst clear but the attacker wavered and the rare moment was lost.

A goal in keeping with the untidy match brought Rovers the lead in the 67th minute. Clarke ran out of goal with the idea of punching out a header by Taylor, but missed. The ball rolled into goal, with Allen following it in to make sure.

Right minutes later, another ball across the goalmouth brought Charlton down again. This time Jarman headed in from a corner kick taken by Fearnley.

Charlton replaced Plumbe with the tall Shipperley. This brought a little order to their defence, and enabled Went to press forwad into attack. With a minute remaining, Treacy was clear for the third time, and on this occasion he beat the Bristol goalkeeper fairly and squarely.

Bristol Rovers.—Sheppard; Roberts, Parsons, Godfrey, Taylor, Prince, Jarman, Jones (W.), Allen, Jones (R.), Fearnley: Subs: Brown.

Charlton Athletic.—Clarke; Brook, Warman, Bond, Went, Reeves, Flanagan, Treacy, Plumb, Davies, Peacock: Sub: Shipperley.

Referee.—M. Kerkhof (Bicester).

Butler out for three weeks

Dennis Butler, the Reading defender, has been suspended for three weeks and fined £45 by an FA Disciplinary Commission. Butler was sent off in a Football League Cup tie with Gillingham on August 18.

Nigel Edwards, of Chester, ordered off in the Fourth Division game at Aldershot on September 1 has been censured and warned as to his future conduct. He also had to pay £10 towards the cost of his personal hearing. The committee decided that he had not been guilty of violent conduct but the offence for which he was reported constituted misconduct.

Dennis Burnett, a Millwall half-back, has successfully appealed against a caution he received in the Second Division match on August 28. David Turner, a Southport defender, has had a caution recorded but the commission decided that it would not constitute one of three for which he might have to appear before them.

Reaney out tonight

Paul Reaney, the Leeds United defender, will not play tonight in the League Cup tie against West Ham at Upton Park. He is still feeling the effects of the groin strain he suffered on Saturday. It is expected that Nigel Davey will take his place.

The Chelsea forward, Ian Hutchinson, who broke his leg seven weeks ago, had a glass fibre cast fitted yesterday. He said that it would be at least three months before he could start playing again, although he was already in light training.

Results yesterday

Association Football

LEAGUE CUP: Third Round

...pool (0) 4 Colchester (0) 0
...addick, ...reen, Burns 2
...an ... (1) 3 Man City (0) 0
...nes 2, ...l pen.)
11,042

...tol R (0) 2 Charlton (0) 1
...Taylor, ...arman. Treacy
14,649

...Palace (1) 2 Aston Villa (0) 2
...rawn, ...rambling pen) Hamilton, Lochhead
21,179

...rpool (0) 1 Southampton (0) 0
...Heighway 28,864

...R ..... (2) 4 Lincoln ... (1) 2
...Morgan, ...McCulloch, ...arsh (pen.) Freeman, Hubbard
12,723

...land ...ff Utd (2) 3 York ..... (1) 2
...Currie, ...Woodward (2) pen) Swallow Topping
29,828

NORTH MIDLANDS LEAGUE.—...ster 1, Mansfield 0; Scunthorpe 1, ...rham 3.

FRIENDLY.—Oldham 0, Borussia ...mund 0.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE CUP.—First ...d, first leg.—Cambridge City 2, ...dstone 1; Maidstone 0, Hillingdon 5.

THAMES LEAGUE.—Bishop's S 3, ...ton 1; Hitchin 1, Hayes 0; Ilford 5, ...ing 0; Kingstonian 1, Woking 1, ...ing and M 3, Dulwich H 0; Walton H 2, Oxford City 2.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH.—...combe Wdrs (champions) 2, Rest of ...lian League 3.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE.—...ck 1, Scarborough 1; Morecambe ...etherfield 2; Stafford Rangers 2, ...corn 0.

Boxing

...r-rounds Welter.—S. Hudson (Peck-...) K.o. Narp Luchman (Paddington) ...ond.

...ight Round Welter.—J. Stracey ...hnal Green) drew with D. Lewis ...).

...ight-round Middle. — R. Scott ...ottle) beat K. Blake (Leatherhead) ...ts.

Rugby Union

CLUB MATCHES.—Cambridge Univ. 19, Cambridge T. Newbridge 12, Newport 10.

Rugby League

FLOODLIT COMPETITION.—Castleford 7, Huddersfield 8.

Lawn Tennis

INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT (Vancouver).—Men's Singles, Second Round: R. R. Maud (S Africa) beat R. G. Lutz (US) 7-6, 6-3; T. J. Ryan (S. Africa) beat R. Homberg (US) 7-5, 7-5; R. S. Emerson (Australia) beat O. K. Davidson (Australia) 6-7, 6-4, 8-6; T. Okker (Netherlands) beat F. D. McMillan (S Africa) 6-3, 3-6, 6-4; J. G. Alexander (Australia) beat W. W. Bowrey (Australia) 6-4, 7-5.

Speedway

BRITISH LEAGUE.—West Ham 39 (C Lofqvist 11, O Nygren 8, B Duke 7), Reading 39 (D Lovass 12, A Michanek 12).

Leicester 57 (J. Boulger 12, G. Plant 10, R. Wilson 9, A. Cowland 9), Halifax 21 (E. Bancock 10).

Borowiak joins WCT squad

Jeff Borowiak, the 1970 American Collegiate champion, has signed a professional contract with the World Championship Tennis group. Borowiak, who is 22, will join the WCT squad next week in Cologne, where the 17th tournament in the group's 20-city series will be played.

The tall, hard-hitting former University of California player replaces Dennis Ralston, who is out for the rest of the year with a knee injury.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

Tempers boil at Anfield

By PAUL WILCOX

Liverpool 1, Southampton 0

Southampton, who have had little success against Liverpool since their return to the First Division, were once more on the receiving end last night; and again by a score which must be all too familiar to them at Anfield.

Liverpool won their third round Football League Cup tie by a solitary goal in a match which followed the usual pattern of games between the clubs. Without Smith and Keegan, Liverpool managed to assert their superiority with a period of intense pressure in the second half, with Southampton becoming more frustrated as the game went on, their annoyance culminating a near fight between Jenkins and Thompson.

Southampton could have no complaints however as both Lawlor and Hughes hit the crossbar towards the end.

The first half was notable only for its near absence of clearcut chances near goal. Southampton's intentions to attack were not realised in the early stages because of Liverpool's forward probing.

Thompson, returning to the first team, after an absence of a month and seven matches, was the instigator of several raids which, however, came to nothing against the hard and, at times, punishing tackling of the Southampton defence.

McGrath was lectured by the referee for a foul on Thompson, O'Neil was rebuked three times for his treatment of the enemy, and Jenkins was also spoken to for a foul on Heighway.

Hughes operated well in midfield for Liverpool, and tried to provide Graham with the chance of a header before the left-half tested Martin with a shot from long range. The best opportunity of the half, however, went to Southampton when Clemence was deceived by a shot from Paine, the goalkeeper being grateful to turn the ball for a corner.

Hughes continued to dominate the midfield, and after thirty minutes began a move which was carried on well by Thompson, but Graham's header from the centre crossed the face of the goal with nobody able to reach the ball.

Southampton became slightly more adventurous, but their main front runners, Davies and Channon, failed to work their way past Lloyd. And Davies, who was struggling to gain a measure of command in the air, was not helped by having his still tender ankle knocked by Hughes.

Defensively, Southampton were sound with Stokes, at right-half for Fisher, the victim of a broken leg on Saturday, and Gabrial halting several raids. But Liverpool took the lead in the fiftieth minute. Hall's short corner was scooped into the heavily populated penalty area and Channon failed to make a clean clearance. The ball went to Heighway, whose fierce shot beat Martin, the ball entering the net just inside the far post.

The goal was exactly what was needed to relieve the slow tenor of the game and Southampton were forced into even more desperate defence as Callaghan and Hall began to find a rein for their talents.

Hall beat five men on one scintillating run before the ball was cleared, and shortly afterwards was just wide with a diving header from a centre by Thompson which hit the crossbar. But then another chance went as Heighway ballooned the ball into the crowd after good work by Graham.

Martin was forced into diving action by a powerful shot from long range by Callaghan, and Southampton generally appeared to be having trouble keeping their tempers in the face of the pressure. Finally, Fry was booked for bringing down Thompson, Stokes minutes earlier having received a lengthy lecture for a foul on Hall.

Liverpool. — Clemence; Lawler, Lindsay, Ross, Lloyd, Hughes, Thompson, Hall, Heighway, Graham, Callaghan.

Southampton. — Martin; Kirkup, Fry, Stokes, McGrath, Gabriel, Paine, Channon, Davies, O'Neil, Jenkins.

Referee.—G. Hartley (Wakefield).

John Radford, of Arsenal, who could gain his second England cap after being picked for the squad to meet Switzerland

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

Lincoln go down bravely

By JEREMY ALEXANDER

QPR 4, Lincoln 2

Lincoln earned much honour at Loftus Road last night. Queen's Park Rangers in truth had plenty to spare, but, every time they eased, Lincoln attacked and kept the game open. Even in the last minutes Hubbard, who scored a hat-trick in the last round, hit a post.

The tension before the start was, as they say, electric, though not in quite the usual way. There was a light failure. The teams kicked about in the dark, but ten minutes before the scheduled kick-off the loudspeaker reassured us: "We are looking for the club electrician." They found him and the game began on time.

Branston and Trevis bolstered the middle of Lincoln's defence, but Kennedy behind them was a bundle of paradox. If he had to catch or gather he fumbled, if he had to dive and tip he was well equal to the task.

Lincoln held their own for 20 minutes, with Hubbard, the scorer of nine goals already this season, threatening most in a big forward line. Then Francis fed Morgan from the right, and Kennedy had no chance with a neat shot to the corner. Morgan nearly had another but Kennedy made a fine save round the post.

Rangers had already looked suspect in defence, sometimes too casual, sometimes hurried. Now, as Lincoln equalised in the 34th minute, they were downright incompetent. Smith's corner from the left was close to goal, Parkes missed it, and Freeman turned at the far post and hooked it home on the bounce. A minute later Rangers were ahead again. Saul took a corner, Hunt nodded it back and McCulloch End First Half Intro and 2nd 1 forced it home with his head.

Three minutes after the interval the game seemed over. Taylor, nerves frayed perhaps by the teasing nature of his duty, handled in needless desperation and Marsh, the cause of the trouble, scored from the penalty.

Again Rangers relaxed. Smith beat Clement and Hazell freely on the left but they ignored the warning and so Lincoln came again. After 64 minutes Freeman was fouled on the right and Hubbard drove McMahon's free-kick past Parkes. Two minutes later Marsh failed several times t ocentre from the right, Venables managed it first time and Saul headed Rangers' fourth. On this occasion there was no reply.

Queen's Park Rangers: Parkes; Clement, Gillard, Venables, Hunt, Hazell, Morgan, Francis, McCulloch, Marsh, Saul.

Lincoln: Kennedy; Bloor, Taylor, McMahon, Branston, Trevis, Meath, Hubbard, Freeman, Gilliver, Smith.

Referee: F. M. Nicholson (Manchester).

Conteh meets Canadian

John Conteh, British boxing's most expensive recruit from the amateur sport at £10,000, will begin his professional career at the World Sporting Club on October 18 when he meets Bobby Woods, the champion of Western Canada, over eight rounds.

Michael Heffernan (Galway Olympic), a newcomer, has been chosen at light-middleweight in Ireland's amateur team for the match against Poland in Dublin on October 15. He takes over from the national title-holder, Paddy Doherty (Ballyshannon), who is now in London as a professional under contract to Bobby Neill.

At the request of the Poles, there will be a doubling-up in two divisions. Danny Bennett (Dublin, Crumlin), has been recalled as the numbe two featherweight, and another newcomer, Seamus McGahon (Errigal) will be the number two welter. There will be no contests at light-fly or heavyweight.

BOXING

Stracey lucky that American cannot punch

By JOHN RODDA

The boxing season at the Royal Albert Hall, London, opened last night and with the second fight on the programme the patronage had plenty of excitement in one of those fights where a fighter, in this instance Johnny Stracey, from Bethnal Green, came from behind to force a draw in the last three rounds.

Frankie Lewis, his opponent, a tough American from Washington, ought to have knocked out the British fighter—who is now up into the welterweight division—but he lacked the ability to punch powerfully. Stracey was open to all kinds of hooks and jabs in the first three round, and his revival could obscure the fact that much needs be done to tighten his defensive approach. In rounds one and three Stracey was close to being put down. Several times his head was jerked back as the American got through but, although Lewis found excellent positions from which to deliver the left hook, he clearly could not punch with the sort of weight needed to topple the Englishman.

In round four Stracey was in further trouble when he suffered a cut right eye but the damage was minimal. From then on the American appeared to be close to the end of his strength. He had neither the fire-power nor the punching rate and his head dropped forward on to his chest several times, leaving an easy target for Stracey's jab. In the fifth and sixth Stracey was catching up and by the seventh the American was in difficulty. Thus, by my scorecard, it was win lose or draw on the events of the final round and, while the American roused himself, Stracey provided the better boxing and the cleaner punching and by that token deserved the verdict. The score of the referee, Mr Benny Catlan, was 39 points each.

Harry Scott, of Bootle, one of the longest-serving British professionals who has had over 70 fights, gave another lesson to a younger fighter, Eric Blake from Leatherhead, in a middleweight contest over eight rounds. Scott whose left eye was swollen and the right badly cut in the final seconds of the bout, won on points.

Scott has fought some of the best middleweights in the world including Emile Griffith and Nino Benvenuli but has never won the British title. The reason for this, one fears, is his rigid orthodoxy. He can punch hard but there is very little variation from the left jab and right cross.

Blake, who was an extremely polished amateur international, looks as though he may be following in this style for he has lost much of his variation and kept to a pattern of a left lead and a right cross. He was faster and more accurate in the opening round but towards the end Scott found a way through and caught him with solid blows in the last three rounds, particularly the right to the head and finished leading by 39½ points to 39½.

Tom Bethea of New York beat Mark Row (Camberwell) in the ninth round when Rowe retired because of an eye injury.

EQUESTRIANISM

Smith captures elusive prize

By JOHN R. KERR

At the Horse of the Year show, Wembley, last night, Harvey Smith, who has had an eventful if not, by his standards, remarkably successful season, won one of the few big prizes which have so far eluded him, the Daily Express Foxhunter Championship.

Riding his five-year-old Mannering, who must surely be the first Foxhunter finalist (let alone winner) to have had international experience beforehand, he took the year's major contest for novices with the only clear round in a three-horse jump-off.

The Yorkshireman's success was signalled from the start, for three horses from his stable reached the final, and two went on to the barrage. Then, Mannering, jumping first, produced another untroubled clear, in a time which Smith ensured was fast enough to get the others on the hop.

Wideawake, ridden by Willie Holliday, the stable groom, was prematurely cheered on by the crowd, but lost his chance with a blunder at the triple bar, the penultimate fence. Even so, the Yorkshire string were first and second, for the other finalist, Derek Ricketts, winner of this prize four years ago, hit the last two obstacles, on Dakota.

Eleven clear

Mannering, Irish bred, like his stable companion Wideawake, showed his potential when finishing well up in the placings at a Dutch show last month. His future looks a bright one, although not all Foxhunter winners make the top grade. The major exception, of course, is Beethoven (1962) while Top of the Morning (1966) also carried David Broome to international success.

The morning and most of the afternoon were fully occupied with sorting out the qualifiers for the Philips Electrical Championship, the show's first major open event. With 113 horses involved, this was inevitably a lengthy process and, indeed, a jump off was required in two of the preliminaries.

In the third heat, no fewer than 11 horses went clear which led to a keenly contested barrage against the clock, a foretaste of what was doubtless to come later. The Italian, Captain Raimondo d'Inzeo, who had already qualified on Fiorello, made sure of a double chance when he steered Bellevue for a very fast round over the six fences, even outspeeding Monday night's deadheaters, David Broome, on Sportsman, and Ann Moore, on Psalm. So hot was the pace here that Harvey Smith's round on Mattie Brown, who jumped second, proved to be the slowest of the faultless rounds, and thus the Yorkshireman only just qualified to jump again later.

Smith's presence in the final meant three previous winners of this prize in the final line-up, the others being Alan Oliver (Bay Rum) and Marion Mould (Banderlera).

The Ada (Halifax) Championship for the dressage horse of the year went to Miss Domini Lawrence, on San Fernando, who thus capped a successful year both at home and abroad, although she was marked only two points better than Mrs L. Johnstone, on El Guapo.

DAILY EXPRESS FOXHUNTER CHAMPIONSHIP.—1, Mannering (H. Smith); 2, Wideawake (W. Halliday); 3, Dakota (D. Ricketts).

LISBON INTERNATIONAL SHOW PRIX BANCO FONSECAS Y BURNAY.—1, F. Caldeira (Portugal) on Gitana, 0 faults, 74.2 seconds; 2, C. Gorostequi (Spain) on Furiosa, 0, 79.5; 3, P. d'Inzeo (Italy) on Quotidiana, 0, 79.8; 8, P. Robeson (GB) on Grebe, 0, 88.5; 10, Mrs A. Dawes (GB) on Prince of Orange, 0, 89.1.

HOCKEY

Australians weary Teddington

By a Special Correspondent: Teddington 0, Australians 3

For the second time in three days Teddington hockey club yesterday tried their skill and stamina against a side of international calibre. On Sunday they held a British international XI, which was a scratch force, to a goal-less draw. But a second dose of international opposition two days later was a little too much of a good thing even for a club like Teddington, with 100 years of hockey behind them and they went down to the Australian touring team who are on their wa to the World Cup, at Barcelona, later in the month.

Teddington's refurbished pitch in Bushy Park was, inevitably, dry and fast, and by English standards a bit bumpy. This probably suited the Australians rather than Teddington, but the club side did not give an inch in the open or, in the clinches. Piper was in devastating fom in the Teddington goal, kicking over the heads of the Australian forwards time and again, and saving some searing shots at penalty corners. Teddington had their chances in attack, too, prompted generally by their captain, Woodbridge, or by Domone, and there was no score at half-time; but the second half was a different tale. Teddington had given their best from the start; the Australians still had something up their sleeves, and they soon had three goals to prove it, scored by Smith and Parry(2).

There was an element of chance, if not of positive luck, about Smith's goal, but Parry's first was a beauty, a cross shot, hit on the run, leaving the goalkeeper standing. The second was not far behind. A very useful player is Parry, and when they bring Des Piper, their Olympic player, into action, the Australians will clearly be a force for anyone to reckon with in attack.

Their forwards were given splendid support by a hard working half-back line, and though the Australian captain, Glen Cross, did not score from a penalty corner, as he often does, that was attributable rather to Piper's good goalkeeping than to any lack of sting in the shooting.

As always with Australian teams, pace and stamina and enterprise were their strong suits. If an opponent misshit or misfielded a ball, the chance presented was snapped up on the instant, and ther were through the gap like a pack of hounds.

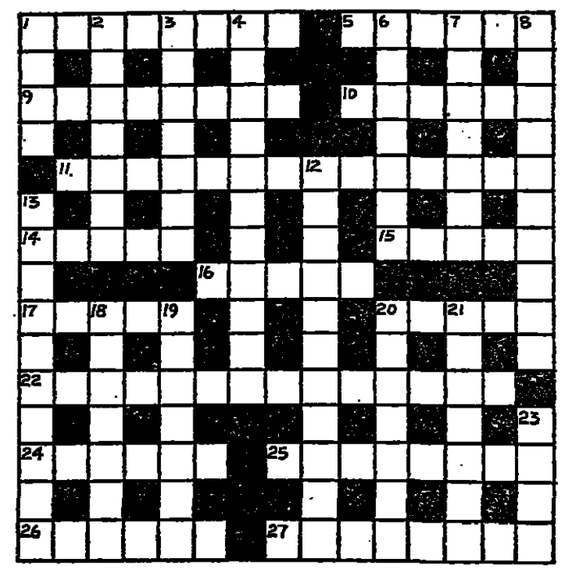
Teddington.—G. Piper; W. F. Dawkins, R. Martin, R. J. Townend, D. Perfect, P. Domone, C. Hicks; P. Britten, M. J. Woodbridge (capt.), M. Drewes, G. McD. Bell.

Australians.—G. Reid; R. Aggis, B. Glen Cross (capt.); R. Andrew, T. Goldor, T. McAskell; B. Rourke, G. Browning, R. Parry, T. Smith, R. Wilson.

Umpires.—A. Sturgess (Australia), I. Scott-Brown (Southern Counties).

GUARDIAN CROSSWORD 13,052

LAVENGRO



ACROSS

1. She is concerned with lower drink output, as it were (8).
5. Whims about a redhead appearing in certain capacities (8).
9. Fish shut up in weed (8).
10. Someone in charge includes duck for meal (6).
11. George's new hint stirs up a fray (4, 2, 3, 5).
14. Ungrateful daughter seen about on horseback (5).
15. Contest has a striking end (5).
16. A record passage? (5).
17. Wait to start game, maybe (5).
20. Small house in Stowe (5).
22. King gets that fare ledger replaced (6, 3, 5).
24. Perhaps some London den supplying cake (6).
25. Is Jack meeting one girl or another? (8).
26. Apparently agreed with Homer? (6)
27. Garments are the sort sure to be mislaid (8).

DOWN

1. Club got up by the carrping section (4).
2. Inactivity at the baker's (7).
3. Curse a Minehead girl (7).
4. Unsuitable in a letter (11).
6. Minor periodical given to priest shows up this mixture (7).
7. Settled about people having food (7).
8. Used to be on watch? (6-4).
12. Worker puts locks on furniture (11).
13. Can't use car, poor creature! (10).
18. Bird was first to appear irritated (7).
19. Recluse appears before the time arranged (7).
20. Animal from Cuba—or one of another sort? (7).
21. Unusually liberal type (7).
23. Periods of bewilderment, say? (4).

CROSSWORD SOLUTION 13,051

A	L	A	B	A	M	A	■	I	N	D	I	C	E	S
C	■	B	■	N	■	L	■	N	■	A	■	O	■	P
C	O	R	O	T	■	A	S	S	U	R	A	N	C	E
E	■	U	■	H	■	R	■	I	■	T	■	D	■	N
D	E	P	A	R	T	M	E	N	T	■	F	U	N	D
E	■	T	■	A	■	■	■	C	■	S	■	C	■	E
■	■	■	C	O	M	M	E	N	T	A	T	O	R	■
I	■	N	■	I	■	A	■	R	■	A	■	S	■	S
M	O	U	N	T	A	I	N	E	L	M	■	■	■	■
P	■	M	■	E	■	N	■	■	■	P	■	F	■	A
O	M	E	N	■	A	L	T	E	R	A	T	I	O	N
S	■	R	■	A	■	I	■	A	■	L	■	L	■	T
T	H	O	U	S	A	N	D	S	■	B	R	I	L	L
E	■	U	■	P	■	E	■	E	■	U	■	A	■	E
R	E	S	I	S	T	S	■	P	I	M	P	L	E	R

Solution tomorrow

QUICK CROSSWORD—PAGE 20

THE GUARDIAN

Wednesday October 6 1971

Tougher security measures hinted at by Faulkner

From SIMON HOGGART in Belfast

Much tougher and more extensive measures against terrorism were foreshadowed by the Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, Mr Brian Faulkner, in his address to Stormont yesterday at the start of the parliamentary session.

Mr Faulkner was speaking after a night during which troops claimed to have hit at least eight gunmen and bombers in battles throughout Belfast. He is going to London tomorrow for talks with Mr Heath about security.

A number of minor differences between the two Governments are expected to be discussed. The Stormont Government has been worried that the British Government does not completely appreciate the seriousness of the situation and tomorrow's talks are the first sign of a much closer relationship between the Governments.

Mr Faulkner may say that the Ulster Defence Regiment should be organised on a more local basis. He will also try to hammer home the depth of Protestants' fellings in Belfast. He said yesterday that they were increasingly frustrated by terrorism.

He said after his speech that to some extent Ulster was running out of time. "Means must be found to quicken the end of the terrorism. We cannot tolerate containment any more but we must attack. This is why I was pleased to learn that the security forces had shot and wounded so many terrorists last night."

He also said that a corps of citizens might be organised under official control to help the security forces. They would not be armed, but they would patrol their own streets watching for unfamiliar people and suspicious movements.

"We must seek the means to mobilise the country for this war, so that we become not a people in arms, for that is the rôle of the forces of the Crown, but a people contributing—all of us in some way—to the defeat of terror."

He said that the people of Northern Ireland had a sense of frustration and that the corps of observers would be one way of checking this.

The talks with Mr Heath, at which the two Prime Ministers will be joined by Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Mr Maudling, and Lord Carrington, were part of a policy of close and regular contact. "In the grave situation which now exists, it is more than ever important that the UK and Northern Ireland Governments should form a common view of the situation, and work together by agreed means to the vital end of restoring peace and stability."

Mr Faulkner is also expected tomorrow to raise the question of security on the border. He said yesterday that measures to tighten the border would be taken, particularly to stem the flow of gelegnite. He would not make the measures public beforehand but it is thought that they might include blowing up some unapproved roads and basing larger and more mobile units of the Ulster Defence Regiment on the border.

The Prime Minister spent much of his speech defending his own policies. Internment, he said, was beginning to bite the IRA, and had removed from the scene many very very dangerous men. "Internment has not ended at a stroke the campaign of violence, and indeed we never reckoned that it would. But because this is so, people should not fall directly into the propaganda trap set by our opponents, who want the country and the world to believe that we failed to find anyone of importance, and that internment has accomplished nothing. These are of course studied misrepresentation of the actual positions."

He said that 63 officers and 96 volunteers of the Provisionals and 33 officers and 28 volunteers of the Official IRA had been captured.

Of the refusal by Opposition MPs to engage in political talks until every internee has been released, he said: "I will not release into the community violent and dangerous men unless I am convinced this can be done without the danger of further violence resulting."

He accused the Opposition members who withdrew from Stormont of a "lack of courage." Mr Vivian Simpson, the Labour MP for Old Park, was the only member of the normal Opposition to sit in the chamber yesterday. But he was joined on the Opposition benches by the hard-line Unionists who are forming their own party—the Rev. Ian Paisley, Mr Desmond Boal, Mr John McQuade, and the Rev. William Beattie.

Mr Boal replied to Mr Faulkner's speech, he said that the constitutional position of Northern Ireland was in danger, and that the nerve of the people was about to break.

Faulkner speech and other Ulster news, page 6

The Queen and Emperor Hirohito on the way from Victoria Station to Buckingham Palace Peter J

Imperial pomp—but no bows over the So

By JOHN WINDSOR

The sun shone on Emp Hirohito yesterday while sident straws blew in wind.

A spectator threw a co his open carriage; Lord M batten was absent from banquet at Buckingham Pa British prisoners of war plained that they had muzzled; and a farmer o beans to the former So Heaven.

Police wearing high-col ceremonial uniform arres young man who dashed the crowd in the Mall and t a coat at the carriage ca the Emperor and the Que the Palace. Scotland Yard the man, who later under a medical examination, had he was protesting abou private grievance uncon with the Emperor or the Q

Lord Mountbatten wh Supreme Allied Command South-east Asia accepted Japanese surrender in attended a "prior engagem in the country instead o banquet. It was left to secretary, Mr John Barra explain that no snub intended and that he coul reveal Lord Mountbat whereabouts.

Loyalty to the Queen sile the ex-servicemen's orga tions. The National Feder of Far East Prisoner of Clubs and Associations had the protocol department a Foreign Office as long ag May that during the Empe visit they would "retain dignity and show respect to Majesty." But members had fought hard to reverse decision were yesterday bitter.

Mr Jack Halls, aged 53, c man of federation's Cogge and North Essex branch, weighed half his norma stones after two years' wo the Burma-Siam railway was mining coal near Nag when the second atom b was dropped, complained the federation had "put screws" on its members.

Captain Alexander aged 59, of North Shi Northumberland, who spent years in Japanese PoW ca confirmed yesterday that would resign as president o local Royal British Legio protest against the Leg failure to voice its mem disapproval.

The beans? It was repo at the Japanese Embassy a dozen letters had received, mainly from for prisoners of war, welcoming Emperor and offering him g Among them, home-grown b "of the best kind" fro

John O'Callaghan

5% rise in electricity price

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

The Government was presented with fresh financial problems yesterday when the Electricity Council announced a loss of £56 millions, which will force it to put up prices by 5 per cent in the New Year.

The increase will be enough to put the industry back in the black, but further substantial ones will be inevitable if the council's statutory financial target is to be met.

Failure to meet the target means that electricity—in common with other nationalised industries which have fallen in with the Confederation of British Industry's 5 per cent ceiling—will have to rely on the Government to help it out.

Whether this is done through increased borrowings or through grants, it will mean a heavy drain on Government funds running into hundreds of millions of pounds.

Nationalised industries are much less well-equipped than private firms to fall in with the CBI's freeze simply because the private sector has completed a successful round of price increases, whereas most of the nationalised industries' increases have been cut by the Government.

The Electricity Council blames its deficit partly on inflation and increases in the cost of raw material (coal, for instance, by 40 per cent in 18 months) and partly on the Government's decision this year to limit its proposed price increases to 12 per cent on domestic tariffs and 19 per cent on Off-peak rates.

This followed a three-year period of price stability, and the consequent loss was the first recorded since nationalisation.

In spite of a sluggish economy, the industry produced almost 3 per cent more electricity from a labour force reduced by 4.4 per cent, a productivity increase well above the national average.

Sir Norman Elliott, retiring chairman of the Electricity Council, gave a broad hint yesterday that the Government may not insist on the hiving off to private industry of the council's showrooms.

He said that the industry has presented its case to the Government which, he said, was sympathising with the industry a bit more than a year ago. It appears that the Government has not reached a decision. But the council thinks it has presented a strong case for retaining the showrooms.

The annual report of the council states that the industry had an operating profit of £205 millions in the last financial year, compared with £306 millions the previous year. After interest of £261 millions, the loss was £56 millions.

The losses expected to be made by nationalised industries as a result of the CBI freeze have finally killed Government plans to introduce private capital into the mainstream of their activities.

At the same time, much of the steam appears to have gone out of "hiving off" proposals which are now likely to ve a significantly lower scale than was envisaged.

This was the regional picture:

LONDON: £1.1 millions loss—the first in its history. The board's chairman, Mr David Fenton, said reorganisation had not been able to offset heavy increases in wages, overheads, and most of all, costs of fuel.

SOUTH-EASTERN: £5,091,000 loss. The chairman, Mr Ernest Sinnott, said further increases in prices were inevitable.

SOUTH-WESTERN: £2,150,000 loss. Mr Norman Irens blamed rising costs of coal, oil, plant and equipment.

NORTH-WESTERN: £4.6 millions loss. Mr Ronald Richardson said prices would not go up this winter, but sooner or later would have to. The region's fuel bill was up £8.8 millions compared with the previous year.

Midlands: £3.2 millions loss. Mr Eric Bates reported record sales of electricity, but not enough to offset rising costs. He also noted a 1 per cent cutback in the amount of electricity used by industry.

North Eastern: £4.1 millions loss. Mr Alan Norris said he expected 5 per cent price increases in February—with a similar increase likely in February, 1973.

Killer hunt moves soon

Detective Chief Superintendent Donald Saunders, who is leading the hunt for the killer of Malcolm Heaysman, said yesterday that he expected important developments later this week. He said the search was continuing in London and the Midlands for two men wanted for questioning about the murder of Mr Heaysman, who was battered to death near his cottage at Gwynfe, Carmarthenshire, eight days ago.

He is anxious to interview Frederick Joseph Sewell, who is wanted for questioning in connection with the murder of Superintendent Gerry Richardson at Blackpool.

£390 for note

A 600-year-old Chinese Ming note made from mulberry bark was sold for £390 by Stanley Gibbons at an auction in London yesterday. The sale of bank notes—the first ever held—totalled £17,408.

Profit and loss

The big loss reported yesterday by the Electricity Council and the Central Electricity Generating Board may be only the first of a series in the coming months by other nationalised industries. The table below gives the financial results of the State corporations during the past three years.

	1968	1969	1970
British Rail	−£147M	+£14.7M	+£9.5M
British Steel	−£23M	+£12M*	−£10M
BEA	+£3.5M	+£6.5M	+£574,000
BOAC	+£21.6M	+£19.3M	+£3.4M
Electricity Council (including CEGB)	+£30M	+£9M	−£14M
Gas Council	+£17.5M	+£13.7M	due next week
National Coal Board	−£8.9M	−£26.1M	+£500,000
National Freight Corporation	—	−£1.9M	−£1.2M

* Six months period.

All figures are net of interest and capital payments.

More drugs seized

By our Technology Correspondent

THE NUMBER of suspected drug samples seized by the Customs nearly doubled last year, according to the 1970 report of the Government Chemist, Dr H. Egan, whose laboratory analyses the substances.

The laboratory also had to cope with a large increase in the number of drug samples sent from Germany by the British Army's special investigation branch because of "temporary limitation" of laboratory facilities in Germany.

A Rhine Army spokesman, commenting on the report, said that drug convictions among British soldiers in Germany are likely to drop this year compared with last year's peak of 25. So far this year convictions have been fewer than 20, even though detection methods have been improved. There was "definitely no drugs problem," he added.

The report said that cannabis was by far the most common drug seized by the Customs, and the number of seizures of LSD was growing.

The report also describes detective work which discovered why the silver on the Crown Jewels began to tarnish after they were moved to the new jewel house in the Tower of London.

The trouble was traced to woollen felt used to line the display cabinets, which gave off minute traces of hydrogen sulphide. Substitutes are now being examined. The Crown Jewels were not damaged.

Belfast gunman wounds two

By our Correspondent

A soldier and a civilian were injured yesterday when an IRA terrorist opened fire in Andersonstown, Belfast.

Troops, police, and the crew of a breakdown vehicle were trying to recover a bus that had been overturned during previous trouble when a terrorist fired with a Thomson submachine gun in the direction of Ramoan Gardens.

A soldier was shot in the cheek, but his condition was not serious, and an Ulster bus employee was shot in the arm. Troops returned fire, and dragged the wounded soldier, the civilian, an a woman passerby into an armoured car for protection.

The troops later came under fire in the Ardoyne area, when a gunman fired two shots from Herbert Street towards soldiers on duty at Chief Street. Soldiers at Girdwood Park fired at a sniper on the roof of a nearby building later in the afternoon. He had fired at a policeman.

Special football drinks

The Red Lion hotel in Caersws, Montgomeryshire, was entitled to serve drinks to the local football team and their spectators an hour early on Saturdays, it was decided yesterday in the High Court.

The Lord Chief Justice, Lord Widgery and two other appeal judges ruled that these were "special occasions" within the licensing laws, and dismissed an appeal by the police against an extension for next Saturday. The police contended that it was not a special occasion because it happened nearly every Saturday—almost every match was a home match.

Lord Widgery said the licensee, Mrs Anna Corfield, had "perhaps gone to the borderline, or over it." in the number of applications to open at 3 p.m., but he thought the magistrates "can justify what has been done."

Ban after death collision

Robert Royston Chambers (22), an undergraduate of Oriel College, Oxford, was banned from driving for five years and fined £20 at Oxfordshire assizes yesterday for causing the death of another student by dangerous driving, and driving with excess alcohol. He struck and killed Mr Philip Parker, who was cycling across Magdalen Bridge. Chambers was returning from an end-of-term party on December 3.

Wilson flirts with Jones

Mr Wilson and Mr Jack Jones, general secretary of the TGWU, are continuing their increasingly public flirtation—to the growing embarrassment of Mr Hugh Scanlon, president of the AUEW, who feels very much the odd man out, *writes John Torode.*

Yesterday, for example, Mr Wilson's second big theme was the need for a "voluntary compact" with the unions, swapping increased production in return for "industrial cooperation and restraint."

"The meetings must soon begin," Mr Wilson told delegates. "Those of us on both sides charged with this responsibility will fail conference and still more the millions we represent as delegates, if we are not soon meeting and working out the conditions of that essential mutual compact between us."

This meant not only that the party in opposition and in Government must understand the problems of the unions and their members: "It means equally that the unions must accept the economic realities and understand the political responsibilities we face in Government," Mr Wilson said.

Mr Jones virtually applauded these thinly-disguised references to a new form of voluntary prices and incomes policy, to the surprise of those delegates who had not realised just how conciliatory he is this week. He was, he said, "responding to the spirit of that great speech." And respond he did.

"The time is ripe," Mr Jones said, accepting the idea of urgent negotiations. "The unions and the party leadership are closer than for many years and will remain firm and united." There was no reason at all why a joint policy could not be worked out.

* * *

Mrs Shirley Williams, Shadow Minister for Social Services, and one of Labour's leading pro-Marketeers, yesterday held her seat on the party's National Executive Committee, in spite of rumours that major anti-Market trade unions were proposing to withdraw their votes from her in the women's section.

This was the only mild surprise in an election which produced no changes other than the promotion of Mr J. M. Forrester, a Left-wing representative of the Draughtsmen's Association, to the vacant seat in the trade union section.

* * *

Mr Francis Noel-Baker, who resigned his seat as Labour MP for Swindon during the Labour Government, yesterday went the whole hog and resigned as a member of the Labour Party in protest against the party's stand against entry into the Common Market.

Mr Noel-Baker, whose resignation showed no signs of shaking the foundations of the party, also gave his personal objections to the leadership of Mr Harold Wilson as a secondary reason for returning his party card.

Mr Noel-Baker's family has owned estates on the Greek island of Euboea since 1832, and he now intends to spend much of his time looking after them.

* * *

Professor Peter Townsend, chairman of the Child Poverty Action Group, was accused at a fringe meeting in Brighton last night of exaggerating the problems of poverty in the last general election and "being in some way responsible for the defeat of the Labour Party."

A Labour Party delegate at the meeting, organised by the British Association of Social Workers, said the recent Government survey on family expenditure had contradicted some of Professor Townsend's earlier research, which had suggested the poor were getting poorer under Labour.

BRIGHTON ROUND-UP

BOXING

10 rounds light-heavy. — Chris Finnegan bt Roger Rouse (US). Stopped fourth.

RAF PLANE CRASH

RAF Canberra crashed at Lobthorpe, near Bourne, Lincolnshire. Three crew ejected safely.

STOP PRESS

THE WEATHER

AROUND THE WORLD

(Lunchtime reports)

	C.	F.
Ajaccio	S	66
Alexandria	S	84
Algiers	C	73
Amsterdam	C	66
Athens	S	77
Barbados		
Barcelona	C	70
Belfast	C	61
Belgrade	C	54
Berlin	F	52
Bermuda		
Biarritz	F	65
Birmingham	S	66
Blackpool	C	59
Bordeaux	C	59
Boulogne		65
Bristol	S	66
Brussels	S	64
Budapest		64
Cardiff	S	66
Chicago		
Casablanca	S	75
Cologne	F	55
Copnhgn	S	50
Corfu	S	75
Dublin	C	63
Dubrovnik	C	64
Edinburgh	C	61
Faro	S	81
Florence	S	77
Frankfrt	F	54
Funchal	S	74
Geneva	S	70
Gibraltar	F	81
Glasgow	C	59
Guernsey	S	64
Helsinki	S	41
Innsbruck	S	57
Jersey	S	64
Istanbul	C	68
Jersey	S	64
La Palmas	S	79

	C.	F.
Lisbon	S	75
London	S	66
Luxmbrg	S	64
Madrid	F	72
Majorca	C	77
Malaga	C	81
Locarno	S	73
Malta	F	79
Lunar	S	66
Manchstr	S	59
Milan	S	70
Miami		
Montreal		
Moscow		
Nicosia	S	84
Munich	S	68
Oporto	S	75
Naples	S	75
Prague	C	48
N York		
Newcstle	F	57
Reykjvik	S	52
Nice	S	75
Rhodes	C	73
Oslo	S	52
Salzburg	S	66
Ottawa		
Paris	C	57
Strasbrg	F	57
Rome	S	77
Tangier	S	73
Ridcwy	F	59
Tel Aviv	S	77
Tunis	C	75
Valencia	S	66
Stockhlm	S	48
Warsaw	S	59
Tenerife	F	79
Zurich	S	72
Torquay		
Venice	C	61
Vienna	C	59

S, sunny; F, fair; C, cloudy; R, rain.

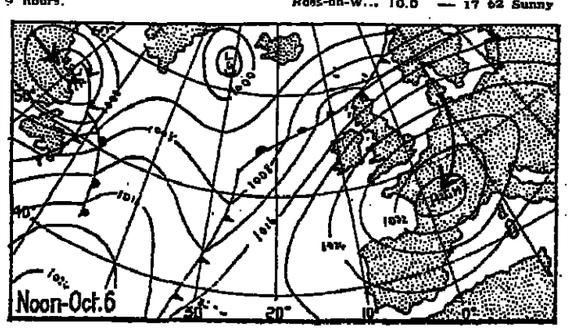
LONDON READINGS

For the period 7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. yesterday: Min. temp. 9C (49F). From the period 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. yesterday: Max temp. 17C (63F). Total period: Rainfall nil. sunshine 9 hours.

AROUND BRITAIN

Reports for the 24 hours ended 6 p.m. yesterday:

	Sun shine hrs.	Rain in.	Max temp C	F	Weather (Day)
EAST COAST					
Scarborough	8.7	—	16	61	Sunny
Bridlington	9.6	—	16	61	Sunny
Lowestoft	9.5	—	14	58	Sunny
Southend	9.4	—	15	59	Sunny
Whitstable	9.5	—	15	59	Sunny
Herne Bay	9.5	—	15	59	Sunny
SOUTH COAST					
Folkestone	9.0	—	16	60	Sunny
Hastings	8.7	—	15	59	Sunny
Eastbourne	9.9	—	15	59	Sunny
Brighton	8.8	—	16	60	Sunny
Worthing	8.6	—	16	60	Sunny
Littlehampton	8.6	—	16	61	Sunny
Bognor Regis	8.8	—	15	59	Sunny
Southsea	9.0	—	16	60	Sunny
Handown	8.6	—	15	59	Sunny
Shanklin	9.5	—	16	60	Sunny
Ventnor	9.0	—	16	61	Sunny
Bournemth	8.6	—	17	63	Sunny
Poole	8.5	—	17	62	Sunny
Swanage	8.1	—	16	61	Sunny
Weymouth	7.9	—	17	63	Sunny
Exmouth	...	—	16	...	...
Teignmth	8.1	—	16	60	Sunny
Torquay	9.0	—	17	63	Sunny
Falmouth	9.0	—	16	61	Cloudy
Penzance	7.4	—	16	60	Sunny
Jersey	9.0	—	17	62	Sunny
Guernsey	7.5	—	17	63	Sunny
WEST COAST					
Douglas	0.3	—	16	60	Cloudy
Morecambe	0.1	—	16	61	Cloudy
Blackpool	1.9	—	17	63	Cloudy
Southport	0.1	—	17	63	Ray Ints
Llandudno	5.2	—	16	60	Sny Ints
Anglesey	5.5	—	17	63	Cloudy
Ilfracombe	9.1	—	17	63	Sunny
Newquay	5.7	—	17	62	Sny Ints
Scilly Isles	7.2	—	18	64	Sny pds
INLAND					
Ross-on-W	10.0	—	17	62	Sunny



SCOTLAND

Lerwick	—	.01	12	54	Rain
Wick	—	—	15	59	Cloudy
Stornoway	0.6	.02	15	59	Drizzle
Kinloss	0.8	—	17	63	Cloudy
Dyce	5.5	—	15	59	Sunny
Tiree	—	.14	15	59	Rain
Leuchars	0.2	—	16	61	Cloudy
Abbotsinch	—	—	16	61	Dry
Eskdalemuir	—	—	13	55	Cloudy
N. IRELAND					
Aldergrove	—	.01	17	63	Rain

LIGHTING-UP TIMES

Birmingham	7 05 p.m. to 6 47 a.m.
Bristol	7 09 p.m. to 6 50 a.m.
London	6 59 p.m. to 6 40 a.m.
Nottingham	7 05 p.m. to 6 46 a.m.

HIGH-TIDE TABLE

Ldn Bridge	5 31 a.m.	... 5 58	p.m.
Dover	12 36 a.m.	... 12 55	p.m.

SUN RISES ..... 7 08 a.m.
SUN SETS ..... 6 28 p.m.
MOON RISES ... 6 40 p.m.
MOON SETS ... 11 38 a.m.
MOON: Last qtr Oct 11

SATELLITE PREDICTIONS

The figures give in order: time and visibility; where rising; maximum elevation, and direction of setting. An asterisk indicates entering or leaving eclipse.

Pageos A: 22-5*-23.08 ENE 15NE NNE and 1Oct. 7: 1.42-2.10 35° SSESE N, and 3.42-5.10 SW SSWNW N.

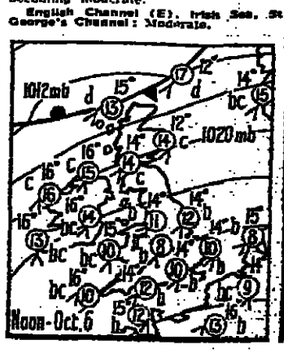
Satyute: (Oct. 7) 5.53-5.55 S 20 SE 15E.

Cosmos 711: (Oct 7) 5.37-5.41 SSE 20SE E.

SEA PASSAGES

S North Sea, Strait of Dover: Slight, becoming moderate.

English Channel (E), Irish Sea, St George's Channel: Moderate.



Mostly dry and warm

Pressure will remain high S Britain, but weak troughs approach NW Scotland. Scot and N Ireland will be mo cloudy, with rain at times, m in the W. England and Wales remain dry, with long sun periods in most E and S distr Temperatures generally a above normal for early Octo

E Anglia, London area, E and Midland, SE Coast, S Cent Wales and Monmouthshire: Dry sunny periods in most places. SE, veering SW, light or moder Max. temp. 17C (63F).

Channel Islands, SW England, Wales and Monmouthshire: Dry sunny periods in most places. S SE, veering SW, light or moder Max. temp. 17C (63F).

Isle of Man, Lake District, N W England: Variable cloud but mos dry with some sunny spells. W to SW, moderate. Max. temp. 16C (61F).

Moray Firth area, Caithness, Sutherland, Aberdeen area, Edinburgh and E Scotland: Rather cloudy but mostly dry, some sunny intervals. Wind SW, light or moderate. Max. temp. 17C (63F).

SW Scotland, Glasgow area, Highlands, Argyll, N Ireland: Rather cloudy, occasional rain or drizzle at times, and hill fog. Perhaps fog in Highlands. Wind SW, moderate. Max temp. 16C (61F).

Orkney, Shetland, NW Scotland: Mostly cloudy with some rain at times. Hill fog. Wind SW, moderate or fresh. Max. temp. 15C (59F).

Outlook: Dry with sunny spells most places after misty and fog at night. NW districts will be cloudy, wi rain at times. Temperatures rem above normal.

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